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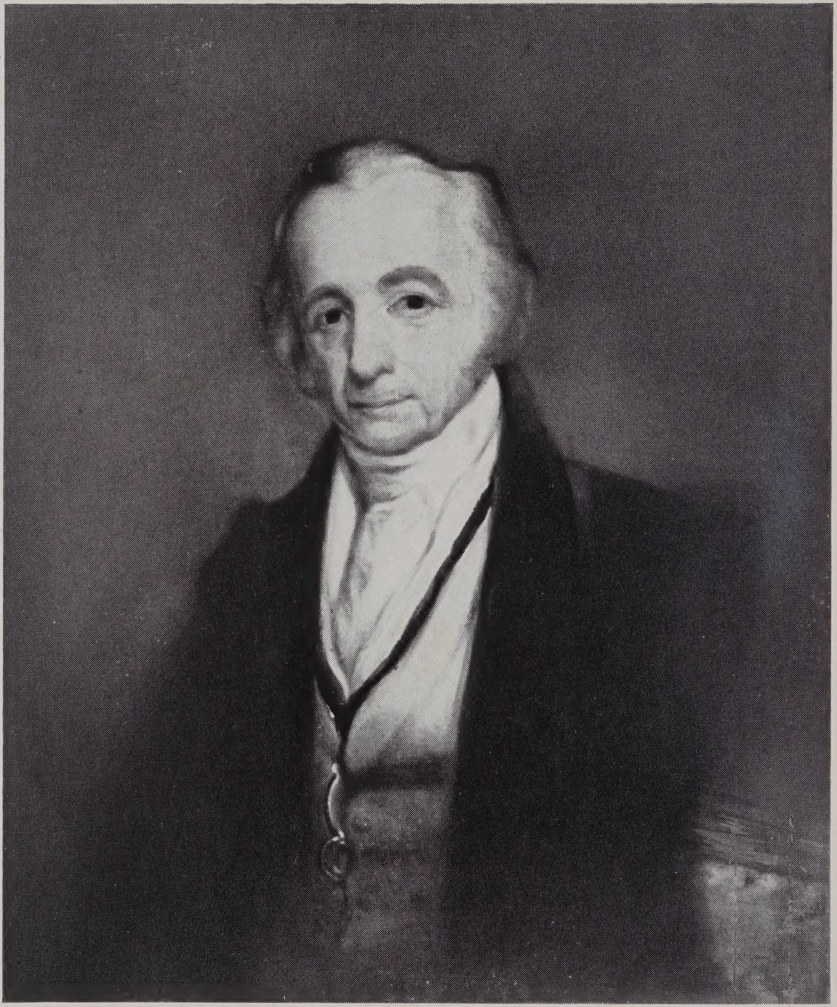
MORTON LODGE No. 63, F. & A. M.

Its History 1797–1947



GENERAL JACOB MORTON

Grand Secretary 1788–1791
Deputy Grand Master 1795–1800
Grand Master 1801–1805

MORTON LODGE No. 63

of

Free and Accepted Masons
of the State of New York

Its History 1797–1947

By

R.˙.W.˙.Toivo H. Nekton

HEMPSTEAD, NEW YORK
MORTON LODGE NO. 63, F. & A. M.
1949

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Foreword

I extend my sincere thanks to R∴W∴Toivo H. Nekton, author of this Sesquicentennial Memorial Book, for his great service to Morton Lodge.

An exhaustive amount of research was necessary and a considerable amount of his time was consumed in assembling and arranging the data necessary for this book and in its writing, for all of which Morton Lodge is very grateful.

R∴W∴Bro. Nekton was born in Finland. He was Master of Greenwood Lodge No. 569, Brooklyn, in the year 1915. He was appointed District Deputy Grand Master of the extraterritorial district comprising the Republic of Finland, by the Grand Master, M∴W∴Arthur S. Tompkins, and served in this capacity from 1922 to 1924. During his term of office, R∴W∴Bro. Nekton was authorized to translate our entire ritual from the English to the Finnish language, and was instrumental in the re-establishment of Freemasonry in Finland. Our author affiliated with Morton Lodge No. 63 on May 26, 1941, as a dual member and has taken an active part in this lodge since becoming a member. In 1942, from information obtained from the archives of the lodge, Brother Nekton wrote a play entitled *Morton Lodge in the Early Nineties*, a dramatic reproduction of a Stated Communication held in Morton Lodge on April 24, 1893, fifty years earlier. This play was staged on the floor of the lodge at a regular meeting on November 30, 1942, in dual commemoration of the 145th Anniversary of Morton Lodge and the 50th Anniversary of the Masonic Home and School at Utica.

Morton Lodge is very proud of having attained its 150th birthday and of the part our lodge has played in American history and the development of this community.

Our founders and those who have gone before us, have passed through many difficult times and surmounted many obstacles. The untiring efforts with which they have striven for the high ideals and principles which are the basis of Freemasonry, have not been in vain, for it is through them that our fraternity occupies the respected and honored position which it holds today. They have entrusted its future into our care. May we be worthy of this priceless heritage and continue to go forward with this splendid work, through the years to come, with the same undaunted spirit and conscientious effort, so that we in turn, may pass it on to future generations with the satisfaction of a job well done.

RAYMOND B. WHITE
Master, 1947

Contents

Page

Introduction xiii

I Men and Masons in the Background of Morton Lodge 1
Washington, soldier and Mason, inaugurated first President—Jacob Morton—Jacob Seaman Jackson—Thomas Carman—Whitehead Cornwell.

II Washington's Tour of Long Island 6
Another inspiring factor in the birth of Morton Lodge.

III The Foundation of Morton Lodge No. 63..... 11
Historical documents—Constitution of the Lodge at Bedell's House—Consecration in St. George's Episcopal Church—Genealogy of its founders.

IV Period 1797–1819 31
Early activities and incidents—The first By-Laws—Jacob Morton as Grand Master—DeWitt Clinton as Grand Master—Men of Morton Lodge in War of 1812.

V Period 1820–1836 44
Lodge continues to prosper—Supports city Grand Lodge in early schism—Death of David Richard Floyd Jones—Anti-Masonic agitation—Morgan Incident—Thurlow Weed versus Masonry—DeWitt Clinton's victory for Masonry—Activities of Morton Lodge decline—Members of Morton Lodge lead in establishment of Hempstead Seminary.

VI Period 1837–1848 61
Anti-Masonic agitation continues—Atwood-Lewis schism in Grand Lodge—Morton Lodge discouraged—Lodge has fire—All records saved, except Treas-

urer's Ledger—Ledger reappears after lapse of century—Warrant surrendered in 1842—Daniel Raynor marks time—Atwood begins peace negotiations.

VII Period 1848–1860 72
Atwood continues peace negotiations—Many new defections in Grand Lodge—Phillips-Willard schism results in final adjustment—Raynor revives Morton Lodge—Original Warrant No. 63 restored—Establishment of *Hempstead Sentinel*—Our lodge enters upon continuous era of success, prosperity and fraternal leadership.

VIII Period 1860–1866 83
New era of activity—Raynor establishes strong official succession in lodge—Mortonites in new government of Hempstead Village—Civil War—Morton becomes leading lodge east of Kings County—Sponsors new lodges.

IX Period 1866–1897 90
Leadership of Samuel C. Seaman, twice D.D.G.M.—Death of Daniel Raynor—Morton Lodge grows and prospers—Seaman's policy regarding new lodges—Robert A. Davison, D.D.G.M.—Charles L. Phipps, D.D.G.M.—Start of Utica Masonic Home—Death of Samuel C. Seaman—Birth of Massapequa Lodge No. 822 of Rockville Centre—Morton Lodge Centennial Anniversary.

X Period 1898–1910 107
Mortonites participate in formation of Nassau County —Death of R.˙.W.˙.Davison—Lodge participates in laying cornerstone of first County Court House—His Excellency Theodore Roosevelt—Townsend Scudder, Grand Master 1906–1908—Morton Lodge lays cornerstone of its present Temple.

XI Period 1911–1941 114
Morton Lodge moves into present Temple—Raises two Master Builders of Hempstead—Temple dedicated, gains admiration far and wide—Walter R. Jones, D.D.G.M.—Succession of able Masters—World War I—Frederick Cocks Hicks—Robert Low Bacon —Epochal year 1922 under Bro. Eaton's Mastership—W. Herbert Eaton, D.D.G.M.—Founding of the

Masonic Outlook—Reincorporation of Morton Lodge—Clarence W. Ford, D.D.G.M.—150th anniversary of the Grand Lodge—Hofstra College—Post-centennial celebrations in Morton Lodge—New lodges sponsored.

XII Period 1941–1947 134
World War II—Masonic War Chest—John F. Dempsey, Grand Treasurer—50th anniversary of Utica Home—Death of Bro. Harry C. Arnott—Other events under wartime masters—Cyril V. Nichols, D.D.G.M.—Death of Bro. Francis P. Hamlet—Death of Bro. Frank B. Hawkins and of Bro. Joseph D'Atri—Raymond B. White, sesquicentennial Master—T. Alden Skidmore, Grand Steward—Mortonites in present elective civic offices.

XIII Activities of Mortonites in Churches 1797–1947 147
Introductory—(1) Christ's First Presbyterian Church—(2) St. George's Episcopal Church—(3) Methodist Church—(4) Cathedral of the Incarnation—(5) Baptist Church—(6) Lutheran Church—(7) Temple Beth Israel—(8) Christian Science Church—(9) Greek Orthodox Church.

XIV Mortonites in Scientific and Civic Achievement 1806–1947 167
Medicine—Law—Dentistry—General distinguished service

XV Boy Scouts of America in Nassau County 173
Activities of Mortonites in that movement 1915–1947.

XVI Related Masonic Activities in Morton Temple 1911–1947 176
Nassau Commandery No. 73, K.T.—Morton Chapter No. 718, O.E.S.—Signet Chapter No. 323, R.A.M.—Hempstead Chapter No. 864, O. De M.—West Hempstead Assembly No. 11, O.R.G.

XVII The Sesquicentennial Celebration 180

APPENDIX

Officers of Morton Lodge 1947 191

Sesquicentennial Committees 193

Members of Morton Lodge in World War I 195

Members of Morton Lodge in World War II . . . 198

Biographic List of Past Masters 200

Members of Morton Lodge in 1947 (including candidates approved for advancement) 209

Necrology June 24, 1797–December 31, 1946 . . 219

Index 233

Illustrations

General Jacob Morton . . . . *Frontispiece*

Birthplace of Morton Lodge . . . . *facing page* 14

Facsimile of the Charter of Morton Lodge No. 63 17

David Richard Floyd Jones, first Master . . . *facing page* 22

Laying of Cornerstone for Morton Temple " " 110

Present Temple of Morton Lodge . . . . " " 118

Raymond B. White, Master 1947 . . . . " " 138

Gay H. Brown, Grand Master 1946–1947 " " 142

Sesquicentennial Birthday Cake . . . . " " 182

Introduction

The recorded history of "constituted" Freemasonry begins with the formation in London of the first Grand Lodge of England in the year 1717. On our own continent it begins in 1730 when Colonel Daniel Coxe was appointed Provincial Grand Master of the English Province comprising the colonies of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

In what is now the State of New York the "Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons" was established during the Revolutionary War on September 5, 1781, on the Grand Charter issued by the so-called "Atholl Grand Lodge of England," under and by virtue of the provisions of which *our present Grand Lodge* declared its independence from the Grand Lodge of England and continued its constitution by Resolution adopted June 6, 1787. Accordingly, the written record of "just and duly constituted" Freemasonry in our state covers a period of 166 years.

The recorded history of Morton Lodge begins in the year 1797 and contributes actively over a span of 150 years to the annals of that 166-year period of constituted Freemasonry in the State of New York. Morton Lodge has, therefore, an honorable tradition and an enviable heritage to cherish and to uphold in an unlimited future.

In 1897—fifty years ago—Morton Lodge enjoyed its Centennial Celebration. To commemorate that event, a concise and very interesting historical narrative of the lodge was composed and printed. One reads it today with delightful attention.

However, R.˙.W.˙.Robert A. Davison, eminent jurist of his time, a man of accredited learning, Past Master of Morton Lodge, Past District Deputy Grand Master of the First Masonic District, and Chairman of the Centennial Reception Committee, read at the opening of the ceremonies: "The history of the Lodge in its earlier years is very incomplete and the little that we know is derived from the first minute book of the lodge now in our possession." He also read: "In the Centennial Anniversary of this Lodge, duty to the founders and those whose fidelity and wisdom have added honor to the fraternity as well as prosperity to this Lodge demands that some notice should be taken of the illustrious dead."

Those were justified lamentations upon the very limited contemporary sources of historic information relating to the early constituents of our lodge. The fact is that when Bro. Davison spoke, local genealogy was largely scattered among family bibles and private family papers, and in some widely dispersed testamentary records. Since then a great deal of Long Island genealogy has been both compiled and revised, and many biographies written. Even these are yet far from complete, but they have been extensively helpful and informative of the founders of our lodge and of the subsequent factors within it.

Fifty years ago there were available official recordings of early history of the craft and of our Grand Lodge by John G. Barker (published in 1876) and by Charles T. McClenachan (published in 1894), which include many references to our lodge. *A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York*, by Peter Ross, LL.D., was published in 1899. An official history by Ossian Lang was also published in 1922. The writer has dipped deeply into the rich stores of Barker, McClenachan, Ross, and Lang to render, in some measure, the 150-year history of Morton Lodge as a local contribution to the historic annals of the craft at large.

Morton Lodge No. 63 is the oldest lodge on Long Island by virtue of the fact that it operates under its original Warrant, in its possession, which is dated June 23, 1797. On the following day, June 24, 1797, its first officers were elected and installed. Like most lodges, it had an inactive period—in its case lasting 17 years—due to the effects of the anti-Masonic agitation and of schisms in the legitimate Grand Lodge authority. But it has, withal, continuously owed its fraternal allegiance to the original Grand Lodge of this state.

At this 150th milepost, therefore, we consider it our duty to round out the history of Morton Lodge, as far as possible, with all the information available in our day. We owe this to the future Mortonian generations who, even as we now, will in their day seek reliable generic information about their lodge.

Grand Master William A. Sutherland's theme, at the Centennial Celebration of Morton Lodge in 1897, inspires the design of this history. He emphasized that "the influences exerted in any community by this fraternity of ours are . . . spread abroad, and affect the *entire community* within which the Lodge is erected. . . . So has been the course, the history of Freemasonry in this community and throughout the Empire State. . . . Freemasonry greets the beginning of another hundred years . . . to make the impress (of Morton Lodge) in this community in the future for its good or its ill."

Accordingly, a lodge is in public estimation what its members make it. To tell the story of Morton Lodge, we must largely tell the story of its members: Not so much what they did within the lodge, because that is intimate fraternal activity which we have in the lodge minutes, but what they accomplished in the community at large. Since their membership in our craft has always been a matter of public knowledge, it is by their public service that their lodge will be judged. Consequently, the high lights in many individual careers are germanely interwoven into this history of Morton Lodge.

Likewise, as indicated before, the history of our lodge must essentially be recorded in respect of its filial relationship to its parent Grand Lodge and in the light and effect, from time to time, of that grand parenthood. In this connection we may not disregard the almost utter lack of knowledge of Masonic history among the lay brotherhood of our institution. Only those who have served as Master or line officer of their lodge, have had an incentive to pursue such historic study. You will, therefore, find the story of Morton Lodge in the pages of this book lined up with contemporary history and occasional exigencies and successes of the Grand Lodge. When the history of our lodge comes into incidental contact with Masonic brothers of public fame, abstract reference to such brothers are included.

We have also considered the inclusion of the history and development of such Grand Lodge activities as those of the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, and of the Board of General Activities, essential for their educational and informative value.

The various sources of historic information, upon which the writer has relied in composing this book, are cited in the text. Further authenticity of its pages rests upon information gathered upon frequent visits by the writer, in the past three years, at public libraries in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and Hempstead, at the Grand Lodge Library, and upon research at other public and private sources.

During the weeks when the writer was completing copy of this history for the printer, several most pertinent old records became available from private sources. Accordingly, the publication of this book was considerably delayed by the necessity to revise and amplify many parts of the first manuscript.

Among these are a collection of family mementos, bibles, and papers, including official documents, in possession of surviving relatives of General Jacob Seaman Jackson, one of our charter members. They contain much valuable information toward a more consummate rounding-out of early genealogies which, in respect of Morton's founders, had remained incomplete.

The old Jackson Homestead is about to be vacated and sold by these scions of our Masonic parenthood. The building will undoubtedly soon be razed. Its historic importance will, alas, thenceforth remain dependent on the scant legend of the present historical marker, erected on the north side of Merrick Road, just east of Bellmore Avenue, and sustained by equally scant land records contained in the old Minutes of the Town of Hempstead.

Among these lately discovered records is also the original Treasurer's Ledger which had been missing from our lodge archives since the fire of 1837. This invaluable book is 150 years old and brings to light detailed information (not disclosed in the Secretary's Minutes) on the financial transactions and intimate activities of the lodge from its start in 1797 through the year 1837.

A brother's membership and office in Morton Lodge is briefly indicated in the text of this book thus: Daniel Raynor (1819 M 1859) showing he was raised in 1819 and served as Master in 1859.

The Sesquicentennial Committee acknowledges gratefully the co-operation which Bro. Jesse Merritt, County Historian of Nassau

County, and former member of Morton Lodge, has lent to the writer in genealogical research for this book.

The Committee also tenders its sincere appreciation to the following friends for their informatory contributions to this History:

To Mrs. Julia Jones Seaman and Mrs. Ella Jones Settle (sisters), for permitting our editor in August 1947, to obtain a photostatic copy of the rare unpublished genealogy of their great-great-grandfather, General *Jacob Seaman Jackson,* our charter member, compiled in 1800 and in 1866, and photostatic copies of the original military and "Wreckmaster" commissions, and a membership certificate in Huntington Lodge No. 26, issued to Jacob Seaman Jackson at various times through 1790–1825;

To Bro. George M. Estabrook of Morton Lodge, for his co-operation in promptly securing possession to the lodge of the original Jackson documents during the 1947 summer vacation;

To W.˙.Benjamin W. Seaman of Morton Lodge, for supplemental genealogy of General Jackson and complete genealogy of *Henry O. Seaman,* our charter member;

To Bro. Charles A. Hewlett, of Olympia Lodge No. 808, for genealogy of the early *DeMotts* of Morton Lodge;

To Mr. and Mrs. William F. Flynn of Rockville Centre, and Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy W. Mott of Richmond Hill, for their combined instrumentality and friendly co-operation in bringing about the restoration to our lodge of its 150-year-old and original Treasurer's Ledger, which for over a century was missing from the lodge archives; and to Mr. and Mrs. Mott also for genealogical information of our charter member *William Mott* and of our early Secretary *Samuel Mott;*

To Miss Marjorie Van de Water Brooke and Miss Maud Augusta Wright (cousins) for genealogical information of our charter member and first Treasurer, *Abraham Bedell,* much of which data reposes in Miss Wright's priceless collection of old family bibles.

The writer of this book extends his personal appreciation to W.˙.Wendell K. Walker, Grand Lodge Librarian, for the many consultations in which, during the past three years, he has aided the writer in critical selection of historic Grand Lodge source material. The same personal appreciation is also extended to the following friends, who on many occasions have graciously lightened the library work of the writer: Bro. Thomas S. Robertson, Assistant Librarian of the Grand Lodge Library; Mrs. Jeannette Lundell of the Grand Secretary's staff; Miss Marjorie Van de Water Brooke and Mrs. Elizabeth Hall Lee in the Reference Department of the

Hempstead Library; and Mrs. Harriet Yaw Palmer, Librarian of Wood Library at Canandaigua, New York.

We commend the pages of this 150-year history to the interest of all members of Morton Lodge and to the common interest of the craft at large.

CYRIL V. NICHOLS
Chairman, Sesquicentennial Committee

TOIVO H. NEKTON
Editor

I

Men and Masons in the Background of Morton Lodge

Washington, soldier and Mason, inaugurated first President—Jacob Morton—Jacob Seaman Jackson—Thomas Carman—Whitehead Cornwell

WHEN IN 1664 Governor Peter Stuyvesant surrendered the Dutch colonies to Sir Richard Nicolls, representing the Duke of York, there was no "constituted freemasonry" either in Europe or in the American colonies.

Before that time, and in decades thereafter, many English families settled in regions on or near the Atlantic seaboard, including Long Island. Among them were, in Virginia, John Washington, the great-grandfather of George Washington; in New York, among others, the Livingstons, Lewises, and Mortons, including on Long Island the Floyds, Joneses, Jacksons, Carmans, Bedells, Seamans, Motts, Cornwells, and Raynors.

All or most of these original settlers were imbued with Tory loyalism, and considered themselves as subjects of the British Crown. But the new circumstances of their colonial life soon began to alter their political views. As these new ways of life gradually changed political opinions, many men among the succeeding settler generations firmly adopted the school of Whig liberalism, which in England had for some time sponsored democratic reforms and which seemed to eventually suit the views and objectives of the American patriots in the revolution soon to come. When it did come, that divergence of political philosophy split most of the Long Island families of the time.

In the meantime, ancient Freemasonic tenets also had become ordained, beginning with the formation of the Grand Lodge of England in 1717. Soon thereafter, in 1730, Colonel Daniel Coxe, American-born, was appointed by the Duke of Norfolk as the first Provincial Grand Master of the Colonies of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. A few years earlier he had proposed a form of representative government for these colonies. The proposal fell on deaf ears in England. But that plan in its main features was, some fifty years later, introduced as the groundwork for our Federal Constitution by Benjamin Franklin, another famed Provincial Grand Master of Masons (See Ossian Lang's *History of Freemasonry in the State of New York*, pp. 19–23).

In the meantime, also, the Provincial Grand Lodge of New York was established in 1781, and our present Grand Lodge declared its independence in 1787.

When our War of Independence had been fought and won, American Masons had two ideals in common: The cause of national liberty, and the cause of Freemasonry. This community of interest stemmed from the common knowledge that Washington, the leader for national liberty, was also a leader of the Freemasonic craft. From it, undoubtedly, the founders of many early lodges got their incentive. That was the case of Morton Lodge.

Three men, who later became charter members of Morton Lodge, had formed a companionship with Major Jacob Morton, an ardent Masonic leader. These were Jacob Seaman Jackson, Thomas Carman, and Whitehead Cornwell. This companionship developed into an early social bond among Morton, Jackson, and Cornwell before the birth of our lodge. Carman's part in this companionship rests on circumstantial evidence.

It is probable that Morton, Jackson, and Carman, had served as privates or as officers with minor rank near the close of the Revolutionary War. However, after its conclusion, they were awarded peacetime commissions, and in 1789 we find the first as Major Morton, and the others in 1790 as Major Jackson and Lieutenant Carman, and all three as members of the State Militia command comprising New York City and Long Island. Records show that Brothers Morton and Jackson held concurrently equal military rank from 1790 through 1812, from Major to Brigadier General. Morton, Jackson, and Carman continued as comrades-in-arms through the War of 1812, from which Jacob Morton returned as Major General, Jackson as Brigadier General, and Carman as Captain.

Whitehead Cornwell served in the State Assembly 1788–1798. There he collaborated with Jacob Morton as a member of that body 1795–1797. Both were lawyers and members of the Whig (Republican) Party. During legislative sessions they necessarily had frequent personal contacts, in which Morton obviously regarded Cornwell as his senior.

During these personal associations with Jacob Morton, his three Long Island companions undoubtedly esteemed him as an important factor in New York City society and politics, and as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Their high regard for Jacob Morton was, of course, enhanced on sight of the very prominent part he had in the inauguration of George Washington as first President in 1789, and was further heightened by the fact that, in that ceremony, Jacob Morton was associated with Chancellor of New York State, Robert R. Livingston, who at the time was also Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons.

Washington was Master of Alexandria Lodge No. 22 of the State of Virginia. The inaugural ceremony, therefore, was in itself an inspiration to the Masonic-minded. In it participated many other notable men and Masons. We would be remiss in writing this memorial of Morton Lodge without briefly recording that outstanding event of both national and Masonic history.

General Washington's victory of our war for independence culminated in the Continental Army's entrance into New York, close on the evacuation by the British forces November 25, 1783. On December 4, 1783, he took leave of his officers, among them several Masonic leaders, and on December 23, 1783, resigned his commission as Commander in Chief. On April 6, 1789, the electors in the First Federal Congress unanimously elected him President of the United States. After receiving Congressional notification of his election, he set out from Mount Vernon, Virginia, on April 16, 1789, and reached New York about a week before his inauguration on April 30, 1789.

When Washington, on his arrival at New York City, landed at the foot of Murray's Ferry on the lower shore of the North River, he was welcomed by a military committee headed by Colonel Morgan Lewis (later Brigadier General and Grand Master of Masons) and Major Jacob Morton (later Major General and Grand Master of Masons), and was escorted by them to his New York City house at old Franklin Square.

On that historic Thursday, the thirtieth day of April 1789, Pearl and Broad Streets in New York City were crowded by an expectant and happy populace. Through it, Colonel Morgan Lewis escorted George Washington and a procession of dignitaries from the latter's house to the junction of Broad, Nassau, and Wall Streets. There the entire procession ascended to the open gallery of Federal Hall.

Here Washington and his party were greeted by Chancellor Robert R. Livingston and Major Jacob Morton, the latter being Marshal of the inaugural ceremonies.

When Livingston, by virtue of his office as Chancellor, rose to administer the inaugural oath, it was discovered that no Bible had been provided. The meeting place of St. John's Lodge No. 1 was quite near Federal Hall. Major Morton, who was then Grand Secretary and also the Master of St. John's, quickly fetched its altar Bible, resting on a cushion of crimson velvet. Upon this Masonic Bible, Worshipful Brother Washington took his oath as the first President.

Besides those already mentioned, there were also present Vice President John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, Generals St. Clair, Knox, Steuben, Roger Sherman, and other officers of the Continental Army, George Clinton, Governor of New York, and Secretary of the Senate Otis, who held the cushion with the open Bible upon it.

Washington laid his hand upon the page containing the forty-ninth Chapter of Genesis from verse 13 to the end, more particularly Jacob's blessing of Joseph, "The prince among his brethren." Livingston raised his hand to bid the multitude of people keep silence. In a clear voice he then recited the oath of office. The President responded, "I swear," bowed reverently, kissed the sacred page on which his hand had rested, and then, standing erect and closing his eyes, said devoutly: "So help me God."

There was a moment of profound silence. Then the Chancellor loudly called out: "It is done. Long live George Washington, President of the United States." E. Benjamin Andrews, in his history of the United States, relates: "The great crowd repeated the cry. It was echoed outside in the city, off into the country, far north, far south, till the entire land took up that watchword, which his own generation has passed on to ours and to all that shall come, 'Long Live George Washington.' "

II

Washington's Tour of Long Island

Another Inspiring Factor in the Birth of Morton Lodge

We learn from the personal diaries of Brother President Washington that he spent a five-day touring visit on Long Island in April 1790.

His itinerary had evidently been carefully planned, for he writes: "Tuesday, 20th (April 1790). About 8 o'clock (having previously sent over my Servants, Horses, and Carriage) I crossed to Brooklyn and proceeded to Flat-Bush - - thence To Utrich - - thence to Gravesend - - thence through - - - - - - - Jamaica where we lodged at a Tavern kept by one Warne - - a pretty good and decent house. . . ."

From that paragraph and from later notes in his diary, it is safe to conclude that the President had dispatched a courier along his proposed line of travel, to make arrangements for refreshment and rest, and to "bait" the horses of his party. Consequently, advance tidings spread throughout the countryside where he was expected to pass, and especially to communities where he was expected to stop.

At that time numerous intellectual Long Islanders evinced an intense interest in the Freemasonic movement. It was public knowledge that Washington was a leader of that fraternal creed. All people respected him as the liberator of the colonies and as the leader of their new country and its government. But among Freemasons and their friends that respect was heightened by his Masonic leadership.

At this time, the year 1790, Masonic activity on Long Island (then still divided among the counties of Kings, Queens, and Suffolk) consisted of mere abortive attempts at organization. But there were among Long Islanders a considerable number of devoted Freemasons, members of New York City lodges, most of whom were scions of the Island's oldest families.

Notable among these was M.˙.W.˙.William Cock, who was our first Grand Secretary (1781) and our second Grand Master (1783–1784), a lawyer and Deputy Register of the Court of Chancery, a native of Long Island, and a descendant of three of its pioneer families bearing the names Townsend, Cock, and Wright. He had a city office and residence at 66 Wall Street.

On Long Island Freemasonic ambition was rife. Small groups of city Freemasons residing here and there in the three counties, notably at Brooklyn, Jamaica, Hempstead, Oyster Bay, Huntington, and Smithtown, were bent on procuring Grand Lodge warrants for local lodges of their own. After Washington's tour Masonic interest grew in Hempstead with such intensity that the eight petitioners for Morton's original charter wrote to Grand Lodge, a few years later, that "in the Town Spot of Hempstead . . . many very Opulent & Respectable Characters, resid[ing] in That neighbourhood . . . are only waiting for an Opportunity of being Initiated into our mysteries. . . ."

One may find among these Masonic groups the family name of almost every original settler of the Island. For instance, the eight charter members of Morton Lodge were direct descendants of the original-settler families whose names they bore.

After his overnight stop at Jamaica, Washington enlightens us with the following note in his diary:

"Wednesday, 21st (April 1790). The morning being clear and pleasant we left Jamaica about eight o'clock, and pursued the Road to South Hempstead . . ." Elsewhere he refers to it as "the Jamaica Road." On present-day maps one can easily identify that early highway as the present Jamaica Avenue east to 212th Street, thence continuing as the Hempstead-Jamaica Turnpike, and further east as Fulton Avenue running through the present incorporated Village of Hempstead, which in Washington's day was the hamlet "South Hempstead," also referred to as "The Town Spot of Hempstead."

Advance word of his eastward travel brought people in large numbers, including, of course, Hiram Mason and his family, to many vantage points to greet the first President of their country.

Continuing under date April 21, 1790, Washington writes: "We baited in South Hempstead (10 miles from Jamaica) at the House of one Simmonds, *formerly a Tavern, now of private entertainment for money*." The correct name of the proprietor was "Simonson" and the tavern referred to was at the southwest corner of Fulton Avenue and Main Street, the present site of the Whelan Drug Store.

Washington notes that when he left "Simmonds" tavern, "*turning off to the right*," he travelled *South for five miles to the "South Rd.*" (now Merrick Road) where he "came in view of the Sea." There he turned east and travelled along "South Road" to Amityville, where he "dined at one Ketchum's."

But he could not get to Amityville that way without passing through the old South Road, which then lay north of and near the Homestead and residence of Jacob Seaman Jackson. The present Merrick Road at that point was built many years later, and the Jackson Homestead has a frontage also on Merrick Road, where it is now distinguished by a historical marker. Soon after this Washington tour Jackson became Senior Warden of the short-lived Huntington Lodge No. 26, and later charter member and the first Senior Warden of Morton Lodge.

Moreover, Washington must also have passed the historic Tryon Hall (also known as "Fort Neck"), the family homestead of David Richard Floyd Jones on the south side of the old South Road at Massapequa. (It, too, has a frontage on the later built Merrick Road.) During Jackson's membership in Huntington Lodge, Floyd Jones served as its Master, and soon thereafter became the first Master of Morton Lodge.

Inasmuch as the earliest record of Jackson's and Floyd Jones' Freemasonic affiliation is limited to the available fragmentary papers of Huntington Lodge No. 26, which was instituted in 1793, it can be assumed that they were not members of the craft at the time of Washington's 1790 tour of Long Island. But both were wealthy landowners, and representatives of those loyalist branches of their families which had actively supported the Revolution. And from what earlier contacts they had had with Jacob Morton, it may be also assumed that they were deeply interested in the Masonic cause.

There can hardly be any doubt that Jackson and Floyd Jones, with the members of their respective households, were in due attendance on their roadside greens to pay their respects to the first President and to a great exponent of Freemasonry.

From Amityville, Washington continued his tour on April 22, to Brookhaven, where he turned north and passed through "Koram" (Coram) to "Setakit" (Setauket) on the north shore, where he stopped overnight. Next morning he turned west, reaching "Smith's Town" (Smithtown) at about noon on April 23. After the horses had been "baited" there, he continued west on the final leg of his journey and spent the night at Oyster Bay.

An incident in Washington's tour which to Mortonites holds out real interest is revealed in the next entry in his diary: "Saturday, 24th. Left Mr. Youngs (Oyster Bay) before 6 o'clock (morning) and . . . breakfasted at a Mr. Underdunck's at the head of a little bay; there we were kindly received and well entertained. This Gentleman works a Grist and two Paper Mills, the last of which he seems to carry on with spirit, and to profit."

It is interesting to note here that the paper composing the pages of the first *Treasurer's Ledger* of Morton Lodge, donated to it by David Richard Floyd Jones, was made in these mills and bears the Onderdonk watermark.

"Mr. Underdunck" of Washington's diary was Hendrick Onderdonk of Roslyn (at Hempstead Harbor). He was the owner and operator of the grist and paper mills referred to in the diary. His old residence is still extant and is now operated as a public restaurant. His daughter, Sarah Onderdonk, was the wife of David Richard Floyd Jones, the first Master of Morton Lodge. It is not unlikely that the latter could have contrived to suggest to the President's party the Onderdonk residence as a fitting and interesting stopping place.

On that same Saturday, April 24, 1790, Washington completed his Long Island tour and "before sundown . . . crossed the Ferry and was at home" in New York City.

It must be assumed that Washington made this tour primarily for purposes of official observation of the condition in which, generally, Long Island had been left after the ravages of the Revolutionary War. Long Island was then to him, as it is to our martial authorities today, a most important sector of national defense.

His diary, covering that five-day April tour, is devoted in due part to topographic and geodetic observations of the experienced soldier, but largely to observations of the agricultural condition and potentialities of Long Island, local qualities of the soil, and its needs of fertilization.

Certain it is, however, that Washington's tour of 1790 intensified Masonic ardor and hastened constitution of the craft on Long Island, and that Morton Lodge No. 63 is among the earliest remaining evidences of that fraternal surge in this part of our Grand Lodge jurisdiction.

III

The Foundation of Morton Lodge No. 63

Historical documents—Constitution of the lodge at Bedell's House—Consecration in St. George's Episcopal Church—Genealogy of its founders

THE FOUNDATION of Morton Lodge is a matter of most interesting official record. Its original Warrant, dated June 23, 1797, reposes safely in its possession. Other original papers embodying that record are to be found in the archives of the Grand Lodge. Photostatic copies of them are in the archives of Morton Lodge. The contents of those papers are published here in full for your information and interest.

A century and a half ago Grand Lodge law provided, even as it does today, that (1) a petition for the constitution of a new lodge must be signed by eight Master Masons in good standing, and (2) that such petition must be accompanied by a "waiver" or "consent" of the nearest existing lodge.

At the time of our lodge's birth, Huntington Lodge No. 26 was duly constituted and operating at Oyster Bay. It was instituted in 1793 and ceased functioning in 1806, and was never since resuscitated. But during its legal existence in 1797 eight men were enrolled among its members, as Masons in good standing. These were:

David Richard Floyd Jones, *Massapequa*
Jacob Seaman Jackson, *Wantagh*
Henry O. Seaman, *Hempstead*

Thomas Carman, *Hempstead*
Richard Beadle, *Hempstead*
William Mott, *Hempstead*
Abraham Bedell, *Hempstead*
Whitehead Cornwell, *Hempstead*

These were the founders of Morton Lodge. They were all men of substance in their day, and direct descendants of original colonial settlers. On later pages you will read somewhat of their picturesque genealogies. But first, let us see how they proceeded to bring Morton Lodge into existence.

They first addressed themselves to Huntington Lodge with the following "Request":

To the W Master Senr & Junr Wardens–of Huntington Lodge No. 26 A F M–

Whereas it tends Greatly to the Advancement of Masonry–that Lodges be Regularly Constituted In such Manner that Members may Attend with Convenience, We Your Brethren Humbly–Request, that you Coincide with us in Opinion that A Lodge may be Constituted in Hempsted, As we are Confident it would tend to the Welfare of the Craft by Adding Many Respectable Characters to Our Order–Your Consent Being Necessary Previous to Our Applying for A Warrant–We, with Masonic Pardon, and with Zeal–for the Advancement of Masonry Come Forward And Solicit Your Unanimous Consent.

Your Brethren by Mystic Ties–

May the 4th 1797

(signed) David R. Floyd Jones
Jacob S. Jackson
Henery O. Seaman
Thomas Carman
Richd Beadle
Wm. Mott
Abm Bedell
Whitehead Cornwell

In prompt response to that "Request," the petitioners received from Huntington Lodge the following "Consent":

We the Master & Wardens of Huntington Lodge No. 26 Having Maturely Considered the Petition of Our Brethren–Do In Behalf of

Our Lodge Signify the Consent of Our Lodge By Our Signatures Given Under our hands this 4th Day of May ---------------5797

Being Regular Lodge --------------

Witness the Seal of Our Lodge	(signed)	Rulef Duryea	W.M.
		Colden Wortman	S.W.
		Isaac Vn Nostrand	J.W.

(Seal)

Being now in possesion of Huntington's "Consent," the eight charter members addressed themselves to the Grand Lodge. A study of the original "Petition" shows that the best available scrivener within Masonic confidence was employed for its composition. It is embellished with much flare of lettering, a pompous use of capitals, and an extravagant stretch of punctuation–all in the flourishing style of that day. The following is the nearest reproduction of it that a modern typographer can achieve:

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE OF

THE STATE OF NEW YORK --------------

The Humble Petition of The Subscribing --------------

-----------Brethren Respectfully-------------

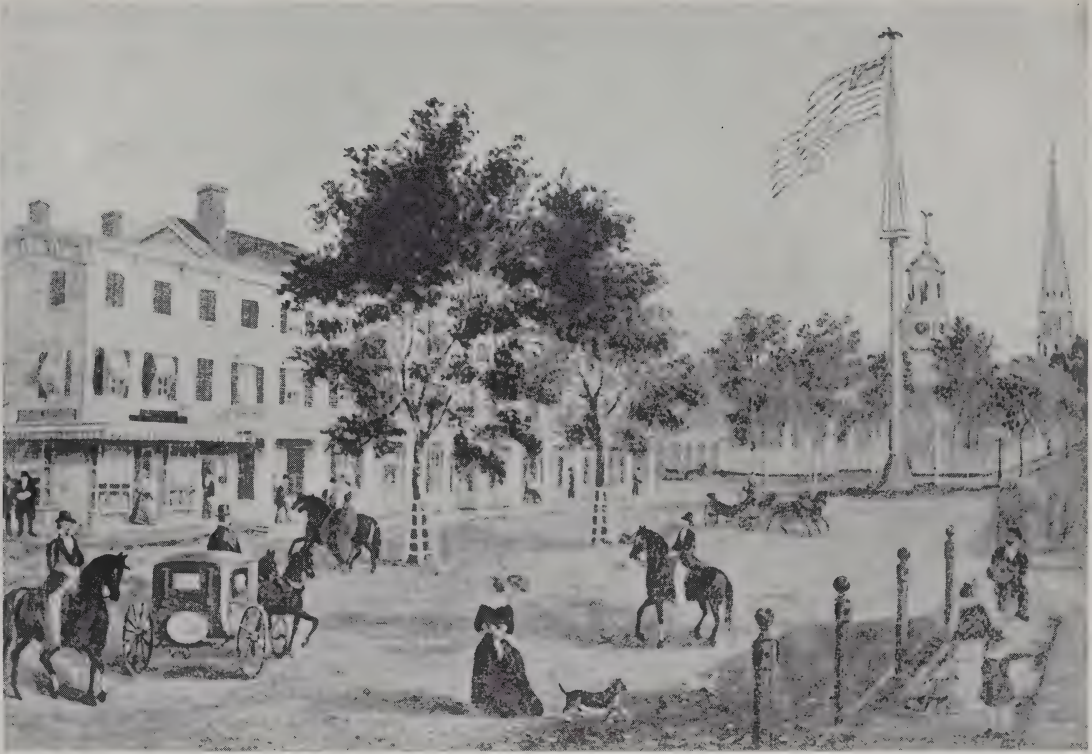
SHEWETH, That your Petitioners were lately Members of Huntington Lodge No. 26 held at Oyster bay Long Island which [is] in The most Eastern part of Queens County. That many of your petitioners have to go at least 20 miles to Enjoy The satisfaction of meeting Their brethren at said place of Meeting & although your Petitioners are Zealous supporters of the craft, The distance they live from Said place of Meeting and The fatigue and trouble which an attendance Thereon creates takes a great part from The pleasure and satisfaction That arises from the Masonic intercourse with Their Lodge & very Often debars Them from attendance -------------. That your petitioners have Consulted together on The most convenient situation to establish a New Lodge to Obviate the difficulties under which your petitioners labour and They are of Opinion That to establish a Lodge at Abraham Beadles in The Town Spot of Hempstead would not only accommodate your petitioners but will be of The Greatest benefit to The craft [including the] *many very Opulent & Respectable Characters resid-[ing] in That neighbourhood That are only waiting for an Opportunity of being Initiated into our Mysteries* without the disagreeable circumstance of attending a Lodge so distant from Their Homes -------- ---------- [Editor's italics]

Your Petitioners do Therefore humbly ------------ Pray That This Rt. Wpfl. Grand Lodge will be pleased to consider on The Circumstances which your petitioners have above recited & to render Their situation as Masons comfortable by granting to them a Warrant to Constitute and form a Lodge in The Town Spot of Hempstead, Which is full 12 miles Distant from Huntington Lodge, and to appoint our W P M Brother David. Richard. Floyd. Jones. Master of said Lodge ------------ Broth'r Jacob Seaman Jackson Sen'r Warden and Bro'r Thomas Carman ------------ Jun'r Warden
Thereof ------------
And Your Petitioners as in duty bound will ------------
Ever Pray, Etc. Etc. ------------
May 5th, 1797.

(signed) David Richard Floyd Jones
Jacob Seaman Jackson
Thomas Carman
Henry O. Seaman
Wm Mott
Rich'd Beadle
Whitehead Cornwell
and
Abr. Bedell

It is notable that the above "Petition" prayed for the formation merely of "a Lodge in The Town Spot of Hempstead," without presuming to propose a name for it. That seeming hesitance was overcome by a supplemental paper submitted by the petitioners, endorsed at Grand Lodge as a "Memorial Specifying name of the intended Lodge at Hempstead." The following is a copy of that "Memorial":

We the subscribers ------------ Petitioners for a Warrant to be held in the Town of Hampsted do hereby declare that we have unanimously concurred in Naming our Intended LODGE, by the NAME of our much esteemed and highly Respected Brother The Deputy



BIRTHPLACE OF MORTON LODGE

The northeast corner of Front and Main Streets, as sketched by John Evers about 1870. It is said that the original frame of Bedell House is still a structural part of the corner building with the two low chimneys

Grand Master ------------- and do humbly pray to the Grand Lodge & the Rt. Wpf. The deputy Grand Master to grant our Request and Suffer it to be registered under The Name of ------------- Morton's Lodge No:

May 5th, 1797.

(signed) David Richard Floyd Jones
Jacob Seaman Jackson
Thomas Carman
Henry O. Seaman
Wm. Mott
Richd. Beadle
Whitehead Cornwell
Abm. Bedell

That petition was most certainly inspired by Jackson, Carman, and Cornwell, by virtue of their companionship with Jacob Morton.

It is interesting to note that the founding fathers lost no time in their efforts to get Grand Lodge action on their fraternal project. The "Request" to Huntington was dated May 4, 1797; Huntington's "Consent," May 4, 1797; the "Petition" to Grand Lodge, May 5, 1797, and the "Memorial" May 5, 1797.

The "Petition" and "Memorial" were read and approved by Grand Lodge on June 7, 1797, and a Warrant for the constitution of Morton Lodge was issued on June 23, 1797. This Warrant was signed by Robert R. Livingston, as Grand Master, and by Jacob Morton, as Deputy Grand Master. You will find a facsimile of it on page 17 of this history. As appears from the Warrant, the lodge was officially named "Morton Lodge, No. 63," and David Richard Floyd Jones was appointed its Master, Jacob Seaman Jackson its Senior Warden, and Thomas Carman its Junior Warden.

On June 24, 1797, the festival day of St. John the Baptist, the eight charter members convened in the "house of Abraham Bedell," at the northeast corner of Main and Front Streets in The Town Spot of Hempstead.

At that first communication the R.˙.W.˙.Deputy Grand Master Jacob Morton officiated as "Acting Grand Master" and, with him, the officers of Huntington Lodge No. 26 functioned as "Acting Grand Lodge." This acting grand body constituted Morton Lodge No. 63 and installed the following officers:

David Richard Floyd Jones, *as Worshipful Master*
Jacob Seaman Jackson, *as Senior Warden*
Thomas Carman, *as Junior Warden*
Abraham Bedell, *as Treasurer*, and
Richard Beadle, *as Secretary*

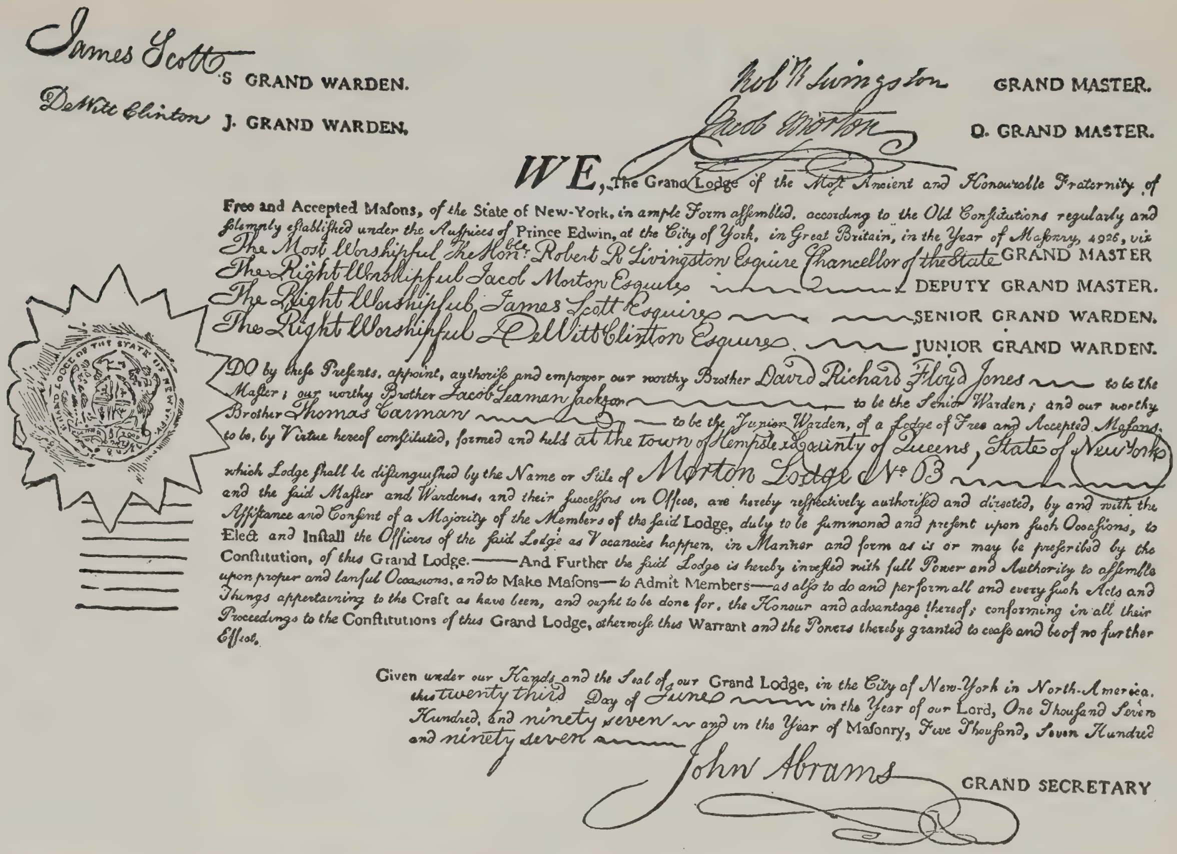
After this historic ceremony, the "acting" Grand Lodge walked in procession from the Bedell House to the adjacently located St. George's Episcopal Church, where an "excellent discourse" was delivered by the R.˙.W.˙.John Bisset, who then was Assistant Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge. "A collection was made for the use of the poor of the parish," after which the "Grand Lodge" and the brethren of Morton Lodge returned to the house of Brother Bedell and "partook of a repast prepared for the occasion."

And so, through these ceremonial and festive events was Morton Lodge No. 63 brought into being as a "just and duly constituted lodge of Ancient Freemasonry."

It is interesting to note that Bedell House and St. George's Episcopal Church are still standing where they were on that historic occasion, in the heart of what was then and long after called "The Town Spot of Hempstead." Community life and business activities in later years concentrated about The Town Spot until, through statutory incorporation, in 1853, it became the nucleus of what is today the Village of Hempstead, the largest incorporated village in the State of New York.

Since 1797 the Bedell House has had structural additions, but the original building is still intact at the northeast corner of the present Front and Main Streets. The original St. George's Church had a fire some years after 1797, but was rebuilt on its original site. On another page is a picture showing the adjacent location of the Bedell House and St. George's Church.

Upon genealogical records of the present day, it appears that the eight charter members were quite closely related by blood or intermarriage among their colonial stocks. Let us see who and what kind of men were the founders of Morton Lodge, and their Masonic sponsor.



James Scott S. GRAND WARDEN.

DeWitt Clinton J. GRAND WARDEN.

Robt R Livingston GRAND MASTER.

Jacob Morton D. GRAND MASTER.

WE, The Grand Lodge of the Moſt Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Maſons, of the State of New-York, in ample Form aſſembled, according to the Old Conſtitutions regularly and ſolemnly eſtabliſhed under the Auſpices of Prince Edwin, at the City of York, in Great Britain, in the Year of Maſonry, 4926, viz

The Most Worshipful The Honble Robert R Livingston Esquire Chancellor of the State GRAND MASTER

The Right Worshipful Jacob Morton Esquire DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

The Right Worshipful James Scott Esquire SENIOR GRAND WARDEN.

The Right Worshipful DeWitt Clinton Esquire JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN.

DO by theſe Preſents, appoint, authoriſe and empower our worthy Brother David Richard Floyd Jones to be the Maſter; our worthy Brother Jacob Seaman Jackson to be the Senior Warden; and our worthy Brother Thomas Carman to be the Junior Warden, of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Maſons, to be, by Virtue hereof conſtituted, formed and held at the town of Hempstead County of Queens, State of New York which Lodge ſhall be diſtinguiſhed by the Name or Stile of Morton Lodge No. 63 and the ſaid Maſter and Wardens, and their ſucceſſors in Office, are hereby reſpectively authoriſed and directed, by and with the Aſſiſtance and Conſent of a Majority of the Members of the ſaid Lodge, duly to be ſummoned and preſent upon ſuch Occaſions, to Elect and Inſtall the Officers of the ſaid Lodge as Vacancies happen, in Manner and form as is or may be preſcribed by the Conſtitution, of this Grand Lodge.——And Further the ſaid Lodge is hereby inveſted with full Power and Authority to aſſemble upon proper and lawful Occaſions, and to Make Maſons—to Admit Members—as alſo to do and perform all and every ſuch Acts and Things appertaining to the Craft as have been, and ought to be done for, the Honour and advantage thereof; conforming in all their Proceedings to the Conſtitutions of this Grand Lodge, otherwiſe this Warrant and the Powers thereby granted to ceaſe and be of no further Effect.

Given under our Hands and the Seal of our Grand Lodge, in the City of New-York in North-America, this twenty third Day of June in the Year of our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred, and ninety seven and in the Year of Maſonry, Five Thouſand, Seven Hundred and ninety seven

John Abrams GRAND SECRETARY

FACSIMILE OF THE CHARTER OF MORTON LODGE NO. 63

JACOB MORTON

Jacob Morton was born in New York City July 8, 1761. He was the son of John Morton, who was a member of the Revolutionary Committee of 100 in New York City, and delegate to the Second Provincial Congress. Jacob Morton was graduated at the age of 17 from Princeton University as Bachelor of Arts in 1778, and at the age of 21 as Master of Arts in 1782. He was admitted to the New York State Bar in 1784. He had probably served in the Continental Army in 1782–1783. However, in 1789, at the time of Washington's inauguration, he held the rank of Major in the New York State Militia.

After the war he served three terms (1795–1797) in the State Legislative Assembly, concurrently with Whitehead Cornwell. In 1797 he was appointed justice of the new City Court of the City of New York.

Morton faithfully stuck to his militia activities, even while he was busy performing civic duties. He became Colonel of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry and served through the War of 1812 as Brigadier General of the New York County Brigade, while concurrently Jacob Seaman Jackson, also as Brigadier General, commanded the Twenty-second Brigade of Kings and Queens Counties. Morton was promoted to the rank of Major General in 1815.

You are already acquainted with his early eminence in the Grand Lodge. Our respect for his fraternal achievements will grow as we read further of this history of Morton Lodge.

Morton died December 4, 1835. On January 19, 1836, The *New York Times* published a memorial from which we quote in part:

> Morton Street, New York City, Greenwich Village, commemorates the memory of Major General Jacob Morton, whose military title was derived as commander for more than twenty-five years of the First Division of the New York State Militia.
>
> General Morton was a very picturesque figure in the social life of the city immediately after the Revolution and during the years of its rapid growth until the time of his death in 1835. He married in 1791 Catherine Ludlow, daughter of Carey Ludlow, a wealthy merchant, and he fell heir to the Ludlow home in State Street, opposite the Battery. The Mortons gave a grand ball there in honor of Lafayette soon after he arrived in New York on his famous visit in 1824.

General Morton was punctilious in his dress and when he appeared in his elaborate military regalia, mounted on a spirited horse to review the militia on the old Battery parade field, the entire town, according to the old records, turned out to honor the general and his band of fine looking warriors. He was one of the incorporators of the New York Public School system in 1808 and served on many important civic committees.

DAVID RICHARD FLOYD JONES

Although credit for the conception of Morton Lodge goes to Jacob Seaman Jackson, Thomas Carman, and Whitehead Cornwell, yet the pivotal figure in the ultimate foundation of the lodge was the picturesque David Richard Floyd Jones. He was a Past Master of Huntington Lodge No. 26.

The biographical accounts of the Floyd and Jones families on Long Island, when read together, constitute a treasury of historical interest which really grips the imagination.

The first Master of our lodge was born David Richard Floyd on November 14, 1764. His father was Richard Floyd. His mother was Arabella Jones. He was the only male child of that marriage. He was named David after his illustrious maternal grandfather, the Honorable David Jones. And he was named Richard after his own father, grandfather, and great-grandfather.

His father was the second direct descendant of the pioneer Richard Floyd. His mother, Arabella Jones, was likewise the second direct descendant of the pioneer Major Thomas Jones. Accordingly, our David Richard Floyd Jones was a third direct descendant of both these original Long Island settlers.

The genealogical background of our first charter member and first Master is an essential part of the background of Morton Lodge. It would remain dismally incomplete without at least a cursory account of his original American forebears.

The *first Floyd*, Richard, was born 1620 in Brecknockshire, Wales. He came to Massachusetts in 1654 and a year later to Long Island. In 1655 when Long Island was still under Dutch rule he, with 54 other settlers, purchased a large tract of land at Setauket. Here these pioneers established a Presbyterian Church and founded the Town of Brookhaven "to be good under the rules of the Presbyterian Church." Richard became leader of the settlement, bought more land, and prospered. He was chosen Magistrate and served also as Colonel of Militia. He died in 1690. His son, the *second Richard*, was born December 29, 1653, and died February 28, 1738. He, also, served as Colonel of Militia, and as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The *third Richard* (our subject's father) was born December 29, 1703, and died April 21, 1771.

The most famous member of this family was William Floyd (1734–1821), a cousin of our David Richard Floyd Jones. William was an ardent and active patriot during the Revolutionary Period, and was one of the four New York signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1774–1775 he served as delegate to Continental Congress. In 1776 he commanded the New York Militia on Long Island. In 1777–1783 he again served as delegate to Continental Congress, and in 1777–1778 as State Senator. After the ratification of the Federal Constitution in 1788 by New York, he served in 1789–1791 as member of First Federal Congress, in 1801 as delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and in 1808 again as State Senator.

The *first Jones*, Thomas, was born 1665 in Dublin, Ireland. A Protestant gentleman of County Tyrone, he had served as Major in the armies of James II. He left Straubane, Ireland, in 1692 when Long Island already was under British rule, and landed at Warwick, Rhode Island. There he married Freelove Townsend, daughter of Thomas Townsend (son of the prominent New Amsterdam Quaker, John Townsend).

In 1695, Thomas Townsend granted to Major Thomas Jones and his wife, Freelove, a large tract of land which he had purchased from the Massapequa Indians, and which he had named "Fort Neck." In 1710, Major Thomas Jones was appointed "Ranger General" of the "Island of Nassau, commonly called Long Island." This appointment was made by Robert Hunter, the British "Governor in Cheife" of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey. This was a royal grant which gave Major Jones a monopoly of the whale and other fisheries in all waters surrounding Long Island. The good Major died December 13, 1713, and his vast estate was inherited by his oldest son, David Jones.

We now return to David Richard Floyd to find out how "Jones" became appended to his family name. The Honorable David Jones was a noted jurist of his time and a member of the Supreme Court of Judicature. The good judge, who died in 1774, provided in his Will (after disposing, among other things, of his various Negro slaves), that the bulk of his estate should go to his oldest "male heir." As David Richard Floyd qualified as such, and became entitled to the Jones estate, he procured a change of his family name to "Floyd Jones" by a special act of the legislature (Chapter 75, Laws of 1783). You will note that in the foregoing Masonic documents David Richard Floyd Jones signs his name that way—without the hyphen, which his subsequent generations seem to have inserted.

David Richard Floyd Jones married Sarah Onderdonk (daughter of Hendrick Onderdonk) at St. George's Episcopal Church at Hempstead on September 18, 1785. Their son, Thomas Floyd-Jones (born July 23, 1788), served as Captain under General Daniel Bedell (1797 M 1833) in the War of 1812, and later attained the rank of Brigadier General. Thomas' son, David Richard Floyd-Jones (1864) had a distinguished record of public service. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1841, served in the State Senate in 1843–1847, as New York Secretary of State in 1860–1861, and as Lieutenant Governor in 1862–1864. He was President of the Queens County Agricultural Society of early Mineola Fair fame. He also was the last owner of Tryon Hall on South Road at Massapequa, built by his great-grandfather Honorable David Jones, and so named in honor of the latter's friend, Governor William Tryon (1771–1778). David Richard's second son, Henry Onderdonk Floyd-Jones (born January 3, 1792), also served as member of the State Militia in the War of 1812 and subsequently attained the rank of Brigadier General. He also served as a member of the Legislative Assembly.

Both romance and fame shed luster also on the lineage of the *Jones* branch of the David Richard Floyd Jones' family tree. This brilliance was, incidentally, shared by the family of Jacob Seaman Jackson.

The former's maternal granduncle William Jones (brother of Judge Jones) married Phoebe Jackson. Their son, Samuel Jones (born July 26, 1734, died November 21, 1819), was a first cousin of our charter members Floyd Jones and Jackson. He is probably the most famous American citizen produced by Long Island. He was not a Mason, but a short account of his public renown will serve to connect this history with the friendly influences in Huntington Lodge which moved its consent to the formation of Morton Lodge.

Samuel Jones was a famed jurist, and member of the first Legislature of our State. Due to his sagacious leadership in that body, the dissension between the Federalists and Anti-Federalists was resolved with the result that on July 26, 1788, New York became the eleventh state to join the Union and to ratify the Federal Constitution. He was appointed the first Comptroller of this State on September 26, 1797, under a law proposed by him to properly audit and control state finances, the basic rules of which are yet in effect in our day. To him were entrusted many other public tasks.

Samuel Jones was signally honored by the State Legislature. He (with Richard Varick) was appointed by Chapter 35 Laws of 1786, "to revise, edit, compile, and cause to be printed" the first *Revised Statutes* of the State of New York. This was a gigantic task: (1) to *eliminate* such laws of England (common and statutory) which New York as a Colony, and later as a State, had found unsuited or inapplicable to our democratic system of life and government, (2) to *retain* such parts of British law which were fundamentally sound and acceptable to American ideals, and (3) to *consolidate and digest* these remnant revisions of British law with "all the laws of this State then in force, passed by our Legislature since the Revolution." This monumental work was completed within the two-year period prescribed by that law of 1786.

Although Samuel Jones was not a Mason, it is interesting to note that his edition of the *Revised Statutes* was officially printed in 1789 by Hugh Gaine, who in 1751–1757 had served as Grand Secretary of the last two Provincial Grand Lodges of New York.

Samuel Jones died November 21, 1819. On November 29, 1819, a meeting of members of the Bar of the State of New York was held in New York City to honor his memory. Chancellor James Kent, famous American jurist, author, and leader of the New York Bar, delivered an obituary paying high tribute to the deceased for his constant public service, including his "framing the system of the statute laws of the state." Samuel Jones became thereafter referred to as the "Father of the New York State Bar."

W.∴DAVID RICHARD FLOYD JONES

Master 1797–1801, 1804, 1806–1816, 1818–1820

In completion of this lateral family picture, be it added that Samuel's son, Thomas Jones (second cousin of both David Richard Floyd Jones and of Jacob Seaman Jackson), married the latter's daughter, Elizabeth Jackson and, after her death, married another daughter of Jackson. Thomas Jones was Master of Huntington Lodge No. 26 in 1794, and was undoubtedly helpful in securing the assent of his lodge for the ambitions of his cousins in respect of a new lodge in The Town Spot of Hempstead.

At the time of this Sesquicentennial Celebration of Morton Lodge we salute with pleasure and all good wishes our esteemed friend, W∴Bro. William Floyd-Jones, Past Master of Holland Lodge No. 8, residing at East Norwich, Nassau County, as a great-great-grandson of our first Master–David Richard Floyd Jones.

JACOB SEAMAN JACKSON

He was born at his ancestral Homestead at Wantagh on May 22, 1763. He was of the sixth generation directly succeeding Robert Jackson, one of the original settlers on Long Island, who was one of the two delegates representing the Town of Hempstead at the Duke's Laws Convention in 1665 at the Town Spot of Hempstead. The site of the Convention is today marked in our Cooper Field parking space by a masthead from which fly the American, Dutch, and English flags.

The Homestead was built in 1666 by Colonel John Jackson (son of Robert). It has since been in the ownership and possession of the Jackson family continuously to the present day. It is now occupied by Mrs. Ella Jones Settle and Mrs. Julia Jones Seaman (sisters), great-great-granddaughters of Jacob Seaman Jackson, and Mrs. Seaman's son, Edwin Hopkins Seaman, Jr., great-great-great-grandson of that co-founder of Morton Lodge.

Jacob Seaman Jackson was 20½ years of age when on November 25, 1783, hostilities in the Revolutionary War ceased. Family tradition insists that (1) "he was taken prisoner by the British from this house (Homestead) during the Revolutionary War," and (2) that he served in that War. We have no official record to sustain that tradition. But, since it is an established fact that the British forces imprisoned male members of Loyalist families on Long Island, it is plausible that Jackson was so seized, and contrived to escape in time to join and serve in the Loyalist army at a youthful age, as boys braved in those early days. In manhood, Jackson is said to have been 6 feet 2 inches tall and of strong physique.

He evidently had had a substantial military training in early manhood, because Governor George Clinton on February 6, 1790 (when Jacob Morton held rank as Major of Militia), commissioned Jackson at 26 years of age as "First Major of the Regiment of Militia in the County of Queens," under command of Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Carman (probably father of our Thomas Carman). And on December 22, 1795, Governor John Jay commissioned him, at the age of 32½ years, as "Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of a Regiment of Militia in the County of Queens."

These commissions placed Jackson militarily on a contemporary plane of equality with Jacob Morton. In that same year of 1795, the latter became Deputy Grand Master. In that same year, also, Morton began his service in State Assembly and there formed his companionship with Whitehead Cornwell. It is morally certain that both Jackson and Cornwell about this time broached the subject of a new lodge at Hempstead, and that it thus became an actual project under Brother Morton's advice and guidance.

Huntington Lodge No. 26 having come into existence at Oyster Bay on May 22, 1793, Morton of course advised his friends to apply, with six other Hempstead men, for membership in that lodge. There is no record of the time when they actually consummated such membership. Floyd Jones, Jackson, and Carman must have done so about 1795 or even earlier, because the first of these had served as Master, and the others as Wardens of Huntington Lodge prior to 1797. However, as we have seen, all eight were Master Masons of that lodge in May of that year.

When on May 5, 1797, the founders presented their Petition to the Grand Lodge, it is safe to assume that it was Colonel Jackson, Lieutenant Carman, and Assemblyman Cornwell who suggested the name "Morton's Lodge," in deference to their friend Jacob Morton, who at that time was Deputy Grand Master.

Having been Senior Warden of Huntington Lodge No. 26, Jackson now became the first Senior Warden of Morton Lodge, in which office he served three terms, 1797–1799. He held no further office in the lodge, probably because his military and other public duties required his all-time attention.

While he yet served actively as Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of his Regiment of Militia, he (with two others) was on March 9, 1802, appointed "Wreck Master" by Governor George Clinton. That office was a unique creature of a law passed by the state legislature on February 16, 1787, entitled "An Act concerning Wrecks of the Sea, and giving remedy to Merchants and others who be robbed, or whose goods shall be lost on the Sea." The duties of Wreck Masters were "to aid and assist all such Ships and Vessils as may happen to be stranded on the Coasts in the said County of Queens . . ., to give all possible aid and assistance to all such ships . . ., to the people on board of the same, . . . and to save, preserve and secure . . . the cargoes of all such ships . . . cast by the Sea upon the Shore."

The Wreck Masters were entitled for their services to such "fees, profits, perquisites, privileges and advantages to the same by Law belonging or appertaining to them." For these legal emoluments, the Wreck Masters were secured by lien on the salvaged property in their possession.

On June 22, 1808, Jacob Seaman Jackson was again advanced in military rank, and now commissioned "Brigadier General of the Brigade of Militia in the County of Queens," the commission being signed by Governor Daniel D. Tompkins. Thus, Jackson and Morton continued to keep abreast in military rank, and continued their companionship through the War of 1812.

After the war, Jackson and various other early members of Morton Lodge, including David Richard Floyd Jones, Abraham Bedell, and Daniel Raynor, served as Wreck Master under Certificates of Appointment issued in 1823 and 1825 by Governors Joseph C. Yates and DeWitt Clinton, respectively.

The original Jackson documents, above referred to, were examined by Brother Merritt, by the writer, and by Brother Estabrook in July 1947, when the Jackson heirs were liquidating the estate. Brother Estabrook purchased them for $125 to secure their possession to Morton Lodge. Afterward, our lodge reimbursed Brother Estabrook and added these precious papers to its historic archives.

Jacob Seaman Jackson married Phoebe Coles of Oyster Bay on November 18, 1783, at St. George's Episcopal Church at Hempstead. He died at Wantagh January 28, 1829, at 66 years of age.

THOMAS CARMAN

He was born in Hempstead November 22, 1763. He was past Junior Warden of Huntington Lodge No. 26, and served as the first Junior Warden of Morton Lodge. He held that office for three successive terms and served as Senior Warden in 1800, since which year he held no other office in the lodge.

Thomas was a direct descendant of John Carman, who came here from England and was one of the six original pioneers to whom the Dutch Director General Willem Kieft granted a patent for the settlement of "Heemstede" in November 1644.

Thomas Carman probably served in the Continental Army. He was ultimately commissioned as Captain in the New York State Militia, in which body he served contemporaneously with Jacob Morton and Jacob Seaman Jackson through the War of 1812.

One of Captain Carman's sons was Richard Carman, born in Hempstead September 2, 1785. He was one of the founders of Methodism in Hempstead, the early meetings of the local Society of Methodists having been held in his Hempstead home.

Among the scattered Carman family biographies we find an interesting item furnished in 1896 by Captain Carman's great-grandson, Theodore A. Carman, born in Hempstead February 27, 1843, who became a member of Morton Lodge in 1867 and served one term (1870) as Junior Warden. Theodore related to his interviewer that he had enjoyed the cherished privilege of serving that one term as Junior Warden, "an office held by his great-grandfather, Thomas (D.) Carman, when the lodge was organized in 1797."

This brother Theodore A. Carman served as Town Tax Collector of Hempstead for nine years, also as School Tax Collector, and three years as Trustee of the Village of Hempstead. He also served as director of The First National Bank of Hempstead during August Belmont's presidency in that institution.

Captain Thomas Carman died in 1851.

RICHARD BEADLE

Nothing in the way of definite genealogy has been available to us about Brother Beadle, one of the charter members and the first Secretary of Morton Lodge. The old Town Records of Hempstead reveal, however, that he served as Town Clerk in 1795–1796.

In all likelihood he was a member of the very prolific Bedell family, in whose scattered genealogies the surname is variously spelled "Bedell," "Beadle," and "Beedle." It is safe to say, however, that he was closely related to Abraham Bedell, who was at times referred to as Abraham "Beadle" and "Beedle," although the latter always signed his name as "Bedell."

ABRAHAM BEDELL

The early genealogy of this branch of the Bedell family still remains scarce and scattered. It seems certain, however, that its first American ancestor was Daniel Bedell, who came to Long Island in 1665 from Wales, England.

Abraham Bedell undoubtedly was of the third or fourth generation after Daniel and, thus, a direct descendant of that pioneer. Abraham was born at The Town Spot of Hempstead on December 2, 1757. There appear to have been numerous intermarriages of the Bedell family with the Carmans, Treadwells, Raynors, Motts, DeMotts, Van de Waters, and other contemporary pioneer stocks. Abraham married Catherine Carman on December 28, 1785. They had fourteen children. The seventh was born December 27, 1799, and was memorially named Jacob Morton Bedell.

On the writer's quest for Bedell genealogy, Miss Marjorie Van de Water Brooke informed him that her maternal great-grandfather was Stephen Carman Bedell, the oldest son of Abraham Bedell, and suggested consultation of a collection of old family bibles in possession of her cousin, Miss Maud Augusta Wright. That very valuable clue led to much information on the colorful lineages stemming from Abraham Bedell, which by themselves would make a fascinating volume of genealogy. Unfortunately, we must content ourselves with only a small part of that material.

Among his descendants was his great-grandson, Lott Van de Water, Jr. (1887 M 1894–1896).

Among his surviving descendants we have: Kenneth Brooke Van de Water I (Morton since 1909), Miss Marjorie Van de Water Brooke (daughter of Charles Whitney Brooke, Morton 1906), Miss Maud Augusta Wright, Brigadier General Reginald Leverett Van de Water, and Ruth Van de Water Mannie (great-great-grandchildren).

His further surviving descendants are: Virginia Van de Water Armstrong, Kenneth Brooke Van de Water II. Anne Van de Water Condelli, Ruth Mannie Anderson (great-great-great-grandchildren); and David James Armstrong, Susan Virginia Armstrong, Kenneth Brooke Van de Water III, Ward Condelli, Brooke Leverett Anderson (all infant great-great-great-great-grandchildren).

Abraham Bedell was the proprietor of Bedell's House, where Morton Lodge was instituted, and the first Treasurer of the Lodge. He was active in Hempstead Town politics. He served as Town Clerk from 1796 to 1816. President Thomas Jefferson appointed Brother Bedell the first Post Master of Hempstead in 1802. He also served as Wreck Master (see Jackson biography).

He appears also to have been interested in public utility enterprise in 1812 as a member of the board of directors of The Hempstead Turnpike Company.

Abraham Bedell died July 31, 1817.

HENRY O. SEAMAN

He was a direct descendant of Captain John Seaman, who was born in Essex, England, between 1603 and 1610, came to Massachusetts in 1630, and to Hempstead in 1647, where in 1665 he acquired a landed estate of over 12,000 acres under the "Dongan Patent," and where he died in early 1695. Captain Seaman's Will was probated on March 20, 1695. He had 16 children from two marriages, 8 sons and 8 daughters.

Henry O. Seaman, our charter member, was a great-great-grandson of Captain John Seaman (a great-grandson of Richard, the eighth son of Captain Seaman). Henry O. was born in Hempstead January 22, 1769, and married Almy Jackson, daughter of Richard and Rosetta Jackson, on January 21, 1789. He was active in early town politics, served as Justice of the Peace, and in the New York State Assembly in 1803–1808. He died on October 2, 1826.

Our W∴Benjamin White Seaman, Master of Morton Lodge in 1929, to whom the writer is indebted for much of the information relating to the Seaman family genealogy, is also a descendant of Captain John Seaman and stems in direct lineage from the Captain's fourth son, Solomon Seaman.

Nathaniel Seaman, member of Morton Lodge 1822, Secretary 1823, Senior Warden 1825, and Master 1826, was also a descendant of Captain Seaman in direct lineage of the latter's seventh son Nathaniel. W∴Nathaniel Seaman served in 1821 as delegate to the first Constitutional Convention of the State of New York.

John Henry Seaman (third child of W∴Nathaniel Seaman) became a member of Morton Lodge in 1859. He was born August 10, 1814, married January 13, 1836 to Mary Ann Van de Water, and died February 27, 1890.

WILLIAM MOTT

The Mott family on Long Island is said to have stemmed from Henry Mott, one of three brothers who came to America from England in the early 1600's with a party of French Huguenots. Henry and his early descendants were Quakers and settled the region of Great Neck.

According to the old records of the Town of Hempstead and early parish records of St. George's Episcopal Church, members of the Mott family began to settle on south Long Island about the year 1700. Here they seemed to have preferred alliance with St. George's Episcopal Church. Its register of marriages and baptisms is replete with Mott family items. Many members of this family also became active in the town government, as its old Minutes show.

Although we are still at a loss to trace our William Mott's line of ancestry to his pioneer forebear, we are now able to identify him in The Town Spot of Hempstead before he became one of the charter members of Morton Lodge.

According to evidently reliable family genealogy furnished us by Mr. LeRoy W. Mott of Richmond Hill, our charter member's father was Samuel Mott (born November 15, 1742) who was very active in the town government. From his marriage with Amy Raynor, there were, among ten children, William Mott, born September 8, 1769, and Samuel Mott, October 30, 1779.

The first of these was our charter member. He became later referred to as William Mott, Esquire. According to the Town Minutes, he served in 1794 as Town Supervisor, and as Justice of the Peace in 1793, 1795, and 1803. The records of the State Legislature also inform us that he served as member of the Assembly in 1799, 1802, 1804, and 1807. St. George's records show that he married Mary Powell on January 8, 1809, and that he died on February 20, 1823.

His younger brother Samuel Mott became a member of Morton Lodge in 1819, and served as Senior Warden 1820, as Master 1821–1822, as Secretary 1827–1830, again as Master 1831–1832, and again as Secretary 1833–1837.

WHITEHEAD CORNWELL

We have been unable to ascertain reliable information relating to the genealogy of this charter member. In our research we find a suggestion that one John Cornwell from England settled on Long Island in the 1600's, and that among succeeding generations the family name was also spelled "Cornell."

But by reliable information, our Whitehead Cornwell was a lawyer of note in 1792. We have a photostatic copy of a document dated March 22, 1792, addressed to "The Council of Appointment" of Queens County, recommending Samuel Clowes, Esquire, for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which was signed by Samuel Jones (Father of The New York State Bar), V. Lawrence, and Whitehead Cornwell. His signature is a facsimile of those subscribed to the various documents of Morton Lodge.

Other records show that he served ten terms as member of the State Legislative Assembly 1788–1798, before and after Morton Lodge was in existence. During that period Jacob Morton also served three terms in the Assembly as a junior colleague of Cornwell in the Whig (Republican) contingent of the legislature. Then, also, Morton was Deputy Grand Master, and Cornwell a lay brother of Huntington Lodge No. 26. It is safe to say that between Morton and Cornwell were delineated the formal prerequisites to the creation of Morton Lodge.

IV

Period 1797–1819

Early Activities and Incidents—The First By-Laws—Jacob Morton as Grand Master—DeWitt Clinton as Grand Master—Men of Morton Lodge in War of 1812

AFTER THE HISTORIC St. John's Day, June 24, 1797, when Morton Lodge was constituted and its first officers were installed in Bedell's House, the lodge continued to hold its communications on the same premises for many years. The first such regular communication was held there on July 3, 1797, and was opened on the entered apprentice degree, under which degree general business of the lodge in those times seems to have been transacted. A set of by-laws was adopted, and adjournment taken till August 7, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when a Fellowcraft Lodge was opened. Treasurer Abraham Bedell then reported having spent the sum of 31 pounds, 15 shillings and 6 pence. His original Ledger (restored to us during the writing of this book) materially contradicts the generosity of that report, but it does also show that prior to February 5, 1798, he had freely spent his own money in anticipation of collecting lodge dues. And so the lodge proceeded at monthly intervals to hold regular communications and make Masons.

The first *by-laws,* adopted July 3, 1797, contained some singular rules in keeping with the Masonic notions of those early times. The following extracts are culled for your interest and parts emphasized in italics by the Editor. The document bears the following headline:

"By-laws for regulating the Lodge No. 63, known and distinguished by the name of *Morton Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons,* duly constituted the 24th day of June, A.D., 1797, A.L. 5797, held statedly the first Monday in every month at the house of Brother Abraham Beedle in Hempstead under the *jurisdiction of the Right Worshipful David Richard Floyd Jones, master, and Jacob S. Jackson, Thomas Carman, wardens.*"

Article I, in fixing the nights of meeting, stated that "This lodge assemble on the first Monday in every month at the precise hour appointed by the book of constitutions, at the lodge room, in *decent and becoming apparel,* which time of meeting shall be deemed *public lodge nights,* but that the *right worshipful master shall have power, as in times past, to convene a private lodge, when he shall think it expedient for the welfare of this lodge while under his government.*"

It is most interesting to note that our early Masters stuck to the "first Monday" of each month for their meetings during the first two decades only, but thereafter resorted to an *astronomical* fixation of meeting dates, when lodge business was begun in the early afternoon. Beginning with May 22, 1820, the Minutes regularly fix the next meeting for the "*last Monday before the full in June.*" On and after May 4, 1822, the stereotype adjournment clause read as follows: "The lodge was closed in peace and harmony, to stand closed until the *last Saturday before the next full Moon* at 2 o'clock P.M."

Article II provided for the election of officers and stated, among other things, that "The election and *choice of master and treasurer* shall be annually at the time set forth in the book of constitutions by a majority of the members present, by a fair ballot. That the master-elect, if present, shall on the night of his election *appoint both wardens* with the *approbation* of the members present, *also the secretary* . . . , that the *tiler* of this lodge shall be *chosen by ballot* of the members present and shall continue in said office during his good behavior, *said tiler to receive,* if present, from the hands of the treasurer *the sum of four shillings for every initiated member* as compensation for his services to this lodge."

Article III provided that "Every member shall pay the sum of *two shillings every stated lodge night,*" and that for a continued non-payment "shall for his disrespect to our lodge be expelled ipso facto and excluded from visiting this lodge unless good and satisfactory cause be shown to induce a forbearance." This seems to be the only direct provision to fix the *dues* of a member. Two shillings it was for "every *stated* lodge night," presumably whether one attended or not, because such dues, if paid for only *attended* meetings, would obviously not suffice to cover the tiler's fees, as provided in the previous Article, and also Grand Lodge dues for each member. This theory seems to be sustained by the provisions of Article XV, which "exempt" a member from "dues" in case of non-attendance *for good cause shown.*

ARTICLE IV, under the title of "making, passing and raising," stated that no person shall become a member unless he shall be *recommended* by one "who has regularly attained the sublime degree of a master mason, as no other can sufficiently judge of the qualifications of the person to be proposed." The *initiation* fee was *twenty-four shillings.* This was forfeited if the candidate missed two meetings before presenting himself. When the candidate came forward in open meeting and requested the *second degree* he was to pay an *additional thirteen shillings.* And it further provided that, "If any candidate shall afterward prove unworthy by treating this lodge or its members or the craft in general with disrespect, either by word or action, leading an immoral life or associating with base or scandalous company, thereby bringing the craft in disrepute, *such persons* shall not be entitled to any further degree in this lodge, but *shall be reprimanded from the chair and if he will still persist in such base and scandalous proceedings he shall be expelled from this lodge and his name erased from our books as unworthy of being a member of our laudable society.*"

ARTICLE V amplified prerequisites to membership by providing that a candidate must be known to one or more members as "a man of virtuous principles and integrity and not a bondsman" and that "he shall not be accepted until he has *visited our lodge once*, which done, he shall be balloted for at the next public lodge night and *unless three negatives appearing* shall be admitted *on paying twenty shillings to the fund of this lodge.*"

ARTICLE VI provided for the *admission of visitors*, and said that a brother duly qualified "shall be admitted the *first visit gratis*, and *for every other visit* to pay to this lodge *the sum of two shillings.*" This clause, however, was repealed on March 13, 1824. We shall comment on this rule later in connection with the provisions of Article XII, relating to the lodge's "liquor bill."

ARTICLE VIII, on the mode of *balloting*, provided that a Master "shall be allowed a *charge* before he resigns the chair," and that "no member shall be balloted for to serve *as master a second term without his consent* thereto first obtained." We do not find any instance where such a *charge* was paid to a retiring Master, nor where such consent was necessary.

ARTICLE X provided that "if the master, warden or any other brother should be absent whereby the business of the lodge may be retarded, every such officer not attending shall pay the sum of *one dollar* to the funds of this lodge, sudden cases of sickness only excepted." There is no indication in the Minutes that this provision was at any time enforced.

[We note that the writers of these by-laws at this point introduce the American *dollar* as a dual monetary unit in lodge transactions. On July 6, 1785, the dollar had been adopted by the Continental Congress as *the* monetary unit of the United States. Actual coinage was not begun until after enactment of the law of April 2, 1792. There was, however, an abundance of both British and American currency in circulation here long after the adoption of these by-laws. Therefore, it was in those days quite conventional to use either of those currency units in both common exchange and accounting practice.—Editor.]

ARTICLE XI stated that "in order to prevent any censure or disrespect to this lodge that might arise from keeping late hour, *on lodge nights the master shall be informed by the senior warden when it is ten o'clock*, on which information the master shall immediately proceed to close the lodge, or as soon after as lodge business will permit, *and on his neglect of so doing when notified, or the warden neglecting to give such notice*, in either case *either of them shall forfeit the sum of one dollar, and any member* not being a lodger in the house *shall not remain therein after the lodge is closed above the space of one hour under the penalty aforesaid.*" We find no instances where either the Master or Wardens or a lay brother were so penalized.

ARTICLE XII has the title "Disguised in liquor or swearing, etc." It stated: "That no member shall *presume to come* to this lodge *disguised or intoxicated with liquor*, or while in the lodge *use any profane language or threats* (or treat) any member with base or disrespectful conversation, but in all things behave himself with becoming decency. Ever remembering they are members of that venerable order founded on peace, harmony and benevolence, and that in behaving repugnant to its statutory laws we trample order under our feet, impose on its worthy members and testify to the world that we are unfit for society." The penalty attached to this provision was a *fine of one dollar for the first offense*, "and if he or they shall transgress *a second time they shall be dealt with as a refractory member* as the Master and brethren shall think proper. *That all liquor drank during lodge hours from the time of opening until closing of the same shall be charged to the funds of this lodge, at which time, when the lodge is closed, the bill shall be presented to the Master and the account filed by the secretary and treasurer. That all liquor drank or other private expenditures before the lodge is opened or after the same is closed shall in no wise be charged to the fund of this lodge, but to the person or persons who called for the same.*"

Our "ice cream and cake" was seemingly not in favor among our brethren of yore. Their taste called for more exhilarating refreshment. It was then in common vogue for lodges *to blow* the attending brothers to suitable rounds of spirituous libations *during lodge hours*. Although the Grand Lodge very soon prohibited this brotherly urge, it is interesting to see how, in the meantime, it was applied in Morton Lodge.

For this practice the early lodges probably had a more material incentive than merely to induce numerical attendance. In those days, and long before in England and in the American colonies, most lodges met in taverns. Morton Lodge, as you have seen, established its meeting accommodations in Bedell's House, which was a public tavern. The lodge rent was defrayed by the business it brought to the proprietor on lodge nights and, perhaps, currently by the public prestige lent to the tavern as the lodge headquarters.

This rent-paying practice, and other interesting financial transactions of the lodge, are illustrated in the original Treasurer's Ledger, which was miraculously restored to us in the very year of our 150th anniversary.

That old book contains a detailed account of the financial transactions of Morton Lodge from 1797 through 1834 in the authentic handwritings of its Treasurers Abraham Bedell (1797–1817) and Samuel Williams (1818–1834). The discovery of this old record, after its possession in various strange hands during more than a century, holds forth a most fascinating story. This is told in Chapter VI, in connection with its disappearance in 1837 and its recovery in 1947.

The lodge met at Bedell's House from 1797 through 1837. The Ledger records that the lodge incurred and paid for each communication a "Night Expense." That was the lodge's "liquor bill," and the amount varied with the number of the brethren present. There is no record of rent paid otherwise. But there is an indication that the lodge had to defray the expense of "cleaning" and interior "repairs" of the lodge room, and replacement of broken "tumblers" and "plates" used at lodge meetings.

It seems, though, that the lodge had to hedge its "Night Expenses." For, while Article VI permitted brothers of other lodges a "first visit gratis," subsequent visits cost them "two shillings" each. This helped to pay the lodge's liquor bill. Also, in Article XII, it was made sure that "all liquor drank or other private expenditure," *before* or *after* the lodge meeting, was not to be a charge against the lodge.

This social feature of lodge meetings was an inheritance from the *mode of the old lodges* before constituted masonry, but it persisted as a practice *for a century in "constituted lodges."*

Historian Peter Ross discounts the moral effects of these lodge merriments by the observation that "While the pioneer lodges may have been devoted to dissipation . . . and turned their Lodge communications into merry meetings, we may feel certain that with the open Bible on the altar and the spirit of charity and brotherly love in their hearts, they never wandered very far astray from the narrow path which led to the exemplification and practice of all the higher principles and tenets of the profession." This statement is fully sustained by repeated records in Morton's early Minutes, referring to provisions for *charity and benevolence.* Entries in the recently discovered Treasurer's Ledger corroborate the Minutes in this respect.

However, the Grand Lodge in 1815 recognized the pernicious effects of the practice and in 1816 resolved: "That the use of distilled spirits in Lodge Rooms . . . is hereby expressly forbidden, under any pretense whatever" (McClenachan, II, p. 270).

ARTICLE XIV provided for *private lodges*, and stated: "That when it shall be expedient to call a private lodge in order to transact *any business that respects this lodge*, the expenses attending the same shall be a charge to the funds of this lodge. If convened at the request of any one or more members or person, him or them who cause the said lodge to be so convened shall defray the expenses attending said night and not be a charge to the funds of this lodge."

This clause was another relic of the pre-constitution period. "Private lodges," even for ritualistic work, are known to have been permitted in England after the "constitution" year 1717, and probably also in American colonies under the "provincial grand lodges." But the very fact that our own by-laws of 1797, including the provision for private lodges, could not have been adopted without approval of the Grand Lodge, seems to indicate that in those days the Grand Lodge maintained at least a passive attitude toward *private lodges.*

This view was not incompatible with the rule of ritualistic secrecy. It can be assumed that any such provision in lodge by-laws, such as Morton's Article XIV, extended only to *non-ritualistic* "business that respects this lodge." Moreover, even such business in private lodge session was presided over by the duly elected Master and, hence, no violation of Freemasonic secrecy was involved.

Indeed, this theory of sanction is, in a way, sustained by a most interesting dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge on March 5, 1798 to a private "congregation" of Masons in the New York City jail (McClenachan, Vol. II, p. 103): "A petition was presented to the Grand Lodge emanating from a number of brethren confined in the jail of the City of New York for debt, begging permission to congregate on the ensuing Festival of St. John the Baptist, and to celebrate the day as a Lodge. A dispensation was ordered to be issued for said purpose *for that day only*, and that the *presiding officers* be named by the Grand Officers."

It is improbable that Morton's members were ever convoked to a "private lodge." There is no mention in the Minutes that they were.

ARTICLE XV provided that any member who is compelled to be away from the lodge for any length of time "shall be *exempt from paying his dues from the time he withdraws until he returns*, provided he gives timely notice to this lodge in writing previous to his departure and pays his arrears to this lodge if any be due."

ARTICLE XVI subjected the Wardens to a fine of "two dollars" *for neglecting to perform their duty in keeping the members of the lodge in good repute with the community.*

ARTICLE XX stated that "*not more than three different degrees shall be conferred in one night*, namely, three different members to receive one degree each, and no more, *except in any sudden case of emergency to complete a brother*, when the Master may call a lodge of emergency if requested."

Two very interesting stories are handed down from the early history of the lodge, one illustrating the sense of duty to attend one's lodge regardless of hardship, and the other displaying the exaggerated faith a would-be Mason had in the rumors which, until modern times, were circulated about secret Masonic procedure. The first tale is that of two brothers who lived on the north side of the island, some twenty miles from Hempstead. They reached the lodge by what could be called the "ride and tie" method. That is, they both started together early in the morning, one riding the single horse of their farm, and the other walking. The first rider proceeded to a place agreed upon, where he tied the horse and took up his journey afoot. When the first walker reached the horse he mounted, and after passing his now walking brother, continued his journey, and tied the horse at the next hitching place of agreement. So the journey was made to the lodge, and the return on the following morning was a repetition of the same scheme.

The second story is told of a man named Platt Stratton, living near what is now College Point. Stratton was a candidate for Masonry and rode into Hempstead on horseback at about noon. Having looked after his horse in the barn, he went into the hotel through the kitchen, which was as fashionable a way as the front door at the time. In the kitchen he found an old colored mammy tending a great fire in the large chimney place, over which lay a gridiron of very ample proportions.

"What's the gridiron for, aunty?" asked Stratton, to which the old cook replied: "Ise don' know, marsa, zackly, 'cept dat de Masons meet ter day and dey genly uses it when dey meets." This was enough for Stratton. He returned to the barn, mounted his horse and rode off. Nothing was ever heard of him again by the lodge, and he doubtless died in the faith that the gridiron was intended for him.

We learn from the Minutes of the communication held on February 5, 1798, that "the Worshipful Master presented an elegant Bible from the hand of Deputy Grand Master Jacob Morton, Esq., for the use of the lodge, and requested that it might be entered on the records, as a testimonial of his zeal to the craft and gratitude to this lodge." On this old Bible we initiate all our candidates.

A century later R.·.W.·.Robert A. Davison wrote in the 1897 Memorial: "But nothing is said in the minutes in relation to the *Jewels* which we received and which *tradition*, at least, reports were also presented by him. This Bible and the *Jewels* are still in the possession of the Lodge and highly prized not only in memory of the donor, but also for their antiquity."

However, that *tradition* about the *Jewels* is now set at true rest by the present recovery of the *original* Treasurer's Ledger. It shows that our first Treasurer Bedell on August 19, 1797, paid out of his own pocket in "cash to G. Rowlinson for the *Jewels* and Seal" 19 pounds 15 shillings and 6 pence, for which outlay he reimbursed himself from lodge receipts accrued by February 5, 1798.

During Jacob Morton's Grand Mastership (1801–1805) several vexatious problems arose in Grand Lodge. The most important of these was an agitation in 1802 among upstate lodges to "convene" the Grand Lodge at Albany. "The real object of this proposed convention," writes historian Ross, "was not the removal of the existing Grand Lodge to Albany . . . but to form there a new Grand Lodge." This attempt proved abortive for the time, thanks to the propitious leadership of Grand Master Jacob Morton.

But a spark of disaffection remained smoldering. "The original 'country lodges,' " writes Ross, "had all started under 'Modern' influences, while the Grand Lodge was an 'Ancient' body." Echoes of that Masonic conflict then raging in England, as well as local motives of upstate lodges, tended to draw a line of separation between city and country in New York. During Jacob Morton's Grand Mastership the war between the "Ancients" and the "Moderns" was in full blast. His effort was to "solidify" the interests of the "Ancient" Grand Lodge.

In this he was supported by all lodges in southern New York, including Morton Lodge, then represented in Grand Lodge by David Richard Floyd Jones. If, as history has it, Jacob Morton had won but half the battle of keeping "Ancient Masonry" compact in the state at large, it remained for his successor, Grand Master De Witt Clinton (1806–1819) to win the remaining half of that campaign for fraternal unity. During the incumbency of Morton and Clinton as Grand Master, Morton Lodge was represented in Grand Lodge by David Richard Floyd Jones accompanied by one or both of his Wardens.

In point of truly effective service to our fraternity, Clinton is regarded as the greatest Grand Master the craft of our state has had. He was also an eminent statesman and a writer of fame. He served as member of the legislature, 1797–1802, and in 1802 became a member of the United States Senate, but resigned in 1803 to accept the mayoralty of New York City. This office he held, excepting two short intervals, to 1815. During this time he was nominated (1812) for the presidency of the United States, but failed of election. Having later served two terms as Lieutenant Governor, he served as Governor of our state, 1817–1823, and again, 1825–1828. He was the chief originator of the Erie Canal system, and was actively interested in scientific and social problems of his day. His most lasting public service was the establishment of the public school system in this state.

Historian Peter Ross writes of Grand Master Clinton: "The entire Masonic administration of DeWitt Clinton (for 14 years) was so aggressive, so diversified in detail and so full of . . . practical enactments, a large proportion of which still govern (The Craft), . . . that a volume would require to be devoted to it to do it ample justice."

The morale and unity of purpose which Clinton had inspired among the craft during his leadership is reflected in the growing strength of Morton Lodge during that period.

On June 7, 1820, Clinton declined re-election as Grand Master. He had spent his best years in energetic public and fraternal service, and felt that he could now safely relinquish Masonic leadership to the discretionary action of the remaining executive body of the Grand Lodge. As it happened, however, the next few years proved how untimely was his fraternal retirement and what detriment to the Grand Lodge resulted therefrom.

Within the period of the present chapter comes the War of 1812 in which members of Morton Lodge distinguished themselves. That war was declared by the United States on June 18, 1812, and ended on February 17, 1815, after our country's victory at New Orleans a month before.

The records of Morton Lodge do not show how many of its brothers actively served in that war. But official records disclose that four men of Morton's earliest membership were distinguished with rank in that campaign. Two of these you will recognize as charter members of Morton Lodge.

They were Jacob Seaman Jackson, the first Senior Warden of the lodge, and Thomas Carman, the contemporary Junior Warden. Both were friends and earlier comrades-in-arms of Most Worshipful Jacob Morton, who as Brigadier General in that war, commanded the New York County Regiment. Jackson served as Brigadier General of the Twenty-second Brigade of Infantry (Kings and Queens counties), and Carman served as Captain in the same Brigade.

The third brother referred to above is Daniel Bedell (Morton 1797, Junior Warden 1809, Senior Warden 1810–1812, Master 1833–1834), who served successively as Major and Colonel of the Second Queens Regiment and, at the conclusion of the war, attained the rank of Brigadier General.

The fourth, but of equal fame in our lodge history, was Second Lieutenant Daniel Raynor, who joined the lodge after that war.

A most interesting side light in the history of Morton Lodge is revealed by the Muster Roll of October 18, 1814 of a "Company of Detached Militia under command of Captain Thomas Floyd-Jones in the 2d Regiment of New York State Infantry, Commanded by Colonel Daniel Bedell." This document lists Daniel Raynor as Second Lieutenant, and Daniel Bedell, Jr., Thomas Smith, John Allen, and James Anthony, as privates.

Captain Thomas Floyd-Jones you already know as son of David Richard Floyd Jones. The good Captain was not a member of Morton Lodge. Of the privates, Thomas Smith and John Allen had joined the lodge in 1807, James Anthony became a member in 1823, Daniel Bedell, Jr. (son of Colonel Daniel Bedell), became a member in 1827.

But Lieutenant Daniel Raynor looms here, in his country's service, as worthy and as reliable as he proved later in the service of Morton Lodge. The October roll shows that, of a total original company enrollment of 117 officers and men, 90 reported "Present and fit for duty," including 7 men "on guard." Of these, 9 (10 per cent of the fit company returning from active duty) were members of the Raynor Family. One more Raynor was on "sick leave."

As the war was not yet over, the company was mustered for another roll call on November 28, 1814, to stand by for further active duty. In the meantime, the diligence of Lieutenant Daniel Raynor had evidently recognized an increase in company desertions. He had, therefore, recruited more members among his own family circles, for the November roll shows a total of 12 Raynors, including a new Lieutenant in the person of Holland William Raynor. Of these 12, one was "absent without leave" and two were on "sick leave," but 9 fit and ready Raynors still swelled the company roll for further duty. The next highest honorable family showing on these Muster Rolls goes to the Seamans, who originally numbered 8 enlistments but, because of 5 desertions, accounted for only 3 men on the November call. We do not find any of these Seamans as members of Morton Lodge.

These military records give rise to the impression that a mutual regard of respect on the basis of faithful patriotic service had developed between Regimental Commander Bedell and his junior lieutenant during this war. But it is unlikely that either of them then foresaw the closer personal relationship in which some years later the fortunes of young Raynor were to take a new course—fraternal and romantic.

In closing this part of our story, it is of paramount interest to note the advent into Morton Lodge of Lieutenant Daniel Raynor, who bears a distinction second to none among the historic men and Masons of this lodge. He was made Master Mason in 1819, the last year of the present chapter. We shall give you a biographical sketch of him later.

Suffice it to say at present that, while we honor David Richard Floyd Jones and his seven colleagues for the birth and strong beginnings of Morton Lodge, yet, if it were not for Daniel Raynor and his indefatigable zeal and loyalty to his lodge, when in the troublous years ahead he finally stood out almost alone for the interests of Morton Lodge, it may well have shared the oblivion in which so many other lodges forever disappeared during the discordant decades of 1830–1859.

All communications of the lodge during the present period 1797–1819 were held at Bedell's House in the Town Spot of Hempstead.

V

Period 1820–1836

Lodge continues to prosper—Supports city Grand Lodge in early schism—Death of David Richard Floyd Jones—Anti-Masonic agitation—Morgan Incident—Thurlow Weed versus Masonry—De Witt Clinton's victory for Masonry—Activities of Morton Lodge decline—Members of Morton Lodge lead in establishment of Hempstead Seminary

David Richard Floyd Jones finished his twentieth official term as Master in December 1820. In the twenty-three years since its institution, the lodge accepted fifty-four new Master Masons, in addition to the eight charter members. In 1820, its return to the Grand Lodge shows a paid membership of some twenty souls. The difference accounts for deaths, members moving to other parts and, undoubtedly, some delinquents. For "an out of the city lodge," this was a creditable showing in those years.

Samuel Mott then served as Master through 1821–1822. These two years show regularity in the lodge proceedings and fair prosperity. But the brothers of Morton Lodge, and the craft in the state at large, soon found the Grand Lodge in new troubles. Representatives of Morton Lodge were to participate in the momentous future decisions relating to the integrity of its mother Grand Lodge.

DeWitt Clinton was succeeded as Grand Master by Daniel D. Tompkins (1820–1821) and Joseph Enos (1822).

The earlier internal dissension, which Grand Masters Morton and Clinton had throttled in the two past decades, now began seething again, and in time flared up with both old and new issues. This new outburst was due, according to agreed historical opinions, to the diversion of the Grand Mastership by Tompkins to his political interests, and by Enos to his personal profit. Tompkins had served as Grand Secretary four terms (1801–1804). In 1817–1824 he was Vice President of the United States. Enos had only served as Grand Visitor. In 1823 he turned out to be a nondescript venturer. How in that year he managed to slip into the Grand Mastership is a mystery even to Masonic historians.

As an appraisal of the leadership of these two Grand Masters, we quote what historian Ross writes about them: "If Tompkins was bad, Enos was worse. Whatever may have been his faults, Tompkins was an honest man. Enos certainly was not—indeed, at the very time he was elected, his reputation in that respect was seriously under a cloud. [He had failed to report monies collected by him, as Grand Visitor, from lodges in his District.—Editor] Tompkins did some work for the Grand Lodge and the institution without drawing pay therefor. Enos had his hand out on all occasions. Tompkins held high official position. Enos held no position in the world, political or social, beyond the circle of Masonry. Tompkins used the Order as a stepping-stone; Enos used it as a sponge. While Tompkins used the craft to further his aims in other directions he at least did not lower its standing in the community, while Enos used the Order just as a knife-grinder uses a lathe."

It was the lot of W∴Patrick Mott, Master in 1823–1825, to represent Morton Lodge in the Grand Lodge through those historically troublous years. All records indicate that we owe tribute to him for having kept Morton Lodge on the meritorious side of that serious dispute, during which the Grand Lodge became divided. His vote in that crucial dilemma of our mother Grand Lodge is a matter of record in its official Proceedings.

It may be noted in passing that there were then four other "Morton Lodges": No. 50 (renumbered 108) at New York City, No. 73 in Westchester County, No. 86 (renumbered 87) at Schenectady, and No. 91 in Delaware County. All these became extinct before 1837. Ours is the only surviving "Morton Lodge."

Since Morton Lodge No. 63 was a factor in stemming this crisis, here are some details of the story. It will show you how the Grand Lodge has proved by emulation that a fraternal community remains indestructible so long as it can reduce its internal strifes to that vital emulation of who best can work and best agree.

The discontent of the upstate lodges kept growing from the very start of Tompkins' administration in 1820. This Grand Master permitted the Grand Lodge most of the time to shift by itself, and was content to bask in the honored prestige of his high Masonic office for whatever political advantage it would afford him. Though he had sought this coveted Masonic distinction, he permitted himself to be installed "by proxy" on June 24, 1820. During his two terms he attended only three of the eight quarterly sessions of the Grand Lodge. Indeed, the third and last of these was on June 5, 1822, when he saw trouble in the Masonic offing and next day refused re-election so as "to get in out of the wet," as historian Ross puts it.

In his absence, many issues emanating from upstate lodges were raised, and Tompkins permitted them to be resolved by his inferiors in the Grand Lodge in a way which displeased the country brethren. The most serious of these at the time was the ousting of the Grand Visitors Joseph Enos and Ebenezer Wadsworth. These two, as a result of their ouster, "fostered and encouraged the feeling of discontent wherever their influence lay" among the country lodges and built up a veritable Grand Lodge voting power among them. As you will see presently, Enos contrived to become elected Grand Master and, afterward, to split the legitimate Grand Lodge during the years when Worshipful Brothers Patrick Mott and Nathaniel Seaman represented Morton Lodge.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge in 1822 was held through June 5 to 12. On the opening day, Grand Master Tompkins presided and 52 lodges were represented. On the second day Tompkins was absent and by letter declined re-election. As a result, historian Ross tells us, "by one of those unaccountable freaks which so often distinguish meetings of bodies of men, Past Grand Visitor Joseph Enos was elected Grand Master."

And here historian McClenachan reports that the first signal act of Enos was, on June 12, 1822, to appoint a *select* Committee of Nine "for the purpose of revising, amending and completing the Book of Constitutions." This evidently was Enos' precautionary step toward complete country lodge control of the legitimate Grand Lodge. The Committee was, by all appearances, a packed one.

As a countermeasure against a possible usurpation by Enos and his followers, W.·.Henry Marsh, of Benevolent Lodge No. 142, floor leader for the city lodges, on June 12, 1822, filed a proposed resolution for action in 1823 as follows:

> WHEREAS serious dissensions have arisen in this Grand Lodge, calculated to impair the dignity and respectability of our Order; and WHEREAS these dissensions are wide spreading in their direful consequences and are fraught with mischiefs, the termination of which cannot be foreseen; therefore
>
> RESOLVED, that it is expedient to form in the State of New York two Grand Lodges, one to be located in the City of New York, and the other in such town or place as a majority of the Lodges out of the city may designate.
>
> RESOLVED, that the lodges out of the city be permitted to select the Grand Lodge from under whose jurisdiction they will hail.
>
> RESOLVED, that the mode and manner of dividing the funds be submitted to the decision of the Grand Lodge of the State of ———.

In 1823, the country lodges got ready to repeat the coup of 1802, to form a new Grand Lodge at Albany or, at least, to remove the legitimate Grand Lodge to that city. The city men on their part were not idle. They fully appreciated the gravity of the situation and were anxious to meet it as calmly and as intelligently as possible. During the early part of the year they held several informal meetings with a view to restore harmony on an equitable and honorable basis.

As a result they issued a circular letter to the country lodges on May 20, 1823 (in advance of the June session of the Grand Lodge), in which were set forth their proposals for unity and peace. We need mention here only its main points in abstract: That the Grand Lodge is to remain at New York, unless removed thence by a unanimous vote of all lodges—That the grand jurisdiction be divided into five geographical districts; *The parent district* [italics Editor's] to comprise the counties of New York, Richmond, Kings, Queens (where Morton Lodge then was), Suffolk, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Ulster, Orange, Sullivan, and Rockland; and that the residue of the state be divided into four districts, each of which would have its own District Grand Lodge—That the lodge dues of these four districts be divided equally between the respective District Grand Lodge and the parent Grand Lodge—That the parent Grand

Lodge have exclusive power to issue all warrants and to enact all general legislation affecting the craft in the State–That the District Grand Lodges have power of legislation relating to matters of local interest, but not at variance with the "landmarks" and the Book of Constitutions–That the District Grand Masters be, by virtue of their office, members of the parent Grand Lodge, each with four votes at its sessions–Finally, that the present funds of the parent Grand Lodge be divided thus: One-half to remain with the parent body, and the remainder to go in equal parts to the four District Grand Lodges subject to their respective control.

That conciliatory document was signed by the representatives of 28 so-called "city lodges," among them Patrick Mott for Morton Lodge.

As if by common plan among the country lodges, no answer was returned to these propositions. That meant trouble. The city lodges were now prepared for the inevitable.

The unprecedented number of 112 lodges assembled to hold the annual session of the Grand Lodge, which was called to order on June 3, 1823. Historian McClenachan writes that "the day before the Grand Lodge session the country delegates held a caucus which excluded every city member as an officer" (Vol. II, p. 373).

It seems that the representatives of the country lodges in attendance far outnumbered those of the city lodges. But the latter suspected that many of the upstate delegates appeared on promiscuous credentials in flagrant abuse of Grand Lodge law. The city lodge delegates came with flawless credentials. They stood solidly together, for any emergency, under their floor leader, W.˙.Matthew L. Davis of Washington Lodge No. 84. The atmosphere became tense at the very stroke of Grand Master Enos' gavel, opening the session on June 3, 1823. A most interesting parliamentary battle followed.

At the outset, Grand Master Enos declared the Grand Lodge room at the City Hotel (429 Broadway) inadequate for this gathering and immediately adjourned it to Tammany Hall (Frankfort Street). When here reconvened, Brother Davis, for the city lodges, demanded that no proxies should be accepted unless their names had been written into their letters of authority in open meeting of the lodges which they were to represent. Grand Master Enos arbitrarily overruled this demand and, to cut off further discussion, "adjourned Grand Lodge till next morning, when city lodges could not attend" (McClenachan, Vol. II, p. 373).

But floor leader Davis was alert to Enos' further moves. A while later the same day, under Davis' leadership, the brethren who dissented from these (Enos) decisions, including Morton Lodge in at least one-half of the number present, thereupon withdrew in a body, repaired to the lodge room in St. John's Hall, and "reorganized the Grand Lodge" under authority of R.˙.W.˙.Richard Hatfield, Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge, who now presided as temporary Grand Master, with W.˙.Bro. Betts of St. John's Lodge No. 1 acting as Deputy Grand Master.

This "reformed" Grand Lodge under R.˙.W.˙.Bro. Hatfield, on the afternoon of June 3, 1823, was attended by nineteen city lodges and by twelve "out of the city" lodges, including Morton Lodge represented by W.˙.Patrick Mott. That being the day fixed by the Book of Constitutions for the election of Grand Officers, this "Grand Lodge" proceeded to the performance of that duty and unanimously elected the following:

The Most Worshipful John Wells, Esq.
as *Grand Master*

The Right Worshipful Martin Hoffman, Esq.
as *Deputy Grand Master*

The Right Worshipful Richard Hatfield, Esq.
as *Senior Grand Warden*

The Right Worshipful Matson Smith, M.D.
as *Junior Grand Warden*

The Right Worshipful Elias Hicks
as *Grand Secretary*

The Right Worshipful Cornelius Bogert
as *Grand Treasurer*

As soon as this election was over, W.˙.Bro. Marsh's resolution, offered June 12, 1822, for action at this Grand Lodge, was now taken up and unanimously adopted, but the final paragraph, relating to the mode of dividing the Grand Lodge funds, was omitted.

The next day a letter from Bro. John Wells was read, stating that his professional duties would interfere with those of the Grand Mastership and requesting that some other brother be elected to that high post in his place. Accordingly, Bro. Martin Hoffman was elected Grand Master, and Bro. Elisha W. King was elected Deputy Grand Master. Otherwise the slate remained intact and was duly installed.

But the next day, June 4, 1823, at 11 A.M., Enos, as Grand Master, convened the current Grand Lodge for business at Tammany Hall and, again, on June 5, 1823, for election of officers, when he was re-elected Grand Master. That Grand Lodge became historically alluded to as the "Country Grand Lodge." In a strictly legal sense, its authority could not be nor was disputed. Indeed, many Masons of high repute for a while remained with it for that reason. But its favor decreased with the continued presence of Enos.

The end of the "Country Grand Lodge" came at the opening of its annual meeting June 7, 1826. Its Grand Master, Stephen Van Rensselaer, did not attend its sessions, but was re-elected Grand Master. Now, "the business was . . . mainly the case of Joseph Enos and the question of union." Enos had "received certain monies belonging to the (Country) Grand Lodge," had failed to "make a satisfactory settlement therefor, . . . has not appeared, nor complied with the request of the Grand Lodge by paying over the said monies." And so the "Country Grand Lodge" wound up by leaving to its Grand Master Rensselaer "and the Most Worshipful Past Grand Master DeWitt Clinton" to bring about a harmonious reunion.

It was accomplished at the annual session of the *old* Grand Lodge on June 6, 1827, at which its interim (1823–1827) proceedings were affirmed as legitimate, and is summed up in the first paragraph of the resolution adopted on that subject:

> That there ought to be but one Grand Lodge in the State of New York, and that it ought to be held in the City of New York, and be considered as a continuation of the old Grand Lodge. That all allusion to former differences shall be avoided as far as possible.

This reunion came almost too late. For many years before, a group of non-Masons had conducted an anti-Masonic agitation in this state. Foremost among them was Thurlow Weed, the most powerful professional politician of his time, and an effective editorial writer.

While Weed was part-owner and editor of the *Rochester Telegraph*, the so-called "Morgan Incident" occurred in September 1826, at Canandaigua. Weed seized upon and exploited it with such force that the effects were felt throughout the state and the nation. This was but nine months before the Grand Lodge reunion. It now became incumbent upon the entire fraternity to muster its moral integrity in defense of its very existence. Undoubtedly, that feeling hastened the reunion.

The Morgan affair, as perverted to the cause of the anti-Masonic movement, had far-reaching effects upon the fortunes of the Grand Lodge and its subordinate lodges alike. One result was a new eruption in Grand Lodge, more serious than that of the Enos split of 1823. Due to these forces, also, 90 per cent of the lodges of that period disappeared. Most of them gave up the ghost forever. Some survived after a short period of discouragement. This was the case of Morton Lodge, Holland Lodge, and several others.

The salient facts of the Morgan affair, and the attitude of the Grand Lodge toward it, have been too often either misstated or misinterpreted clandestinely for profit in money or for political gain by antagonists of our craft. Such abuse of the facts is, in itself, unimportant at this late date. These abuses have, indeed, been forcefully refuted by Masonic historians. Unfortunately, it is evident that our brotherhood is largely unaware of these refutations, and that the facts of the Morgan case are generally misunderstood and often exaggerated.

To correct erroneous and harmful impressions thus created, we shall recount with due brevity the high spots of the Morgan case, how it was exploited in the anti-Masonic movement, and how the Masonic fraternity was ultimately and completely vindicated from those attempts at its defamation.

The anti-Masonic agitation would probably have soon spent itself, but for the fact that one William Morgan was reported to have been kidnapped and later destroyed by members of the Masonic fraternity. Thurlow Weed immediately set about to use this report as fresh ammunition against the craft.

William Morgan, born 1774 in Culpeper County, Virginia, was a stonemason by trade. From illicit "exposures" of Masonic rituals, published in England for private profit at the turn of the century, copies of which were circulated in the United States in his time, Morgan is said to have learned enough to first gain admission as a spurious visitor to the Lodge at Rochester. Following that up, he visited many other lodges at Byron, Stafford, Leroy, Batavia, and Canandaigua. No one suspected his illegitimate claim to Freemasonry. On the contrary, he contrived to be regularly exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason on May 31, 1825, in Western Star Chapter No. 35 at Leroy.

In the spring of 1825, he had moved to Batavia and joined a printer by the name of David Cade Miller (who was a legitimate entered apprentice) in secretly composing an exposé of the three degrees of Masonry. This is said to have become known to members of Ontario Masters Lodge No. 23, then operating at Canandaigua under Nicholas G. Cheesborough, as Master. This knowledge was intensified by the revelation that Morgan had an unsavory past record for bad debts, speculations, business schemes, and habitual drunkenness. On September 11, 1826, Morgan appeared in the court of the Justice of the Peace at Canandaigua, and in default of security for a debt owing to W∴Bro. Cheesborough (named Chesebro in subsequent court proceedings), Morgan was jailed to await the morrow.

Later in the evening, however, while the jailer was absent, one Loton Lawson paid the security to the jailer's wife and obtained Morgan's release. The rest of the story is that Morgan was then spirited away in a carriage by Lawson and another. These two were said to have driven him the next day through the towns of Victor, Rochester, Clarkson, and Lewiston in broad daylight, a distance of 100 miles, and were said to have finally lodged him in Fort Niagara.

Thereafter he was said to have been taken in a boat over the river to the Canadian side, and later returned to Fort Niagara where he is known to have been alive on September 17, five days later. But after that date all trace of him disappeared, and the most exhaustive official inquiries, the most vigilant searches, conducted by state and county authorities, and by Masons and anti-Masons, failed to discover facts or circumstances relating to his final disappearance.

Later the body of a man was found on the shore of Lake Ontario, and Mrs. Morgan claimed it as that of her husband, though she was uncertain of the clothing. Thurlow Weed is said to have promptly declared that the body "was a good enough Morgan until after election." But at a later inquest, the body was identified as that of Timothy Monroe by that individual's widow and son. Thereupon, Mrs. Morgan admitted that she had declared her identification for pay.

On a visit to Wood Library at Canandaigua, the writer consulted contemporary newspaper files for references to the Morgan affair. Some of these are presented to you to show the extent of the moral effect on the fraternity at large.

The Repository, a weekly newspaper of Canandaigua, on October 18, 1826, published a proclamation issued by Governor DeWitt Clinton, "enjoining it upon . . . and requesting the good citizens of this state to cooperate" in bringing the guilty parties to their condign punishment. On November 1, 1826, a second proclamation was published wherein the Governor personally offered rewards totaling $600 for evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of the alleged crime against Morgan. And the Governor followed up with a third offer of a personal award of $1,000 for evidence leading to the conviction of any person for the murder of Morgan. These awards amounted to a lot of money in those days. The proclamations were published in all newspapers of the northwest part and reprinted widely throughout the state.

Coming from a Governor, who was publicly known as a Past Grand Master of Masons, these proclamations were reassuring to the public at large. They were evidently accepted as a declaration of good faith on behalf of the Masonic fraternity, for Clinton was re-elected Governor in the fall of that year.

But the Governor's statements lacked that salutary effect among Masons and their families in the northwest where Weed held sway. The upstate newspaper reports of that period vividly demonstrate how the tidal wave of Masonic disintegration, which finally affected even the fortunes of Morton Lodge, swelled from the Morgan affair.

As if smarting under Clinton's victory, Thurlow Weed gave vent to the following bit of jeering vituperation in the *Rochester Tele-*

graph (reprinted in *The Repository* November 29, 1826): "Masonry—It is said that the tin-peddlers, nutmeg-merchants, etc. have all abandoned their carts, and are now traveling the country driving a brisk trade with 'Capt. William Morgan's book'. The modus operandi is this:—Notice is given that at such a place and hour, the 'Secrets of Masonry will be revealed—Admittance 1 Shilling'. The room fills, the Book is read, and the magician proceeds onward with 'money in both pockets'."

The December 6, 1826, issue of *The Repository* tells of a meeting held by the women of Wheatland, Monroe County, at which Masonic lodges were execrated for the "distrust" and "discord" which they bring upon and into "their families." All mothers were told to beware of marriage by their daughters to "Free Masons—men arrogating to themselves light and knowledge, with which our sex may not be entrusted." This meeting was inspired by Weed's underlings.

With due dignity, the Grand Lodge rose above the calumnies growing out of the Morgan incident, and refuted them as solely concerning individuals who (if the reports were true) had proceeded contrary to Masonic teaching and Masonic law.

There is, however, one interesting Resolution in the Proceedings of March 7, 1827, which obviously was inspired by the lack of proper tiling of lodges against impostors. If Morgan, in his day, should have had to produce a membership card, such as every Mason must have today, under seal and secretarial signature of his lodge, with a Grand Lodge certificate on its reverse side vouching for the legal existence of his lodge, he would not have been able to learn and publish our ritualistic proceedings. Had that been the rule of Morgan's day, there probably would not have been a Morgan Incident. Recognizing that fact, the Grand Lodge, without any allusion to Morgan, prescribed by its resolution of that date the very form of Masonic identification card required today.

But outside the Masonic structure, Governor Clinton's proclamations fetched salutary civic results. Law-enforcement agencies rounded up various participants in the Morgan episode. Two criminal trials resulted (*see* McClenachan, Vol. II, pp. 484–509).

In the *first* proceeding (January 5, 1827) in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Ontario County, all defendants were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment as follows: Nicholas G. Chesebro 1 year, Edward Sawyer 1 month, Loton Lawson 2 years, and John Sheldon 3 months. In the *second* proceeding (August 20, 1828) in the Ontario County Court of General Sessions, two defendants were acquitted and the third, Eli Bruce, was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for 3 years. All these convictions were for "abduction." In fact, most of the guilty men confessed their participation. Nothing in the mass of evidence sustained any other foul play upon the person of the abductee, but there were some indications that he had submitted to being carried away.

Since his disappearance, there appears to have been a "crop of Morgans" in storied reports of his survival. One report finds him a drunken loafer in Quebec. Others tell of him in economic ease in Maine, New Hampshire, Texas, and even Australia. Any of these stories seems plausible on the theory advanced by Peter Ross (Vol. I, p. 314): "How a man (Morgan) could be carried against his will, in broad daylight, through one of the best settled rural communities of the State . . . inclines one to accept the view that after a talk with his captors Morgan accepted the situation and offered no resistance to their plans."

When the rising tidal wave seemed to threaten the very existence of the Masonic fraternity, even the good, zealous and staunch Mason, DeWitt Clinton, "advised closing the lodge doors and keeping them closed until the storm would pass over." To the civilly and fraternally ardent Clinton the despicable anti-Masonic agitation must have been a spiritual burden of vital weight. He died on February 11, 1828, a little less than a year and a half after the Morgan affair—at the close of the fifty-ninth year of a life span honored in American history.

His death left the Masonic fraternity in a state of despair. It also encouraged the anti-Masons to renewed efforts to utterly destroy our Order. Duped by Weed's insidious machinations, numerous Masons attended anti-Masonic meetings and publicly repented their "Masonry." These gatherings were underhandedly procured by Weed.

In evidence of this, there appears an interesting item in *The Repository* of March 5, 1828, less than a month after Clinton's death, which reports a "convention of Freemasons" at Leroy, Genesee County (the report being condensed from an eight-column story in the *Leroy Gazette*). At that convention, it seems, the "principles and obligations of the order were very freely discussed . . . , each degree being taken up separately and commented upon. . . . The disclosures of Capt. William Morgan were taken as the basis of the first three degrees."

As if by previous arrangement, the "convention" waited for and admitted one "Mister Solomon Southwick," who discoursed "on the danger of secret societies in republican governments." The presence of this individual had "attracted a large concourse of citizens," and, "after the citizens had retired," the convention approved the Morgan book of exposure, adopted a resolution condemning "the incarceration of William Morgan," and appointed a committee "to draft a circular invitation to all Free Masons, who are opposed to the institution of Masonry, and to secret associations in general in the United States, to meet at this place on the fourth of July next." That proposal, however, died a fiasco, for that anti-Masonic meeting was not held.

"Mister Solomon Southwick" was none other than one of Weed's editorial and political underlings, according to Glyndon G. Van Deusen's biography of *Thurlow Weed*, published in 1947, a copy of which the writer secured and read while this history of Morton Lodge was being written.

But the anti-Masonic bugaboo was now spread with nationwide political design. On February 19, 1829, an anti-Masonic convention was held in Albany to make Morgan a national issue. On September 11, 1830, the anti-Masonic party held a national convention at Philadelphia to further widen the drive against our fraternity.

To appreciate how these events affected the morals of our fraternity at large, including Morton Lodge and its leaders, it is necessary to show how they demoralized the Grand Lodge and its leaders.

During this period of excitement, thousands of honest Masons yielded to moral cowardice and deserted their lodges, and hundreds of lodges disbanded. Even some Masons of prominence fell into that defection. An eminent example is Cadwallader D. Colden, forty years a Mason, who served as Senior Grand Warden during Jacob

Morton's Grand Mastership in 1801–1805, and ten more terms in the same office under Grand Master DeWitt Clinton in 1810–1819. Colden addressed a letter to a meeting of anti-Masons held in New York City on April 20, 1829, in which he offered an inane excuse for his long Masonic membership and participation in high Freemasonic councils, and concluded by renouncing his ties with the fraternity. His letter, however, was prompted by disappointment in the failure of his succession to the chair of Grand Master.

Having enjoyed an honorable reputation as Mayor of New York City, District Attorney, member of Congress, State Senator, and as a member of the Grand Lodge for 32 years, his denunciation of Masonry fell convincingly enough on the ears of most non-Masons, because his real motives were known only to those masonically associated with him. But any attempt by his Masonic associates to disclose his motives would have served merely to confuse the real issue and to heighten the public excitement. After the storm had spent itself, his incentives came to light.

Peter Ross, in his history (Vol. I, p. 189), gives us this eminently fair account of Colden's motives:

> He seemed to possess all the elements of greatness and should have risen to a foremost place in the history of the nation, but for one defect . . . want of moral courage. This showed itself . . . when he expressed a perfect willingness to admit that a quarter of a century or more of his life had been passed in . . . an eclipse of righteousness, simply for the sake of gaining a paltry political advantage. He basked in the sunshine of Masonry when it was applauded by all men, he eagerly grasped its honors and wore them proudly, but when he was 'shunted' out of office, his enthusiasm cooled, and when the storm arose which involved Freemasonry . . . , in the most desperate of its struggles . . . , which threatened its very existence, he not only abandoned it to its fate but did what he could to crush out of it the very life.

Colden made a moral mistake in 1829. It ended his honorable career. He died only five years later, in 1834, without reaching the high honors and that sphere of national influence which his abilities warranted and his ambition suggested.

When the storm had abated sufficiently to take account of the damage, it was found that out of the 500 lodges registered in 1825 under the parent Grand Lodge, only 49 remained in 1835. Morton Lodge was one of the battered survivors.

The Grand Lodge itself was left facing certain cliques which fostered the ambitions of heedless adventurers.

Morton Lodge had fared well indeed during the early storms of 1822–1826. Instead of showing discouragement, its Minutes reveal a steady activity, and prosperity is evident. But 1826 brought a change in the fortunes of the lodge. This was for the most part, undoubtedly, due to the death of David Richard Floyd Jones on February 10, 1826. The Minutes of February 18, 1826, contain a Resolution that the Reverend Brother Seth Hart be requested to deliver a discourse on the passing of the first Master of Morton Lodge. On the same day the lodge proceeded to St. George's Church, where the discourse was given. In the vogue of that day such sermons were, as they often are today, prepared in written form. Valuable as would now be Reverend Brother Hart's "discourse" on that occasion, we have been unable to discover it.

The beneficial influence of Brother Floyd Jones in the lodge and among its constituency is strikingly evident from the Minutes. He attended lodge regularly to the year of his death, and appears to have frequently substituted for an absent Master. His death was a telling loss to the lodge morally and, in that era, financially also.

But 1826 also brought other discouragement to the now mourning lodge. Only seven months after Floyd Jones' remains had been laid to rest, came the Morgan affair with its dire consequences. Although the lodge still had such active leaders as General Daniel Bedell, Samuel and Patrick Mott, Nathaniel Seaman, Albert Hentz, and Daniel Raynor, yet a gradual decline in morale began to beset the brotherhood of Morton Lodge. This may not, however, be regarded as a discredit to Mortonites of those years. All lodges, even those which had shown stronger vitality prior to 1826, suffered similar decline. This was due to the odious effects of the anti-Masonic agitation and the Morgan Incident.

That plight of the fraternity was undoubtedly the current subject of discussion among the brethren in all lodges of that day. But it is significant, as Holland Lodge reported in its sesquicentennial memorial, that none of it found space in the lodge minutes. Indeed, for a period of those years many lodges held no communications and, if they did, kept no Minutes at all of their communications. The lay fraternity evidently thought it the better part of judgment to not go on record about the issues then publicly bandied about.

The Minutes of Morton Lodge from 1826 to 1832 show gradually slowing activity. In 1833, the Treasurer's Ledger records meetings in January and March, but there is no record of an election. In 1834, communications are recorded by the Secretary in January and October, but no election. In 1835, communications were recorded in January, April, and June. On the fifth day of that June, the Grand Lodge declared Morton's Warrant "forfeited" for non-payment of dues, and notice of it was dispatched to the lodge. Posthaste, now, Morton Lodge was called to a communication in July 1835, at which George G. Mitchell was elected Master; Daniel Raynor, Senior Warden; Benjamin Lawrence, Junior Warden; Samuel Williams, Treasurer, and Samuel Mott, Secretary.

Alarmed by that summary notice, the brothers squared up their account with the Grand Lodge and petitioned it for good standing. That petition was written in the unmistakable handwriting of Daniel Raynor. We have a photostatic copy of it. The petition was granted and the Warrant restored to good standing on September 7, 1836. In this year further communications were recorded in October, November, and December, and the officers of the previous year were re-elected.

Although during this period brotherly activity declined within the lodge, the ardor of its members in public endeavor remained unaffected. Notable proof of this appears in 1836, when several brothers of Morton Lodge became distinguished in an educational venture.

The state legislature enacted Chapter 231 of the Laws of 1836, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Hempstead Seminary." The first Board of Trustees was appointed by that act and consisted of nine members. These were: Benjamin F. Rushmore, John E. Davidson, Nathaniel Seaman, John G. Clowes, William H. Barrell, Stephen C. Snediker, Edwin Webb, John Simonson, and Peter C. Bell.

Of these, Seaman, Clowes, and Barrell were members of Morton

Lodge at the time of incorporation. Rushmore and Davidson joined the lodge in later years and became active members therein.

The Hempstead Seminary was a pre-college school for boys. It was located on the southwest corner of Orchard and High Streets in Hempstead. It became popularly called "The Hinds School" after its Head Master, Ephraim Hinds, who became member of Morton Lodge in 1860. The latter was succeeded in 1898 by Professor George Washington Coakley of New York University. In the early part of the present century the Seminary lost prestige to the free high school system of the state, and was dissolved. Its property was sold at the close of World War I to a builder, who demolished the old school buildings, divided the ground by what is now known as Liberty Court, and erected several small dwellings on both sides of it.

This chapter of Morton's history ends with its December 1836 communication at which George G. Mitchell was elected Master and Daniel Raynor, Senior Warden.

The lodge still continued to meet at Bedell's House.

VI

Period 1837–1848

Anti-Masonic agitation continues—Atwood-Lewis schism in Grand Lodge—Morton Lodge discouraged—Lodge has fire—All records saved, except Treasurer's Ledger—Ledger reappears after lapse of century—Warrant surrendered in 1842—Daniel Raynor marks time—Atwood begins peace negotiations

AT THE OPENING of this period new factional trouble in the Grand Lodge was brewing. As a result of such internal partisanship the Grand Lodge suffered several more schisms. The first occurred in June of 1837, while the anti-Masonic agitation yet raged.

On February 12, 1828, the day after DeWitt Clinton's death, Weed had established the *Anti-Masonic Enquirer*. Van Deusen writes (as late as 1947, even while these pages of our history are being written) that "despite stomach trouble and an attack of fever and ague, he (Weed) wrote letters and editorials for some twenty anti-Masonic papers throughout the state." As we noted in the last chapter, his campaign had induced Masons of upstate regions in large numbers to forsake the fraternity and to renounce their obligations in public gatherings. Fortunately, the impact of the agitation did not reach that degree of intensity in the southern part of the state. By 1839 it seems to have spent itself nearly everywhere.

In the meantime, the brothers of Morton Lodge kept up their activities in the early part of 1837. Meetings were held and recorded in January, February, and May. But then the book remains ominously blank, until a last and undated record of Minutes drops a curtain of silence.

That undated record in our first Minute Book is as follows:

Morton Lodge No. 63 A Y Masons Met agreeable to adjournment for Want of a Lodge Room at the office of Brother Wm H Barroll [Barrell]

Brother Wm H Barroll	W.M.
Daniel Raynor	S W
Daniel Teary	J W
Samuel Mott	Secretary

Bn - - Benjamin R. Raynor, Nathaniel Seaman - - Isreel Hewlett, Garret Van Cott and John Curtis visiting brethren - - A committy heretofore appointed to examin the accounts of the Lodge and Report and the Lodge plaised it in the hands of Br Nathaniel Seaman to effect a Settlement with the Treasurer the Lodge agreed for its next meeting at the house of Br. Riely Raynor on Thursday the 28th day of present month at 3 o'clock P M - - and that Brs Daniel & Riely Raynor with the Tyler Valentine Golden be autherized to convey all artickles from our former Lodg Room to the above house.

N.B. the things was Likewise moved and Sometime Sence took fire and Burnt up with its Contents.

Let us now see what kind of men attended that communication.

William H. Barrell was one of the trustees of the Hempstead Seminary. By profession he was a noted lawyer and junior partner in the firm of Thompson and Barrell, with an office in the Coles' Building on Main Street in Hempstead (see *Long Island Telegraph and Advertiser,* Vol. 5, p. 22, dated July 1, 1835). The senior partner was Benjamin F. Thompson, District Attorney for Queens County and, later, author of the *History of Long Island.*

Nathaniel Seaman was a lawyer of distinction and served as delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1821, and one of the founders of Hempstead Seminary. He served the lodge as Secretary 1823–1824, as Junior Warden 1825, and as Master 1826.

Samuel Mott was a brother of our charter member William Mott. He served Morton Lodge as Senior Warden 1820, as Master 1821–1822, and again 1831–1832, as Secretary 1827–1830, and again 1833–1837.

Daniel Raynor was a farmer of Freeport. He served eleven terms as Warden, but consistently refused promotion to Mastership.

There seems to have been a close companionship between Mott and Raynor, both farmers, which was important to the fortunes of Morton Lodge. Though Mott was 18 years older than Raynor, both were raised in 1819. They were also two-way brothers-in-law, so to say. Mott had married Raynor's older sister, Catherine, in 1803. Raynor married W.˙.Bro. General Bedell's daughter, Mary Ann, in 1820. For his second wife, Mott also married W.˙. Bro. Bedell's daughter, Coziah, in 1824.

It may be assumed from the undated Minutes that the "fire" occurred at Bro. "Riely" Raynor's "house" to which the "things" had been moved. However, it is remarkable that the Bible, Jewels, the Book of Minutes, and the lodge Warrant were saved from this loss. A fair guess suggests that, in view of several like lodge fires previously reported (as you will see later in this chapter), the saving of these precious items was premeditated by W.˙.Bro. Barrell, his Senior Warden Daniel Raynor, and Secretary Samuel Mott, and that they were divided for safekeeping among the residences of these brothers. In fact, the Warrant was surrendered to the Grand Lodge by Barrell in June 1842, and the Bible, Jewels, and Minutes were restored to Morton Lodge in 1859 by Raynor. No trace, however, remained of the Treasurer's Ledger.

But most strangely, as if by some gracious fate the preservation of our ancient lodge records was destined to become *complete* on its 150th anniversary, we now find that the Ledger was also saved from that fateful fire. Its recovery occurred in June 1947, when the manuscript of our history lacked only a final story of the Sesquicentennial Celebration. A wealth of other information came with the old Ledger. It then became necessary to rewrite many chapters of the manuscript, and its historic importance and value is apparent in many parts of this book as so revised.

THE STORY OF THE FIRST TREASURER'S LEDGER

The loss of this Ledger, its century-long absence, and its final recovery are fraught with legendary details which present a fascinating episode in our history. This leather-covered, time-worn book was evidently donated to the lodge by its first Master, David Richard Floyd Jones, as appears from his genuine signature on its front cover. Its first entry, in the genuine handwriting of our first Treasurer, Abraham Bedell, reads: "No. 63, Morton Lodge, A.Y.M. 5797. The first Monday July 1797." [The "A.Y.M." stands for "Ancient York Masons."–Editor] During that year the accounting is expressed in pounds, shillings, and pence, and for 37 years thereafter in dollars, cents, and half-cents. Incidentally, when on February 5, 1798, Treasurer Bedell reported his balance of £12.3.11 as amounting to $30.48, he discloses that the British pound was then exchanged for $2.458. The entries in the Ledger through 1797–1817 are in the handwriting of Abraham Bedell, and through 1818–1834 in that of Samuel Williams.

In 1835, it was still in possession of Treasurer Williams. In that year our records (Lodge Document V) suggest that, because Brother Williams had "bin unwell so that he has not attended but a few times," he had failed to account for the lodge funds in his hands. That suspicion was verified at the July 1835 meeting of the lodge, when it was assembled to redeem its Warrant for nonpayment of Grand Lodge dues. Indeed, it appears from Williams' own entries on pages 132–133 of the Ledger that in 1834 he owed the lodge 79 dollars (actually 78 dollars and 65½ cents).

That this Ledger in 1837 was temporarily in possession of W.˙. Nathaniel Seaman, appears from this passage in the Minutes of the then last recorded meeting: "A committy (was) heretofore appointed to examin the *accounts* of the Lodge and Report and the Lodge plaised it in the hands of Br Nathaniel Seaman to effect a *Settlement* with the Treasurer."

As appears later, that meeting was held in early September 1837, before the fire. The Warrant, Bible, Jewels, and Minute Book had been saved by the foresight of the Master, Senior Warden, and Secretary. The Treasurer's old Ledger was apparently saved because it was in possession of W.˙.Bro. Seaman.

There is no record of the intended meeting of September 28, 1837, of any settlement by Treasurer Williams, nor of a report by W.˙.Bro. Seaman. But the latter undoubtedly returned the Ledger to one of the three brothers who had charge of the precious possessions of the lodge.

The lodge Warrant, by virtue of Masonic law, remained in possession of Brother Barrell, as Master, who surrendered it to the

Grand Secretary in 1842. The rest of the precious salvage undoubtedly remained in the joint safekeeping of the brothers-in-law, Raynor and Mott. These in turn probably agreed that Senior Warden Raynor would guard the Bible and the Jewels, while Secretary Mott should have in his keeping the *written records*—the Minutes and Accounts.

On the resuscitation of Morton Lodge in 1859, all its records and property, recovered from the fire of 1837, were restored to it by Raynor, excepting the still missing Ledger, which since the fire evidently had remained in possession of Secretary Samuel Mott, who died in his 80th year on October 19, 1859. Its further transit into possession of Secretary Mott's heirs is fairly explained by the following facts and circumstances.

Samuel Mott had a son named Samuel Bedell Mott, who was born August 25, 1831. He married Mary Cooper. She was a descendant of the Babylon family of that name, a branch of which at the time of this marriage occupied the Cooper Homestead in Jamaica. That Homestead is still in good condition and is now known as No. 134–06 95th Avenue, Richmond Hill. This is where the old Ledger was recently discovered.

Samuel Bedell Mott called himself Samuel B. Mott. After his marriage (which could have occurred before his father's death in 1859) he moved to and lived at the Cooper Homestead. Whether his father moved with him is not known, but he brought to the Cooper house some of his father's belongings—among them the old Ledger.

Family tradition has it that Samuel B. Mott later served as Sheriff of Queens County. Be that as it may, certain it is that the old Ledger was in his hands some time before 1866. Not being a Mason himself, he probably regarded this book as a discarded record of by-gone days, its last official entries having been made in 1834, only 3 years after his own birth. On impulse, we assume, he decided to employ its unused pages for his private purposes. But he must also have scanned its historic pages (1797–1834) and found his father Samuel Mott, his uncle William Mott, his maternal grandfather General Daniel Bedell, and his uncle-in-law Daniel Raynor prominently mentioned in that book, and, on that discovery, decided to save it for the future.

As evidence of that decision, he signed in pencil at the bottom of page 24: "Samuel B. Mott, Born Aug. 25th, 1831," and on page 63 noted in ink (the handwriting unmistakably the same):

> Samuel B. Mott
> Jamaica
> Long Island
> New York
>
> Mary E. Mott
> the wife of Samuel B Mott ergo
> Jamaica Long Island New York
>
> William Henry Bogart Mott (his son)

His idea of preserving the old Ledger as a family record did not, however, deter him from using it for more extraneous purposes. His later self-serving entries in it prove that he had an abiding interest in horse racing. He evidently did not own any horses, but had a part in promoting races and in trading trotters, and operated social concessions in connection with racing meets. Detailed accounts of these enterprises, covering the period 1866–1871, he spread over pages 130–141 of the old Ledger. They include dates and places of trotting events in Brooklyn and Queens, with detailed lists of horses entered, names of their owners, results of the races, and the names of year-by-year champion trotters. But by far the greatest part of his entries comprise a showing of the considerable quantities of "lager beer", whiskey, gin, bitters, cigars, and kerosene required to exhilarate bipedal celebrations of quadruped champions.

On page 25 Mott noted in red ink what appears to be a recipe for horse ointment:

> liniment
> 1 qt Alcohol
> 2 oz Gum Camphor
> 12 oz Armonia (ammonia)
> 2 oz oil of oryganan
> [The last ingredient evidently refers to oil of *Origanum,* or Marjoram Oil, a product of the mint family of plants. See *The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia,* Vol. VI, p. 4154, col. 3—Editor]

And on page 62 he offers in black ink a recipe for use of both anthropoid and quadruped:

> Horse & Man liniment
> 2 eggs to A pint Vinegar
> 1 oz Sugar lead
> ½ pint Common Rum
>
> [The "Sugar lead" evidently refers to "*Sugar of Lead*, or lead acetate. . . . It has a sweetish taste. . . . It is used in medicine both internally and externally." See *The Century Dict. and Cycl.*, Vol. V, p. 3384, col. 3–Editor]

Samuel B. Mott's entries cease in 1871 on page 141 of the old Ledger. What he did with it or where he kept it thereafter nobody seems to know. But certain it is that the book snuggled safely in the Cooper Homestead where he died, where his son William Henry Bogart Mott was born, lived, and died, and where his grandson, LeRoy W. Mott was born and still lives, hale and hearty at 60 years of age.

As if endowed with immunity from fire, that precious Ledger was *once more saved* from destruction by that element at the Cooper Homestead. In 1837 it was thus saved through premeditated action by *members* of Morton Lodge. Now it was saved by unpremeditated circumstances brought about by *descendants* of our members. LeRoy W. Mott is a great-grandson of W∴Samuel Mott (Secretary in 1837). His wife, Lidie DeMott Mott, is sister of Alice DeMott Flynn. Both are nieces of W∴John W. DeMott (1880 M 1885).

In the spring of 1941, Alice asked her husband, William F. Flynn, to take her for a visit to her sister Lidie. On that visit they saw a pile of "junk" which Lidie had cleared from the Homestead attic to be *burned*. From that pile her husband, LeRoy, had picked what, upon casual scrutiny, he found to be an old book relating to Morton Lodge. Mr. Flynn, having heard of this lodge during his many years of business in Hempstead Village, asked the Motts to let him have it as a curio. They did—and thus was the first Treasurer's Ledger *saved from a second fire*.

In the spring of 1947, Mr. Flynn learned from newspaper accounts of the impending 150th anniversary celebration of Morton Lodge. He brought the old Ledger to Morton Temple, where R.˙.W.˙.Bro. Skidmore was in attendance, and inquired for "Mr. Eaton," whom he knew. In the absence of the latter, Mr. Flynn delivered the Ledger tentatively to Brother Skidmore. Through subsequent personal mediation of our Bro. Ernest D. Marshall, Mr. Flynn graciously relinquished to Morton Lodge its *first Treasurer's Ledger*, in presence of the writer, and just in time to accomplish many belated informatory revisions of this history of our lodge.

Now let us return to the events of 1837. To reveal the true reason for the abrupt end in Morton's records of that year, we need only to reflect the current Grand Lodge events upon the already troubled minds of Morton's brothers. In June 1837 occurred the so-called Atwood-Lewis split in the parent Grand Lodge. A number of lodges, among them some of Morton's companion lodges in the earlier secession of 1823, now joined "The St. John's Grand Lodge" under W.˙.Henry C. Atwood of York Lodge.

That last undated account in Morton's first book of Minutes was undoubtedly made sometime in 1837 subsequent to the formation of The St. John's Grand Lodge. This assumption is based on two factors. The first of these, naturally, is found in the immediate effects of that fateful Grand Lodge event in June. The second factor is based on the entry in the undated Minutes, which fixed the date of the "next meeting at the house of Br. Riely Raynor on *Thursday the 28th day of present month*." As the only two months in 1837 which had a "Thursday the 28th" were September and December, the conclusion is that the undated meeting at Barrell's office was held in 1837 prior to the twenty-eighth day of September, because no Masonic meeting would have been planned for December 28.

The Atwood-Lewis schism resulted in two separate Grand Lodges, both claiming paramount jurisdiction. The anti-Masonic agitation was yet raging. Some of Atwood's followers accused Deputy Grand Master Van Benschoten of being an anti-Mason. The fact that W.˙.Henry Marsh, the hitherto staunch protagonist of the parent Grand Lodge, now accepted the Grand Mastership of The St. John's Grand Lodge, lent to this new body popular color of genuineness. Many lodges, including Morton, remained with the surviving parent body, but with a hesitant loyalty. They began marking time in watchful waiting.

That attitude among these lodges is vividly described in the *Sesquicentennial Commemorative Volume* of Holland Lodge No. 8 (page 83) as follows: "The Fiftieth Anniversary (of Holland), in 1837, came during the troublous times of the Anti-Masonic Agitation, when the life of the Fraternity was at its lowest ebb. If the faithful brethren then met to do it honor, it was, of necessity, with the greatest secrecy, *and no record of such a meeting exists*" [italics ours].

That fiftieth anniversary of Holland Lodge actually fell on October 1, 1837, about three and a half months after the Grand Lodge schism. The above report is, therefore, morally definite proof that Morton's discouragement was an aftermath similar to that in Holland Lodge, and that it was coincidental with like failure of morale in many other lodges.

It should be stated, in passing, that in the two decades 1819–1839 the Grand Lodge renumbered its subordinate lodges in accordance, it seems, with their seniority from time to time. For instance, Holland, during this period was renumbered first "16", later "13", and finally on June 8, 1839, No. 8 again. On that date Morton had its first renumbering, and through 1839–1842 was identified on the Grand Lodge roster as Morton Lodge No. 16.

After that undated account in 1837, relating to the removal of lodge property to "the house of Bro. Riely Raynor," the lodge continued to be listed annually by the Grand Lodge as "in good standing" to and including June 1841, and its Warrant was surrendered to the Grand Secretary in June 1842.

This event did not dampen the Masonic ardor among the few remaining brethren. Without the Warrant in their possession, they had no authority to hold Masonic communications. Yet, they were in no way hindered from gathering together privately, as they most probably did under the patient leadership of Daniel Raynor, who kept Morton's candle lighted during this Grand Lodge tempest. Raynor had served eleven recorded terms as Senior Warden, and held that office in Morton Lodge when the Warrant was surrendered. He was the logical and rightful successor to Morton's Mastership upon its survival. Subsequent events show that he was watching for the proper moment for that survival.

This kind of hiatus was not confined to Morton's constituency alone. It was the case of many subordinate lodges during that troublous period. The odium of the anti-Masonic agitation was intensified in many localities by inexplicable fires of lodge property, such as Morton's. For instance, Hudson Lodge No. 7 in 1833 reported "poverty, incident to a fire." In the same year Howard Lodge No. 35 reported "all property and regalia destroyed by fire." Several other lodges had similar fire losses. Holland Lodge No. 8 had two such fires, one in 1833 and another in 1837.

Referring to its 1833 fire, Holland Lodge records: "Whether the fire . . . was in any wise due to Anti-Masonic machinations, is cause for conjecture. . . . This was a sufficiently discouraging event. Thus, between the Anti-Masonic movement and the fire, Holland Lodge maintained, for upwards of thirteen years, scarcely more than a nominal existence."

Subsequent events show that Atwood had purposely procured the 1837 schism in furtherance of his personal ambitions. To this end he procured passage by York Lodge No. 367 of a resolution to conduct a public procession on St. John's Day and invited other lodges to join them. Atwood knew that this was contrary to Grand Lodge edict, without its special sanction. That policy of Grand Lodge is said to have been devised to tone down public aftermath following the anti-Masonic agitation. York Lodge was officially notified by the Grand Lodge to desist from its plans for the procession. Atwood, as Master of York Lodge, thereupon led the public procession in defiance of the Grand Lodge edict.

As a result, the Warrant of York Lodge was declared forfeited, and its Master Henry C. Atwood and its officers and members were expelled from the order. So were also expelled high officers of Lafayette Lodge, Silentia Lodge, and Benevolent Lodge.

On September 11, 1837, five days after their expulsion, most (if not all) of the suspended brethren met in the Howard House and organized a new Grand Lodge. That result was the real object which the leaders of the trouble had had in view.

The prime mover at every step of this disturbance was Atwood. His denunciation of the Grand Lodge was embodied in a "Declaration of Rights and Independence," in which he denounced the expulsion by the Grand Lodge of the aforesaid lodges and brethren, as "unconstitutional, unjust and arbitrary."

Atwood, however, was pursuing two pet objectives: (1) to become a Grand Master, and (2) to put into practice his new ritual which he later published under the title *The Master Workman.* This work was, in fact, a piracy of the so-called "lecturing" system of Webb, Snow, Gleason, and others, which the Grand Lodge had earlier outlawed as clandestine.

And so, upon Atwood's "Declaration of Rights and Independence" this new Grand Lodge was formed on that fateful September 11, 1837. To curry favor among adherents of the legitimate Grand Lodge, these dissenters resorted to two strokes of window dressing: They named their governing body "The St. John's Grand Lodge," probably by virtue of the fact that Charles F. Linebeck, a Past Master of St. John's Lodge No. 1, presided at its organizing session. And, instead of Atwood, they elected as its first Grand Master none other than Henry Marsh, Past Master of Benevolent Lodge No. 142, who had gained great respect in the legitimate Grand Lodge as its stout defender in the troublous years of 1822–1823. Good Brother Marsh fell victim to vanity in the prospect of a Grand Mastership which he, of all men, should have known could not last on its own merits.

Atwood took his first disappointment in good grace, presumably because he was assured of election as Deputy Grand Master the following year, and because he was given a free hand in establishing his "ritual" in the new Grand Lodge. The parent Grand Lodge, however, without delay declared both The St. John's Grand Lodge and its subordinate lodges "clandestine." Most Grand Lodges of other states sustained the action of the parent Grand Lodge. The stars of Atwood and his grand organization soon began to fall. In 1848, with Atwood now as its Grand Master, St. John's Grand Lodge started negotiations for a return to the parent fold.

VII

Period 1848–1860

Atwood continues peace negotiations—Many new defections in Grand Lodge—Phillips-Willard schism results in final adjustment —Raynor revives Morton Lodge—Original Warrant No. 63 restored—Establishment of Hempstead Sentinel*—Our lodge enters upon continuous era of success, prosperity and fraternal leadership*

ATWOOD'S PEACE PARLEYS had hardly begun when new strifes loomed in the constituency of the parent Grand Lodge. These resulted in several more splits. All of these, with one exception, were more quests for personal aggrandizement.

In that one case an issue of merit was raised, that of *limiting Past Master representation* of subordinate lodges in the grand body. Its ultimate solution was both just and fortunate. But it took ten more years of steadfast labor on the part of Grand Lodge loyalists to dispose of both that and the other dissensions which, together, then threatened decimation of the parent grand body.

The grand fraternal adjustments of 1848–1859 brought permanent harmony into the Grand Lodge and its leadership, and continuous prosperity to the craft at large. The record of those historic incidents reposes in our Grand Lodge annals of a century ago, available to our fraternal rank and file. But since they seem generally unknown among the great body of lay brothers who today grace the sidelines of every lodge, it is deemed appropriate to give here a brief review of the issues and events of that fateful decade, not so much for the story itself as for the lasting good effects and repute which its decisions brought about, and which our fraternity now enjoys.

The constitutional issue of representation in the Grand Lodge stemmed from the fact that, after the adoption of our Grand Lodge constitution of June 6, 1787, it was condoned in practice that every brother, who had served one year as Master of his subordinate lodge, would become a permanent member of the Grand Lodge with a vote on all matters in its deliberations.

In the early days, the upstate lodges found no serious objection to this practice, for they either accepted the decisions of the parent Grand Lodge at New York City as best reasoned and resolved for the common good of all lodges, or contrived to attend the Grand Lodge on occasions when they thought their interest was at stake, as they did in 1822 and 1823 at the behest of Enos. This feeling continued among the country lodges until many of them succumbed under stress of the anti-Masonic agitation.

But that trouble over, the country lodges increased in number by revival of old ones and by formation of new ones, which were recognized by the Grand Lodge. However, they lacked Past Master voting power in the Grand Lodge. In the meantime, the city lodges had mostly survived the agitation and had maintained their Past Master voting power.

At the annual Grand Lodge session of June 1846 two men of high personal quality, honor and integrity, and both respected members of the legal profession, were elected to fraternal leadership: John D. Willard (Past Master of Apollo No. 13 of Troy) as Grand Master, and Isaac Phillips (Past Master of Albion No. 26 of New York City) as Deputy Grand Master. Willard, as "country" representative, and Phillips, as "city" representative, enjoyed the complete confidence of the Grand Lodge constituency. They were both re-elected in 1847.

Dr. Ross wrote of Willard:

> He presided over the Grand Lodge with dignity and affability; he imparted wisdom to its councils; he gave a high impress to the character of the fraternity whereby it was respected at home and abroad, and he exhibited fearless energy in its hours of trial.

And of Phillips he wrote:

> Sterling in his honesty, out-spoken in all his actions, and independent in all his policy, his character was marred by a hastiness of temper, an extravagance of zeal for whatever cause he adopted. An upright man himself, he had no thought of guile in other men.

In 1848, however, with the Atwood issue still unsettled, harmony in the mother Grand Lodge was disturbed by a restless spirit that had overcome the craft, and at the annual election, June 7, 1848, nearly every Grand Lodge office held by a city Mason was contested. Willard was re-elected Grand Master by 241 votes against 123 received by Phillips. The latter's friends then tried to retain him as Deputy Grand Master, but they were defeated by Oscar Coles, who received 191 votes, while only 157 votes were cast for Phillips.

This was a distinct victory for the country lodges, and they determined to consolidate its effects. On June 8, 1848, they offered several amendments to the Grand Constitution to restrain Past Masters from voting in Grand Lodge. These were to be voted on in the Grand Lodge of 1849.

On August 9, 1848, and on January 25, 1849, some 300 country brethren from various parts of the state held conventions at Geneva, at which resolutions were adopted favoring the proposed amendments. At the first convention a "Committee of twenty-two Masters, Past Masters, and Representatives of Lodges" was appointed to canvass the lodges of the state in support of the amendments. These conventions presented their proposals in two circular letters addressed to all lodges of the state. In the first of these they pointed out that:

> There are ninety-seven Lodges, in good standing, in the State—of which twenty-four are in New York City—and the officers and Past Masters of the twenty-four Lodges in New York are entitled to a greater number of votes in the Grand Lodge than the representatives of the seventy-three Lodges in the rest of the State. We use the term "New York" in the sense it is used in our Masonic Constitution, embracing all Lodges within six miles of the City Hall of that city.
>
> But there are also other considerations which would lead us to regard the amendment as proper and expedient. . . . Even if all the Lodges of the State were located in that city, the right of voting, which is extended to Past Masters, would occasion great inequality of power in the Grand Lodge. . . . One Lodge would have twenty Past Masters to cast (its) votes, and another Lodge only one or two or three. And this now actually happens among the Lodges of the city. It is not the country Lodges alone who are interested in the proposed amendment; it would operate alike for our city brethren.

After the June 8, 1848, Grand Communication, the proposed amendments were subjected by their city antagonists to considerable parliamentary strategy and controversy at quarterly Grand Lodge sessions, but they legitimately reached the floor of the June 1849 Grand Lodge. The amendments had, in the meantime, been officially submitted to all lodges for consideration, and their final disposition in this Grand Lodge now depended on their several votes certified to the Grand Secretary.

In his opening address June 6, 1849, Grand Master Willard spoke of several matters. At the end of it he announced, regarding the proposed amendments: "At the annual meeting in June (1848) they received the affirmative vote of the Grand Lodge, and they have since received the affirmative vote of a majority of all Lodges within this jurisdiction. They have therefore become a part of the Constitution, and are binding upon this Grand Lodge, and upon the whole Fraternity of the State." The record shows that of a total of 99 lodges in the state, 56 lodges approved the amendments, 3 disapproved, and the remaining 40 lodges remained silent.

The Grand Master then spoke of other matters and concluded with the following words: "My brethren, we are about to enter upon the discharge of important duties. Let us discharge those duties in a spirit of kindness and conciliation. And I pray the Supreme Architect of the Universe, that *harmony and brotherly love may prevail, and every moral and social virtue cement us.*"

The Grand Master having closed his address, Phillips rose and asked whether he had correctly understood the Grand Master "as saying that the amendments to the Constitution . . . were binding on the Grand Lodge." After Grand Master Willard had answered the question affirmatively, in the words of his address as above quoted, Phillips assumed an elevated position (probably stood up on his chair) and said loudly: "Then I pronounce that the Grand Lodge of the State of New York *is dissolved.*"

At this point the Grand Master rapped his gavel, called Phillips out of order and commanded him to take his seat and be silent. But Phillips refused, and called upon all, who were opposed to the amendments, to come up and assist him in *organizing a Grand Lodge*, and for that purpose he nominated R.˙.W.˙.William Willis

(Deputy Grand Master of 1842) as Chairman. In the confusion that followed, which by all signs had been premeditated, Willis exclaimed: "Now, my boys, we will show you *whose heads are off*." He then mounted the platform where the Grand Master and other dignitaries were seated, and claimed to assume the position of Chairman.

While this scene was enacting, the Grand Master made repeated efforts to restore order. But whenever he attempted to speak, his voice was drowned by the noises and din of the Phillips party. McClenachan records: "The confusion that prevailed was indescribable."

Grand Secretary Boyd, fearing for the safety of Grand Lodge property in his hands, tried to have his official box, containing $2000, the day's receipts, and documents pertaining to Grand Lodge business, taken out of the room, but it was all captured by the Phillips party along with most of the other books and papers.

When, finally, the disorder had abated, Willard adjourned the session to the following morning. But the Phillips party had anticipated it and not only held possession of the Grand Lodge meeting room but locked it securely. Later in the day, June 6, the Grand Lodge session was transferred to a hall in the Coliseum Building, 450 Broadway, when the roll call showed that a fifty-seven majority of lodges were represented. When the leaders of the "confusion" had been offered, and had refused, a hearing, the Grand Lodge expelled them from the fraternity. These were Isaac Phillips and William Willis, Past Deputy Grand Masters, two other past Grand Lodge officers, and four representatives of subordinate lodges.

By virtue of its majority following, the Willard Grand Lodge remained the legitimate Grand Lodge. On June 7, 1849, it held its official election. Much against his will, John D. Willard consented to serve another year as Grand Master. William H. Milnor became Deputy Grand Master.

When in the year before (1848) Atwood and The St. John's Grand Lodge made overtures for healing with the parent Grand Lodge, our faithful Bro. Daniel Raynor undoubtedly stood ready with high hope to lead Morton's flock back into legitimate grand ranks. But this first chance was frustrated by the 1849 Willard-Phillips eruption, which divided the supreme jurisdiction more vitally than any of the earlier dissensions. And so Daniel Raynor continued to mark time.

The Phillips Grand Lodge had come into existence in a most audacious setting. After getting possession of the session on June 6, 1849, and of the Grand Lodge cash and papers, and while even most of the regular grand officers were yet present in the room, Phillips contrived to procure election of a "temporary board of officers" headed by himself as "Deputy Grand Master." Twenty-eight lodges supported that initial move. Immediately they now proceeded "with the annual election of the Grand Lodge," and chose Isaac Phillips as Grand Master with a full slate of officers down the line to Greenfield Pote as Grand Tyler, the brother who, incidentally, in 1842 had donated a "silver dollar" as the first contribution to the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund.

It seems that almost from its start the Phillips Grand Lodge fought a losing battle for its existence. Occasionally, "Grand Master" Phillips was refused admission into some of his own subordinate lodges. Lodge after lodge forsook the Phillips ship. It succumbed in less than ten years. But, the Phillips walk-out had left the body masonic of this state in a three-way cleavage from June 6, 1849 to December 3, 1850. During that period, the allegiance of subordinate lodges was divided among three Grand Lodges:

(1) The parent (Willard) Grand Lodge,
(2) The (Atwood) St. John's Grand Lodge, and
(3) The Phillips Grand Lodge

In the 1848–1850 negotiations The St. John's Grand Lodge and its subordinate lodges surrendered completely to the parent Grand Lodge, and denounced the "Phillips Grand Lodge" as illegitimate. The St. John's peace terms were approved on December 3, 1850, by resolution of the parent Grand Lodge. The reunion was celebrated by a grand ball on December 27, 1850, in Trippler Hall. Atwood, now hailed (under the terms of compromise) as a Past Grand Master of the parent Grand Lodge, was received with grand honors.

This grand celebration left the "Phillips Grand Lodge" struggling stubbornly for eight years more.

But in the next two years after the 1850 Trippler Hall "union," there appeared a crop of would-be grand lodges, which created more "confusion in the craft." Notable among these was a *new insurrection* of The St. John's Grand Lodge, again under leadership of Atwood who but recently had been dubbed "Past Grand Master" of the parent grand body. This time Atwood reached also for the crown of an additional, new and separate grand jurisdiction comprising lodges working "under Scottish Rite." That grandiose move cost Henry C. Atwood his final expulsion from the fraternity.

These new movements against the supreme authority of the parent Grand Lodge came in 1853 during the one-year administration of Grand Master Reuben H. Walworth, a man of high character, who had served twenty years as a member of the Court of Chancery, then the highest court of the state.

None of the new insurgent groups had even the semblance of merit in its claim to Masonic sovereignty. But their rumpuses prolonged, nevertheless, demoralization among the subordinate lodges, and also among local groups of Masons who were marking time to resuscitate their lodges when it could be done under unquestioned grand authority. This was the case of Morton's group under the watchful leadership of Bro. Daniel Raynor.

Inasmuch as these new divisional attempts were short-lived, we need give them no more than cursory attention. An open discussion of the subject at the annual session of the Grand Lodge in June 1854, disclosed that six different bodies in this state then claimed symbolic Masonic sovereignty:

1. The parent Grand Lodge.
2. The Phillips Grand Lodge.
3. The Pythagoras Lodge under The Grand Lodge of Hamburg.
4. The Grand Lodge of North America (comprising the Negro lodges).
5. The *new* Atwood St. John's Grand Lodge.
6. The Atwood Scottish Rite.

In a short time, two of these bodies were outlawed as basely clandestine. They were "The Grand Lodge of North America" with its Negro lodges and "The Atwood Scottish Rite." The "Pythagoras Lodge" duly renounced the Hamburg Grand Lodge and was admitted into the fold as legitimate. "The Phillips Grand

Lodge" accomplished its compromise upon dignified terms in 1858 and returned all seized funds, archives and other property to "The Grand Lodge" as their rightful owner. The "Phillips" grand officers and subordinate lodges were given equal status in the Grand Lodge. And the *new* "St. John's Grand Lodge" was abandoned in 1859 by its subordinate lodges, most of which were healed into the legitimate ranks upon strict terms.

So it came to pass that Most Worshipful John L. Lewis, Jr., upon retiring from the Grand Mastership in 1860, was able to justly proclaim:

> We have effected a durable union of the entire craft in our state under one governing head and without sacrifice of principle, demonstrating that in the midst of every conflicting element the principles of Masonry had a controlling sway.

That *Grand Settlement*, having disposed of all rifts, ushered in an era of prosperity and expansion for the craft in our state. That era continues uninterrupted today.

Let us see how Morton Lodge fared during those dissentious years of the parent Grand Lodge.

The results of the anti-Masonic agitation had been many. Men, who had contemplated knocking on the door of Masonry, stayed back in silence. Large numbers of brethren dropped out of their lodge membership. Bereft of membership, many lodges were gradually forsaken by their thinned-out lines of constitutional officers. In many cases, all traces of lodges and of their Warrants simply disappeared.

This process of disintegration continued with considerable impetus in the period 1837–1859, when demoralization among subordinate lodges was intensified by debate as to which grand body, from time to time, would survive as the "real" Grand Lodge with unquestioned title to its crown.

And finally the faithful Raynor had his chance. In 1858, the Phillips group settled its differences with the parent Grand Lodge and returned to the fold upon honorable terms. Raynor lost no time for his move. He headed a petition for a dispensation of revival. On March 18, 1859, that dispensation was granted. Under it Morton Lodge held its revival communication in Odd Fellows

Hall on March 22, 1859, with Daniel Raynor presiding as its Worshipful Master.

A new Warrant under number 469 was issued to Morton Lodge on June 28, 1859. The first regular communication was held on July 18, 1859, and, as the Minutes show, the new lodge quarters at the corner of Front and Main Streets (S.W. Willets, landlord), were dedicated in due form as its Masonic Hall, and its officers, with Daniel Raynor as Master, were installed.

At the same time, under the sponsorship of Holland Lodge No. 8, negotiations were instituted with the Grand Lodge for the restoration of Morton's original Warrant. Bro. Daniel A. M. Smith who was made Master Mason in Morton Lodge under the dispensation of 1859, seems to have been instrumental in securing Holland's co-operation for this objective. The Grand Lodge Proceedings of its June Session in 1860 (p. 159) record that: "On the application of Morton Lodge No. 469 for the restoration of the old Warrant Lodge No. 63, the Committee reported favorably (a number of the members of the present lodge being formerly members of Morton Lodge No. 63)." On page 201 of the same Proceedings the list of lodges shows Morton Lodge No. 63 represented by John Charlick as its Master.

At this 1860 Session of the Grand Lodge, Morton's new Warrant No. 469 was returned upon restoration of its original Warrant No. 63. At the lodge communication of June 11, 1860, Bro. Daniel A. M. Smith, who as Senior Warden that year accompanied Worshipful Brother Charlick to the Grand Lodge, reported that he "was most happy to state that he had succeeded in getting the old number 63 and the charter of old Morton Lodge," with the co-operation of Holland Lodge No. 8. That original Warrant No. 63 is still in possession of Morton Lodge.

The continuity of Morton Lodge No. 63, as constituted by Jacob Morton on June 24, 1797, under the Warrant dated June 23, 1797, was thus established beyond any doubt. An additional and important element of its continuity is the fact that *all communications* of Morton Lodge during these 150 years have been held within a radius of 300 yards from its *first meeting* at Bedell House in the "Town Spot of Hempstead," today the commercial center of the Incorporated Village of Hempstead. Upon all authentic records, Morton Lodge is today the oldest lodge on Long Island operating under its original Warrant dated June 23, 1797. Appropriate acknowledgment for this continuity is due to the abiding loyalty of

DANIEL RAYNOR

He was born in Freeport, October 28, 1791, and was of the sixth generation in direct lineage of Edward Raynor, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts, and in 1644 settled on Hempstead Plain. Daniel's father was Benjamin Raynor, born 1764. The early Raynors settled the community of "Raynortown" in 1659 on the south shore, which in later years became the community of Freeport, and finally the Incorporated Village of Freeport.

The Grand Lodge record of Daniel Raynor discloses that he was a Freeport farmer when he petitioned for the resuscitation of Morton Lodge in 1859. An official historical tablet of the State Department of Education is planted at the junction of South Main Street and Mill Road, Freeport, marking the spot where Daniel Raynor established and operated the first Grist Mill and Saw Mill on the south shore. Though the mills are not there at this late date, the writer has an authentic photographic picture of them.

But the old homestead of Daniel Raynor, now weather-beaten and severely injured by the hurricane of 1944, still stands on the west side of South Main Street near the corner of Raynor Street, about 200 feet from the site of the old mills. Incidentally, the present Mill Road, leading to the Freeport Stadium, takes its name after our Raynor's millsite.

The writer is informed by Judge Hilbert R. Johnson (former member of Morton Lodge, whose brother Albin N. Johnson was Master of Morton in 1920) that the Freeport Historical Society now owns the Daniel Raynor Homestead and intends to preserve it for its historical value. Judge Johnson is President of the Society.

Daniel Raynor was raised in this lodge in 1819. The following year, 1820, he married Mary Ann Bedell, daughter of his regimental commander in the War of 1812, General Daniel Bedell, who shared the respect of Morton's membership on par with David Richard Floyd Jones, and served as Master 1833–1834.

The now 66-year-old Daniel Raynor not only revived the lodge, but brought it to brilliant life during his term of six months as Master. In June through December 1859, he made 33 Master Masons. In December, he declined re-election as Master and that honor went to John Charlick, his Junior Warden, who had joined the lodge in 1817.

The "Riely Raynor" mentioned in the undated Minutes of 1837 was Daniel's first cousin, Benjamin Riley Raynor.

Our own roster shows descendants of Daniel and Benjamin Riley Raynor as follows: Willet Raynor (1870), Thomas Raynor (1897), and William C. Raynor (1912), the latter a grandson of Benjamin Riley Raynor. William C. died a member of Morton in 1943, survived by his son, Willet W. Raynor, to whom we are indebted for the above genealogical information. Willet W., vigorous in his sixties, is a resident of Freeport and an active member of Spartan Lodge No. 956, which in 1918 was sponsored by our lodge.

In 1858, the weekly newspaper *Hempstead Sentinel* was established by John H. Hentz, son of Albert Hentz (1823). But in 1863 Hentz sold it to Lott Van de Water, Sr., who had worked under Horace Greeley in the editorial room of the *New York Tribune*. Upon his death in 1880, his son Lott Van de Water, Jr. (1887 M 1894) inherited the newspaper.

W.˙.Bro. Van de Water died on May 8, 1927, when his son Kenneth B. Van de Water (1909) succeeded as publisher and editor of the *Sentinel*. The latter is now assisted in its management by his son Kenneth B. Van de Water II. The paper will celebrate its 90th anniversary next year.

The communications of Morton Lodge were held at the Bedell House until May 13, 1837. Thereafter at least one communication was held "at the office of William H. Barrell" in early September 1837, as you have seen. The first communication after the revival was held on March 22, 1859, at the Odd Fellows Hall, and the regular communications thereafter under Warrant, beginning with July 18, 1859, were held in the "new rooms" dedicated as Morton's "Masonic Hall" at Main and Front Streets.

VIII

Period 1860–1866

New era of activity—Raynor establishes strong official succession in lodge—Mortonites in new government of Hempstead Village—Civil War—Morton becomes leading lodge east of Kings County—Sponsors new lodges

In the short 1859 term of Raynor's Mastership, Morton Lodge had regained the local leadership which it had enjoyed in the three first decades of the century. After Raynor's graceful retirement in December of that year, we find significant evidence in the lodge records of his sagacious policy in establishing succession to the Mastership among the constitutional officers of the lodge. With him, as the First Master, he had Carman Smith (his daughter's father-in-law) as Senior Warden, and John Charlick (two years his senior in lodge membership) as Junior Warden. In the slate for 1860 we find John Charlick as Master (by virtue of membership seniority), and Daniel A. M. Smith as Senior Warden (by virtue of his contacts with Holland Lodge No. 8). In the slate of 1861 we have Carman Smith as Master (probably to maintain fraternal attraction among Raynor's widespread family relationships), and Augustus R. Griffin (an eminent Hempstead lawyer) as Senior Warden. But in the slate of 1862, Daniel A. M. Smith deservedly was elected Master, while Augustus R. Griffin was continued as Senior Warden and in 1863 served one year as Master. John W. DeMott, leading citizen of the South Shore, was Master in 1864, and Daniel A. M. Smith again 1865–1866.

The Raynor generations were many and prolific. They were married reciprocally to and by the Baldwins, Bedells, Carmans, Motts, DeMotts, Pearsalls, Seamans and Smiths. These names appear numerously among brothers raised in the years after Morton's revival.

Short as the period of this sectional narrative is, it is brimful with proof of the moral and civic influence which Morton Lodge and its men exerted in the community, for the country, and among the fraternity on Long Island.

The Village of Hempstead had been incorporated in 1853 during the inactive period of Morton Lodge. The President, or Mayor, of the Village, during 62 years of the 94 years since its incorporation, appears as a member of this lodge.

The following is a list of Mortonites who were honored as Chief Executive of the Village of Hempstead:

1855–1857	Hiram W. Whitaker
1860–1862	Ebenezer Kellum
1862–1868	Stephen Powell
1869–1870	Daniel Clark
1871–1872	Malbone J. Gildersleeve
1876–1879	Phillip J. A. Harper
1879–1885	Ebenezer Kellum
1885–1887	Phillip J. A. Harper
1887–1889	Benjamin F. Rushmore
1889–1891	Peter Thomas
1895–1896	B. Valentine Clowes
1901–1904	Carman R. Lush
1905–1908	Theophilus Parsons
1918–1920	Francis P. Hamlet
1921–1922	Howard S. Brower
1922–1927	Frederick S. Baldwin
1927–1935	W. Taylor Chamberlin
1935–1941	George M. Estabrook
1941–1947	Herbert Mirschel
1947–	Ernest A. Ashdown

In 41 years out of 94, members of Morton Lodge were a majority in the Village Board of Trustees, in 42 years they were a minority in the Board, and in 11 years no member of the lodge served on the Board.

It is most interesting to note that the various Morton men who thus were chosen to public trust varied in political affiliations. Some were Republicans, some Democrats, some independents. At times, due to honest differences of opinion on municipal questions, a member of Morton Lodge would oppose a brother member in Village elections. That is quite in accord with the tenet that Freemasonry strives for good citizenship.

The foregoing list of Village Executives calls our attention to five brothers who were also honored with elective office in Morton Lodge. One of these is Ebenezer Kellum, who in 1865 was elected Secretary of Morton Lodge and served in that office 28 consecutive years. He was a gunsmith by trade, in which he prospered. Later he began investing his savings in real estate and eventually became the owner of considerable property in the Town of Hempstead.

Another is Phillip J. A. Harper, who in 1865 was elected Treasurer of Morton Lodge and held that office for 25 consecutive years. He was a scion of the "Harper & Brothers" family, who in 1818 established the famous printing and publishing house of that name, which firm (now in other ownership) still publishes books and the old *Harper's Magazine*. During the time of his activity in Morton Lodge he used his wealth, freely but unobtrusively, for benevolence and for civic betterment. He donated to the Village of Hempstead the land which still is the site of its original Fire Department and of the Municipal Building on Fulton Avenue, just a few steps east of the present Morton Temple. He was also respected as an active churchman.

The other three are B. Valentine Clowes, Master of Morton Lodge 1875, 1878–1879, Treasurer 1890–1904; Carman R. Lush, Master 1903; and Francis P. Hamlet, Master 1909.

During the period of this chapter the Civil War was fought. It began with the Confederates' bombardment of Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861 and ended on April 26, 1865, with General Johnston's surrender. In that war of rebellion, members of Morton Lodge served in the fighting ranks of the Union. Official records, published in 1903 by the New York State Adjutant General, help to unfold a most fascinating chapter of patriotism on the part of Hempstead youth in that crucial struggle to save the integrity of the American Union. In many respects there is need in our own day to keep alive the slogan of 1861: "Save the Union."

The leader of the Hempstead partisans in the Civil War was Benjamin Albertson Willis, who was raised in Morton Lodge October 14, 1861. He was born in 1840 at Roslyn, L.I., had been graduated from Union College as Bachelor of Arts, and his study of law at Columbia University was interrupted by the rise of the rebellion.

At the age of 22 he rallied an assemblage of young Hempstead men on August 13, 1862, at Harper's Park, which still graces the background of our Town Hall. From that date through August 22, 1862, he enlisted 100 men and carried the enrollment to Union headquarters in New York City. There he enrolled himself and was immediately commissioned Captain and was placed in command of what was locally hailed as "The Willis Company." Throughout the war it was officially known as Company H of the 119th Infantry Regiment of New York Volunteers.

We have a copy of the official roster stating the names, in alphabetical order, of the 100 men who fought under Brother Willis' company banner. This roster unfolds the complete record of every man in that outfit throughout the war. Its cold facts compose a factual tale of courageous Americanism, of which the old Town of Hempstead may be justly proud—in which pride Morton Lodge may justly share. We record it with due brevity.

Of Company H, 3 members were 15 years of age at enlistment, 2 were 16, 29 were 17 to 19, 36 were 20 to 26, 18 were 27 to 33, 6 were 34 to 40, and 6 were 41 to 47 years of age. Under Willis' leadership they helped to win *nine* historic battles of the Civil War at: (1) Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863, (2) Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863, (3) Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 8, 1864, (4) Resaca, Ga., May 16, 1864, (5) Gallas, Ga., May 25, 1864, (6) Pine Knob, Ga., June 15, 1864, (7) Golgatha, Ga., June 16, 1864, (8) Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864, and (9) Savannah, Ga., December 21, 1864.

We may only tersely summarize here the sacrifices endured by Hempstead's men to "Save the Union." According to the official record of Company H, 21 were killed in action or died from wounds, 14 were discharged as permanently disabled, 18 others were wounded one or more times and were mustered out after the war, and 44 were mustered out unscathed. There were only 3 desertions: 1 at the beginning before actual service, and 2 just before the war ended—the latter after rendering creditable service.

As has been pointed out in earlier chapters of this history, the constituency of Morton Lodge had become knitted together of pioneer stocks under whose family names their members were, and many still are, recognized in public activities. One-third of the men of the Willis Company H bear these family names. We have definite proofs that many of them, though not themselves belonging to our lodge, came from families of Morton's members, but the limitations of this narrative deny us opportunity to elaborate on that evidence.

But two leaders of Company H are identified as members of Morton Lodge. We have already mentioned Benjamin A. Willis. The other was Moses A. Baldwin.

To merely observe here that the superb record of Brother Willis made history for the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment of New York Volunteers, would deprive Morton Lodge of its just pride in one of its distinguished members. Hence, the expressed opinions of all his superiors, to the very top of the Eleventh Army Corps Command, become a germane part of our lodge history.

Captain Willis' leadership of Company H was exemplary in the battles of Chancellorsville (May 2, 1863). At Gettysburg (July 1, 1863) he saw his Regimental Commander Colonel Elias Peissner fall dead. In the melee Willis' horse was shot from under him. As he found himself next in command of that sector, Willis rallied the men of the regiment and urged them on in the struggle, and, under the leadership of many such men as Willis, Gettysburg was won. In reorganization of the forces after that historic Union victory, Willis was, on July 1, 1863, promoted to the rank of Major.

But his Gettysburg exploit was reported higher up in due course, with the result shown in the following inter-command correspondence:

Headquarters, 119th Regt. N.Y. Vols.
Lookout Valley, Tennessee
January 6th, 1864

It gives me great pleasure to warmly recommend Major Willis, of my command as an officer, whose good conduct, reliability and efficiency merit the highest approbation

He entered the Regiment, as captain, having raised his company by his own unaided efforts; he has been with the regiment in all its engagements and was warmly commended for his gallantry in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, after which he was promoted to his present rank, nor has his coolness and bravery been less conspicuous since his connection with the army of the Cumberland.

Major Willis is a strict disciplinarian and thorough soldier, both in theory and practice, and I do not hesitate to add that he would serve his country most ably and creditably as the commandant of a regiment.

John T. Lockman
Colonel Commanding 119th
Regt. N.Y.V.

Headquarters 2nd Brig. 3rd Division
January 8th, 1864

I heartily bear witness to the high character sustained by Major Willis as an officer of bravery, intelligence, and reliability.

He has belonged to my command considerably more than one year, has been in all the battles in which his regiment has been engaged and has always borne himself with marked gallantry and coolness.

W. Krzyzanowski
Col. Comdg. Brigd.

Headquarters 3rd Division,
11th Corps
Lookout Valley
Jan. 9, 1864

It gives me pleasure to join in the testimony borne to Major Willis' qualities as a soldier by the commanders of his Regiment and Brigade. I will only add that when a task which requires great courage, ability and endurance was to be performed, Major Willis was frequently entrusted with it in preference to many others.

C. Schurz
Major General.

Headquarters 11th Corps.
Jan. 10th, 1864.

It affords me a sincere pleasure to endorse the within expressions of commendation and confidence.

It would please me to have Major Willis remain with us, but I shall rejoice at a faithful reward of his good service.

O. O. Howard
Major General.

As a result of this unanimous commendation Willis was promoted first to the rank of lieutenant colonel and later to a full colonelcy.

He was a maternal uncle of Jesse Merritt, former member of Morton Lodge, and present Historian of Nassau County. After the war Willis was admitted to the Bar and practiced law at No. 1 Wall Street, New York City. In 1875–1879 he served as member of the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses of the United States.

Moses A. Baldwin, also, gave a splendid account of himself in the campaigns of Company H. He enlisted at Hempstead August 22, 1862, at the age of 21. For bravery at Chancellorsville he was commissioned second lieutenant, May 5, 1863. For good leadership at Gettysburg he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, September 1, 1863. He was wounded in action at Rocky Face Ridge, May 8, 1864, and on March 3, 1865, was discharged as disabled. A Grand Army Post bearing his name, later memorialized Brother Baldwin in the Town of Hempstead.

The events recorded in this short chapter of seven years (1860–1866) show the vitality of spirit with which Masonic-minded men responded to the revival led by Daniel Raynor. Several groups of Masons in Queens County (then including the present territory of Nassau County) and in Suffolk County applied to Morton Lodge for its endorsement to their petitions for a new lodge in their respective localities. Such approvals for new lodges were granted by our lodge as follows:

January 23, 1860, for Jephtah Lodge No. 494 at Huntington.

In 1864 the petitions of Cornucopia Lodge No. 563 at Flushing, and Jamaica Lodge No. 546 at Jamaica, were approved and the new lodges constituted the same year.

In the years 1864, 1865 and 1866 petitions for the establishment of a lodge at Glen Cove were received and each petition approved by our Lodge, and in the latter year Glen Cove Lodge No. 580 was constituted.

During this period Morton Lodge met at its Masonic Hall at Main and Front Streets, into which it had moved during Daniel Raynor's administration in 1859.

IX

Period 1866–1897

Leadership of Samuel C. Seaman, twice D.D.G.M.–Death of Daniel Raynor–Morton Lodge grows and prospers–Seaman's policy regarding new lodges–Robert A. Davison, D.D.G.M.–Charles L. Phipps, D.D.G.M.–Start of Utica Masonic Home–Death of Samuel C. Seaman–Birth of Massapequa Lodge No. 822 of Rockville Centre–Morton Lodge Centennial Anniversary

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY has survived by virtue of its moral philosophy. But like all other ethical movements, its success has been dependent upon strong individual leadership. In the early times such leadership was scarce, and it was often necessary to entrust the executive office to the same individual for many years. Thus, for instance, Livingston served as Grand Master 17 years, Morton 5 years and Clinton 14 years.

When Clinton retired in 1820, leadership got into weak hands and, as you recall, the Grand Lodge had weak periods. It remained in trouble for several years, until Morgan Lewis was elected in 1830, and kept the Grand Lodge together 14 years. Upon his retirement in 1844, there were able enough leaders to succeed him, but none of them enjoyed the full confidence of the various factions. Finally, under the leadership of Grand Master John L. Lewis, Jr. (1856–1859), the various dissident elements of the grand body were united. Thereafter the body of Past Grand Masters became gradually democratized into an advisory council of the whole which has made Freemasonic policy enuring to harmony and success of the fraternity at large.

In this respect the past progress of the average subordinate lodge resembles that of the Grand Lodge. Morton Lodge is a striking example. Its individual leaders from time to time possessed the precise qualities and degree of energy which their respective periods demanded for its welfare. During its first century, Morton Lodge had Floyd Jones, Daniel Bedell, Samuel Mott, Daniel Raynor, and Samuel C. Seaman. In respect of individual loyalty to the fraternal cause generally, and to the interests of Morton Lodge particularly, these leaders were equal.

But Seaman differed from his predecessors in that he was a trained ritualistic disciplinarian, and possessed a peculiar dignity and address, all of which qualities, in a combination, were lacking in Morton's previous leadership. The various entries in the lodge Minutes in the autumn of 1866 strongly suggest that he was "imported" from New York City to bolster the suburban leadership material in Morton Lodge. This was probably brought about by W.˙.Bro. Smith.

You recall that, for signal service in the retrieval of our original Warrant, Daniel A. M. Smith was rewarded with election as Master for the year 1862. His two Wardens in line succeeded him as Master, Augustus R. Griffin (lawyer) in 1863, and John W. DeMott (former Justice of the Peace, under-Sheriff, etc.) in 1864. Yet, in the election of that year the logical order of succession was disregarded and the lodge returned Daniel A. M. Smith to the Mastership 1865–1866, for what we must assume to be considered reasons for the welfare of the lodge.

We now note, that in the Grand Lodge Session of 1865 Smith represented Morton Lodge as its Master, and Seaman as Master of Amity Lodge No. 323. The latter was the type of man who could, and undoubtedly did, rise to express his unhesitated opinion on questions before the Grand Lodge. His qualities must have impressed W.˙.Bro. Smith, and in all probability these two Masters became intimately acquainted during that Grand Lodge session. It takes but little imagination, in the light of subsequent revelations of our lodge Minutes, to convince us that Seaman's advent into leadership of our lodge was shortly thereafter conceived with the assent of Morton's Past Masters, upon Smith's recommendation.

On September 24, 1866, we find Brother Seaman not only visiting Morton Lodge for the first time but also presiding as "Worshipful Master pro tem," opening and closing the lodge and actually conferring the first degree on a candidate. W.˙.Bro. Smith and Junior Warden Prince were *absent.* But since Senior Warden Hendrickson was *present,* Brother Seaman's presidence as "Worshipful Master pro tem" seems to have been contrary to Masonic law (*see* Decisions of Grand Master 1865, Compilations Vol. I, page 108, 1879 Comp. Vol. I, page 202, 1928 Comp. Vol. II, page 910). But this preview of the talented Seaman was probably arranged by Smith. If that be so, we of today may well bless the scheme on the basis that the means fully justified the fruitful ends. It resulted in lasting benefit to Morton Lodge.

Samuel C. Seaman was raised 1852 in Keystone Lodge No. 235. He dimitted several years later to Amity Lodge No. 323, and in 1865 served as its Master. We have no facts about his family antecedents. When he came to Morton Lodge, a complete stranger in Hempstead, he is said to have been 67 years of age, a retired marble dealer. Of stately physique, clean-shaven, sober habits, dignified personality, good educational background, and regularly affecting formal attire, he combined all the attributes of a fraternal leader.

How this Right Worshipful Brother became "eased" into leadership in Morton Lodge is indeed a tale worth telling. After his first unconventional attendance as "pro tem" Master of our lodge on September 24, 1866, subsequent Minutes inform us as follows:

On November 5, 1866, W.˙.Bro. Smith *absent,* but both Wardens *present,* Seaman (probably at his own request) legitimately occupied the station of Senior Deacon, perhaps anticipating an opportunity to perform the glorious functions of that office in the second degree. But there was "no work." However, at this communication he *tendered* his own "*proposition . . . to become a member of this lodge,*" and a committee (Haff, Snedeker, and Clowes) was appointed to "investigate" and report.

On November 19, 1866, *before the committee had reported,* he again presided over the lodge, this time under the exaggerated title of "Acting Worshipful Master," although both Wardens were *present* (W.˙.Bro. Smith *absent*).

On November 26, 1866, W.˙.Bro. Smith and the Senior Warden being *absent,* Junior Warden Prince presiding as Master pro tem, the committee reported favorably and Brother Seaman was "balloted for and declared elected." But he did not have his dimit from

Amity Lodge, and was at that time unable to consummate his membership in Morton Lodge.

On December 10, 1866, Seaman was not yet a member of Morton Lodge. W∴Bro. Smith was *absent*, but both Wardens were *present*. Nevertheless, Seaman again presided as "Acting Worshipful Master," opened and closed the lodge, and conferred the first degree on two candidates.

Then, on December 24, 1866, when W∴Bro. Smith, after what seems like a premeditated absence, finally occupied his station as Master, the Minutes record that "Brother Samuel C. Seaman presented a dimit from Amity Lodge No. 323, signed the Constitution and By-Laws, and was received in membership into this Lodge." And at that Christmas Eve communication he *became a member*, was *nominated*, unanimously *elected*, and *installed* as Master of Morton Lodge. Wardens Hendrickson and Prince of 1866 were sidetracked, and a new line of succession established by election of Benjamin A. Haff as Senior Warden and B. Valentine Clowes as Junior Warden. These, evidently, were choices of Seaman himself.

Seaman served seven years as Master of our lodge. In 1874, he served as District Deputy Grand Master of the First District (all Long Island except Kings County).

That Seaman's leadership on Long Island was highly regarded in Grand Lodge circles, appears from an interesting episode recorded by McClenachan in his review of the Grand Lodge *Proceedings* of 1882. Grand Master Taylor had appointed George W. Clock (of Meridian Lodge No. 691, Islip) as District Deputy Grand Master in the First District for the term 1881–1882. For reasons, which do not clearly appear in the record, Deputy Clock "had become habituated to use language and epithets derogatory to Grand Master Taylor, which were prejudicial to his usefulness, influence, and authority as Grand Master." Clock had also, "during his official visits to the Lodges, solicited signatures to a petition to be presented to" Deputy Grand Master Flagler, who was expected to succeed Taylor as Grand Master, praying appointment of W∴Bro. Bailey (of South Side Lodge No. 493, Patchogue) as Clock's successor as District Deputy of the First District.

Clock's commission was revoked by Grand Master Taylor in February 1882, and Samuel C. Seaman was appointed to fill the vacancy thus created. On March 20, 1882, both Meridian Lodge and South Side Lodge held simultaneous communications and adopted resolutions resenting the action of Grand Master Taylor. District Deputy Seaman was ordered to demand surrender of their Warrants, which he did. Meridian surrendered its Warrant to the Grand Master. That of South Side was surrendered to Seaman. Both Warrants were later restored upon appropriate amenities.

At this time Seaman had indeed attained an enviable Masonic record. He had served as the elected Master of two lodges, and had served twice as District Deputy Grand Master. He continued to supervise successfully the work and economies of Morton Lodge. He also acquired the habit of casually reminding the brothers of his high official record. Although his "bossism" seemed at times overbearing, the brothers took it with good grace and the record shows that the Seamanian high hand conduced Morton's affairs to continuous success.

The late W.˙.William McCarthy (1887 M 1900) personally knew and associated with Seaman for several years in Morton Lodge. In an interview with the writer early in 1942, Brother McCarthy summed up Seaman in the following reminiscence: "Sam would never forget his many years as Worshipful Master and his two terms as Right Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master. But he was sincere and did well by Morton Lodge."

Of the outstanding innovations of W.˙.Bro. Seaman in Morton Lodge, the first appears in the Minutes of September 16, 1867, less than a year after his election as Master. He "Read the Constitution of our Order for the information of the members." On January 20, 1868, he directed Senior Warden Haff to repeat at subsequent meetings such instructive reading. Moreover, in the absence of "work" he would occasionally open the lodge "for instruction."

At a special communication held on March 2, 1867, W.˙.Bro. Seaman announced "the death of Brother Daniel Raynor, one of the oldest members of this Lodge, who had kept safely the Holy Bible, Jewels and emblems of this lodge, from the time of its suspension . . . till the time it was resuscitated or revived in the year 1859." Raynor was in his 81st year. His death occurred on February 27, 1867.

The "special communication was assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to his remains." The lodge formed in "funeral procession at the corner of Front and Main Streets, thence walked to the Presbyterian Church in this village, where a sermon suited to this occasion was delivered by our Worthy Brother, the Rev. Daniel O. Ferris, after which the remains of our departed brother were taken to . . . the Presbyterian burial yard, where he was buried with the usual masonic ceremonies and honors."

Seaman pursued a severe policy in regard to the formation of new lodges in the First District. For this he had two objectives. In the first place, he refused Morton's consent to any petition unless its signers had satisfied Grand Lodge authorities that they "are duly qualified in the work and lectures to transact the business of a lodge." In the second place he sought to frustrate formation of any new lodge in a location which he regarded as encroaching territory belonging to the jurisdiction of Morton Lodge.

An example within Seaman's first objective is that of a request from Islip, read on July 6, 1868, for Morton's "recommendation" for a dispensation to form a new lodge. The Minutes record the reply: "Morton Lodge now declines to make the recommendation until the resolution of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge (1855) is complied with or the Grand Lecturer certifies to their proficiency. After which Morton Lodge will have no hesitation in making the recommendation." On compliance with these prerequisites the "recommendation" was "granted" September 28, 1868.

More interesting are Seaman's reactions to instances falling within the second objective of his policy. After he was elected Master in December 1866, he visualized the legitimate jurisdiction of Morton Lodge as falling within a wide rectangle across the Island, bounded on the north by Long Island Sound and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean. This, despite the fact that in 1866, before Seaman's advent, Glen Cove Lodge No. 580 had been constituted with the approval of Morton Lodge.

Evidently Morton Lodge had also accepted into its own membership men from the north shore without bothering for waivers from Glen Cove, for we find the following interchange between the two lodges: On January 14, 1867, Glen Cove "charges" Morton "with initiating persons" from Glen Cove's "district" without the latter's "permission." But on February 4, 1867, however, Glen Cove confesses that it, too, was poaching on Morton's pasture, and now asks the latter's waiver on one Leander Wood. The dispute was settled much to Seaman's satisfaction by his reply that the Wood waiver is "granted, provided our favor is reciprocated" and that Glen Cove "waive any previous infringements of this lodge in their jurisdiction."

But a historic episode in Seaman's jealous efforts to preserve the virginity of Morton's now reduced "jurisdiction" on the South Shore started February 20, 1871, when Masons residing at Rockville Centre, including members of Morton Lodge, petitioned for its consent to form a lodge in that village. Seaman promptly "ordered that this subject . . . be laid over." He thereupon "summoned" the members to a special communication for April 24, 1871, which had a large attendance. Clowes offered a resolution, evidently prepared by Seaman, which complained of the nearness of the new lodge, and of the shrinkage of Morton's territory through previous concessions, until there remained in its present limits "only sufficient material for the proper maintenance of one lodge," and "Resolved that this lodge (Morton) cannot consent to, and it does hereby positively reject the application . . . and all similar applications until the population within the jurisdiction has been greatly augmented." The resolution was carried.

This question came up in Morton Lodge intermittently for 26 years. On September 23, 1889, the Rockville Centre brothers made a final effort during Seaman's leadership. On the above mentioned date, the Secretary of our lodge read the following petition:

> To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of Morton Lodge No. 63, F. and A. M.:
>
> The undersigned being duly appointed a Committee by the annexed petition, request that you will waive jurisdiction, so a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons may be organized at Rockville Centre, as prayed for in the annexed petition.
>
> We have offered to us a suitable Hall, being the whole of the third story of a brick building, not easy of access to cowens or eavesdroppers, and have abundant means to organize, and to furnish the lodge as would fitly become the Masonic Order.
>
> (signed) Robert A. Davison
> John W. DeMott
> John R. Sprague

Annexed to the above was a petition addressed to the Grand Lodge, signed by 20 members of Morton Lodge (including R.·.W.·.Bro. Davison), by 16 members of other New York lodges, and by 2 members of lodges of other states.

The lodge Minutes under that date then note:

> On Motion the petition was ordered spread on the minutes and Brothers Benjamin A. Haff, B. Valentine Clowes and Charles L. Phipps were appointed a Committee to examine said petition as to its merits and regularity and to report at the next communication.

That committee reported on October 14, 1889, "that the petition does not conform to Constitutional requirements." This report was undoubtedly inspired by Seaman on the rather poor grounds, (1) that our own R.·.W.·.Robert A. Davison could not qualify either as petitioner nor as Master of the new lodge, because he was still an "elective officer (Trustee) of Morton Lodge," and (2) that "several (in fact only two) of the applicants were masons under jurisdictions of other states." The upshot was: "On motion the whole matter was laid on the table, until the said petitioners had complied to the requirements of the Constitution."

The last record about the matter appears on May 26, 1890, when George Wallace (owner and editor of *The South Side Observer*), a member of Morton Lodge, addressed himself to it in evident feeling of resentment, which evoked from Seaman an adamant closure of the controversy:

> Communication read from Brother George Wallace asking for the return of the petition for a new Lodge at Rockville Centre. The petition having been laid on the table, it was (now) moved that it be taken from the table, and that the report of the Committee be adopted, and that the petition be returned to the petitioners.

It was returned to Brother Wallace.

Behind this record we can see a more or less kindly deference of Davison, DeMott, Sprague, Wallace, and others to the now aged and decrepit Seaman. The "boss" died five years later. Two years after his death Rockville Centre got its Warrant dated June 26, 1897, under the name Massapequa Lodge No. 822, on a petition signed by 30 Master Masons, among whom were 8 members of

Morton Lodge, including John R. Sprague and George Wallace, the latter being the first Junior Warden of the new lodge.

Davison and DeMott were not now among the petitioners for the new lodge. They were in complete sympathy with the Rockville Centre move. But they had tactful reasons for staying with Morton Lodge for its centennial year 1897. By plan adopted the year before, the logical succession and advancement of all officers of Morton Lodge was left in abeyance for one year, and a new line of officers, all Past Masters, was elected and appointed to serve during the centennial year. R.'.W.'.Bro. Davison served as Master and W.'.Bro. DeMott as Organist.

We, of today, find no fault with the ambitions of our Rockville Centre brethren of yore. Had we been in their place, we would probably have shared their resentment. In this connection, it is interesting to record a mild, but justifiable, note of retaliation by Massapequa Lodge on December 27, 1909. Replying to Morton's request for waiver over Van de Water Post of Freeport, Massapequa replied: "While Massapequa Lodge considers Mr. Post a person worthy of becoming a member of the Masonic Fraternity, yet we decline to grant a waiver in his case."

We have purposely spread the Rockville Centre episode into this history to show the dint, right or wrong, of Seaman's zeal for Morton Lodge. His abiding opposition to a defection threatening Morton so close from the south can be best understood in light of the circumstance that, in the same year, Seaman pondered a similar threat from the north. But his policy was consistent. On November 10, 1890, a petition for approval of a lodge at Oyster Bay was read. It was summarily ordered returned "without approval, the Lodge declining to take any action." However, on April 24, 1892, Morton Lodge gave its blessing to the farther-away Matinecock Lodge No. 806, at Oyster Bay. President Theodore Roosevelt became a member of that lodge on April 24, 1901.

If Seaman was tough in guarding the economic interests of Morton Lodge, he was equally zealous of its good name in the Grand Lodge. In the latter respect, he set a policy which has since his time been closely adhered to by our lodge and its succession of Masters with the result that Morton Lodge enjoys today a high prestige in the Grand Lodge.

This characteristic of Seaman appears in his concern for the enhancement of the "Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund." Although Morton's cash reserve was but very lean in 1870 (ten years after its revival), yet on Seaman's recommendation the lodge donated $50 to the fund on April 11 of that year. The cornerstone of the present Grand Masonic Hall, which was the first objective of that "Fund," was laid on June 8, 1870, on the northeast corner of 23rd Street and 6th Avenue, New York City.

We interrupt the present subject with a casual glance into the lodge record. In the Minutes of January 30, 1871, Secretary Ebenezer Kellum accidentally put a melodramatic touch into his recording of the memorial resolution on the death of Brother Lieutenant Governor David Richard Floyd-Jones (grandson of our First Master).

In mental effort to find appropriate adjectives in praise of the decedent, Kellum wrote: "Resolution: . . . David R. Floyd-Jones an accurate scholar, a wise counsellor, an unflinch- [here Kellum stopped to line out the inadvertent adjective "unflinching," and continued] unimpeachable statesman, a true patriot and a devoted Christian" etc. That distinguished member of Morton Lodge was all that Kellum's corrected eulogy states. A sketch of his biography is found in Chapter III.

As a final note on Seaman's leadership, we should add that it seems to have been his practice to annually attend the June session of the Grand Lodge, even in years when he had no constitutional right to represent Morton Lodge. When in his waning years sickness forbade the long trips from Hempstead, he moved to Brooklyn to be near the Grand Lodge.

While living in the city, he continued his general concern over Morton's affairs. Two months before he died, he wrote a letter to W.˙.Lott Van de Water, then Master, dated May 22, 1895, in which he said in part: "Must improve rapid to go to Grand Lodge. I note our Lodge did very nicely last year. Terry (then Secretary) should have more than $30.00, his duties are much greater than in past years."

That was Samuel C. Seaman, a leading light of Morton Lodge for 29 years, and an eminent Masonic figure in the First Masonic District. He died in Brooklyn July 25, 1895. An Emergent Communication of Morton Lodge was assembled at 12:30 P.M. on July 28, 1895. The death of Brother Seaman was announced. An adjournment was taken until 3 P.M. In the meantime W∴Bro. Van de Water and a delegation of brothers had gone to Brooklyn to escort the body to Hempstead.

At the stated afternoon hour the lodge reconvened. The Marshal was required to take charge of the lodge, and appointed Past Masters Phipps, Haff, Clowes, Griffin, Firth, and Denton as pallbearers. Formed in funeral procession, Morton Lodge marched to the railroad depot, whence the body was escorted to Greenfield Cemetery. There the remains of good Brother Seaman were deposited with the honors due his right worshipful memory, amid an impressive ceremony conducted by W∴Bro. Van de Water, assisted by W∴Bro. Haff, in the presence of 60 members of Morton Lodge and many visiting brothers of other lodges.

After Seaman's retirement from the Mastership in 1877, seven able brothers succeeded as Master of our lodge as follows:

1878–1879	B. Valentine Clowes	1885	John W. DeMott
1880–1881, 1884	Benjamin A. Haff	1886–1887	Charles L. Phipps
1882–1883	Robert A. Davison	1888–1889	Joseph E. Firth
1890–1891	Robert Seabury		

For personal identity of these worshipful brothers, the reader is referred to the "Biographic List of Past Masters" at the end of this volume. If Seaman's leadership had brought Morton Lodge to the fore in the old First Masonic District (all Long Island east of Kings County), the high quality of his successors' fraternal service, in their 14 years of stewardship, enhanced that lead. The best evidence on this score is the fact that on three occasions within that period the District Deputy Grand Master was chosen from Morton Lodge. The first was Seaman (his second appointment) in 1882. The second was R∴W∴Robert A. Davison in 1884, and the third, R∴W∴Charles L. Phipps in 1891. During Bro. Phipps' Mastership (1886–1887) our lodge contributed $696 to The Utica Home Fund.

The year 1891 is reminiscent of the proudest accomplishment of our Masonic fraternity in the State of New York—a fraternal accomplishment second to none elsewhere in the world. We modestly call it our "Masonic Home at Utica." But it is not an institution of charity, in the ordinary sense of that word.

Inasmuch as all Master Masons in good standing finance the Home through their lodge dues, this sesquicentennial memorial book would be remiss in its purpose and scope without a concise account of that common achievement.

It was conceived in and founded on the principle that our Masonic entity embraces a comprehensive human family, committed to the common relief and care of its weaker members. The famed Chauncey M. Depew stated that principle at the laying of the cornerstone at Utica on May 21, 1891, as follows:

> Masonry was founded by workingmen. Its whole mission and spirit is *work*. From the surplus of those who are able and willing to do their part for themselves and their brethren, the funds have been raised, and will continue to be contributed, for the maintenance of those who are *utterly helpless and have no relatives* upon whom they can rely, and . . . *our youth* . . . surrounded with proper influences, educated by competent teachers, *will go out into the world as the sons and daughters of Masonry* . . . to be sources of power and influence in the republic.

When you, the reader of this history, travel near Utica, stop at *your* Masonic Home, and be convinced that the appellation "orphanage" or "asylum" does not apply to it. On the contrary, you will find the Utica Home a large scale replica of your own private home. Freedom of individual tastes, interests, and objectives are the same as in your home, only at Utica there are more children and old folks, but they have, nevertheless, all the accommodations, space, and variety of interests to keep them out of each other's way or grouped together as common interests and motives may attract them.

You will also find that *your* wards enjoy plenty of wholesome food, good clothes, and comfortable housing. The boys and girls of our Home are not only "received" socially by the student bodies of Utica schools, but are held in high regard by school faculties for behavior, scholarship, and high ratings. Those who desire higher education are sent to college. For those among them, who are mechanically inclined, the Home has modern shops equipped for teaching and practice of all the vocational lines to be found in modern high schools. The boys and girls receive secretarial and/or musical training, according to their inclinations. The girls also receive instruction and practice in sewing, cooking, etc., according to preference and aptitude.

On the 351 acres of the Home, there are many buildings devoted to various purposes, including the Administration Building, the Daniel D. Tompkins Memorial Chapel, and the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hospital. As in a private home adolescent boys and girls, and the small children, and "grandpa" and "grandma" have their separate rooms, so at Utica these groups of your wards have their separate buildings, each equipped to provide modern facilities suited to the respective comforts of its occupants.

Your 241-acre model farm, with its high-class herd of 75 cows, modern dairy, piggery, hennery, and other adjuncts, supply our children and old folks with fresh milk, butter, cheese, beef, pork, eggs, and vegetables. This is done under the supervision of your trained farmer, a member of the craft. In addition, physicians and nurses of your Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hospital are at all times available. Religious instruction and services are conducted Tuesdays and Sundays in the Chapel.

To all this, add your wards' summer resort of 1520 acres, called "Round Lake Camp," 40 miles north of Utica, established in 1924. The lake is about 52 acres. There is a motor launch and a fleet of row boats. There are spacious recreation grounds and beautiful woodland trails. Your Camp serves a population of about 350, has its administration building, dormitories, dining hall, kitchen, electric plant, ice plant, outdoor pavilions, library, The Sarah Hill Wiley Memorial Chapel, a recreation center for dances, parties, movies, and indoor play in inclement weather, a hospital with nurses in attendance, gardens, and a fully operated farm of its own. The Camp, too, cordially welcomes your visits.

That is *your* comprehensive Utica Home and School. It was originally started with the fraternal investment of $230,000 in 1889. Today the total book value of the Utica properties, including Round Lake Camp, is approximately $3,000,000. The title is vested in the "Trustees of The Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund." This entity was incorporated April 21, 1864, by a special act of the legislature known as Chapter 272 of the Laws of 1864, 25 years before the original Utica site was purchased.

Title was thus vested in 1889. The cornerstone of the Home was laid May 21, 1891, on which occasion the First Masonic District was represented by R.·.W.·.William I. Chalmers, D.D.G.M., and Morton Lodge by W.·.Robert Seabury. It was dedicated with grand ceremony on October 5, 1892, our District being represented by R.·.W.·.Townsend Scudder, D.D.G.M., and our lodge by W.·.Augustus Denton. The building contractors, however, had failed in their commitments and the Home was not opened until May 1, 1893. Since its opening, about 4600 persons, ranging in age from 3 to 103 years, have been cared for. In March 1947, your Utica family consisted of 536 beloved souls.

In 1867 the lodge continued to meet at the Masonic Hall, Main and Front Streets, the rent being $100 per year. On September 1, 1869, it moved into a hall owned by Bro. Theodore A. Carman on Main Street. The annual rent first was $135, but was in 1881 reduced to $100. On February 12, 1883, it moved into a new Lodge Room, also on Main Street, which the Trustees had fitted at an expense of $850. This was paid by Bro. Phillip J. A. Harper personally. The rent was $150 per year.

Although that Lodge Room was newly furnished and had the comforts of its period, it was lighted by oil lamps and heated by coal stoves—and emergent personal necessities of the brethren were accommodated in back yard modesty. Ten years later, in 1893, Bro. Louis Cohen had completed his new three-story brick building, which still stands intact at 40 Main Street. He had a store on the ground floor, his apartment on the second, and rented the commodious third floor to Morton Lodge. The Lodge Room was in the front part, and there was a fair-sized dining room and kitchen in the rear. These quarters had the then modern appointments of gas jets for light, running water, one toilet, and *steam heat* from a cellar plant—*the first of its kind in Hempstead.* Here the lodge met for 18 years, until it moved into its present Temple on Fulton Avenue.

During the period of the present chapter, 1866–1897, Morton Lodge sponsored several new lodges as follows: September 28, 1868, Meridian Lodge No. 691 at Islip; December 21, 1886, Babylon Lodge No. 793 at Babylon; April 24, 1892, Matinecock Lodge No. 806 at Oyster Bay; and June 13, 1892, Olympia Lodge No. 808 at Far Rockaway.

In the early eighteen-nineties the prospective *centennial celebration* of Morton Lodge "was a favored topic of conversation among the brethren." On April 24, 1893, W.˙.Augustus Denton, then Master of Morton Lodge, appointed a "ways and means committee (of 30) to raise funds to properly celebrate the Centennial in 1897." In due time a plan for the Centennial was delineated, and the celebration accomplished by an "executive committee" and "several associate committees." R.˙.W.˙.Robert A. Davison afterward reported that their efforts "to make the Centennial Celebration one worthy of Morton Lodge were a pronounced and brilliant success." And they really were.

For that centennial year, by consent of the lodge, almost the entire slate of officers, elective and appointive, was made up of Past Masters. They were: Master, R.˙.W.˙.Robert A. Davison; Senior Warden, W.˙.Robert Seabury; Junior Warden, W.˙.Augustus Denton; Treasurer, W.˙.B. Valentine Clowes; Secretary, Bro. George W. Terry; Senior Deacon, W.˙.Lott Van de Water; Junior Deacon, Bro. Israel W. Williams; Chaplain, W.˙.Benjamin A. Haff; Marshal, R.˙.W.˙.Charles L. Phipps; Senior Master of Ceremonies, W.˙.Joseph E. Firth; Junior Master of Ceremonies, W.˙.Augustus R. Griffin; Organist, W.˙.John W. DeMott; Tiler, Bro. M. J. Gildersleeve; Trustees, R.˙.W.˙.Robert A. Davison, W.˙.Benjamin A. Haff, and W.˙.Robert Seabury.

The celebration was held on June 23, 1897. Brother Davison opened a special communication of the lodge at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and shortly thereafter called the craft to refreshment for the purpose of welcoming the members of the Grand Lodge who arrived on special trains under the escort of Morton Commandery No. 4 Knights Templar.

In the evening at 8 o'clock, in a tent erected for that purpose, a large audience attended "the rendering of a programme which could not have been excelled for general excellence, and which was preceded by a fine band concert."

The exercises opened with the audience singing "Doxology." Then Brother Davison welcomed Most Worshipful William A. Sutherland, Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York, other members of the Grand Lodge, and visiting Masons, whereupon the Reverend Bro. Thomas S. Braithwaite led the audience in prayer. A quartet having sung "Ave Maria" from *Cavalleria Rusticana,* Brother Davison introduced the Grand Master.

"Most Worshipful Brother Sutherland delivered a memorial address of great excellence, with deep human touch. The audience acclaimed it with repeated applause." In the main his theme was: *The influence of Masonry and Masons in the Community at large.* In that connection he said:

> Friends, glad friends all of us who unite tonight in the celebration of friends in Masonry in this beautiful garden spot . . . Freemasons are as a family . . . None may enter our doors for membership in the fraternity without first declaring to all of us his confidence, trust and belief in the God who ever rules us . . . The temple that we build is the human character of him who becomes a Freemason . . . For these reasons, *the influences exerted in any community by this fraternity of ours are not confined alone to the individual or individuals, but spread abroad, and affect the entire community within which the Lodge is erected* . . .
>
> Because we do not parade events before the world . . . it does not follow that our influence is not *happy and lasting in every community wherein we may be found.* It is very much like the influence of the Gulf Stream . . . sweeping up by the shores of the American continent, crossing the Atlantic . . . sweeping along as it does, so silently and so steadily withal to the north . . . flows irresistibly onward, bringing warmth and life to the regions that would otherwise be icebound and lifeless shores . . . So with us is the effect of a silent but irresistible current that moveth ever for good. *So has been the course, the history of Freemasonry in this community and throughout the Empire State* . . . Freemasonry . . . greets the beginning of another hundred years of its existence . . . *to make* [Morton's] *impress in this community in the future for its good or its ill.* [Italics mine—Editor]

When final applause had subsided, the quartet rendered "The Idol of My Heart," whereupon Brother Davison read brief references to the past history of the lodge. Then followed, intermittently, musical renditions by the orchestra and addresses by other distinguished brethren. The evening's program was concluded by the audience singing "America," and a benediction by the Reverend Brother Creighton Spencer.

Thus, fifty years ago, Morton Lodge passed its 100th milestone, and turned page to record its future, then unpredictable, but promising. That future was destined to higher success, as the final chapters of this history will disclose.

X

Period 1898–1910

Mortonites participate in formation of Nassau County–Death of Right Worshipful Davison–Lodge participates in laying cornerstone of first County Court House–His Excellency Theodore Roosevelt–Townsend Scudder, Grand Master 1906–1908–Morton Lodge lays cornerstone of its present Temple

W∴Oliver Stanton, Secretary-Treasurer of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle Publishing Company, served a second term as Master of our lodge in 1898, the year when Nassau County's legal existence was brought about by legislative enactment.

In this connection, George Wallace, a brother of Morton Lodge from 1879 to 1897, when he became a member and first Junior Warden of Massapequa Lodge No. 822 of Rockville Centre, deserves our special attention. He was a native of Canada, a lawyer, came to Freeport prior to 1870 and there began as a school teacher. For 48 years he owned and edited a weekly newspaper, first called the *Picket* and later the *South Side Observer.*

Brother Wallace was a member of the State Assembly in 1898, representing Queens County. For many years, including that year, also W∴Augustus Denton, Past Master of Morton Lodge, was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Queens County, representing the Town of North Hempstead. At that period also, W∴Robert Seabury, Past Master of Morton Lodge, served as Clerk of the Queens County Board.

On January 22, 1898, a meeting of eminent citizens of the Towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay was held in Allen's Hotel at Mineola for the purpose of seceding from Queens County and for the ultimate purpose of avoiding inclusion in the designed Greater City of New York. At that meeting it was proposed to constitute those three townships as a separate, new county. That conclusion was "unanimously adopted" in a formal "Resolution."

A committee of ten was also appointed "with power to select a *name* for the proposed new county." The committee was composed of three members from each township and one member-at-large. One, representing the Town of North Hempstead, was Bro. Joseph H. Bogart, M.D., member of Morton Lodge. Why they chose the name "Nassau," will appear later from Brother Scudder's suggestions for the official "arms" in the seal, and the "colors" in the flag of the new county.

This unanimous civic determination culminated in the adoption by the Legislature of the bill, introduced by Assemblyman George Wallace, creating "Nassau County" as an autonomous municipal division of the State of New York, effective January 1, 1899. Brother Wallace has since been popularly referred to as the Father of Nassau County.

Nassau County having come into existence on January 1, 1899, its first Board of Supervisors was organized at a meeting held January 3, 1899, in the "Truck House of the Mineola Hook and Ladder Company No. 1." It was composed of the presiding supervisors of the three townships: Smith Cox of Hempstead, Augustus Denton of North Hempstead, and William H. Jones of Oyster Bay. These, among themselves, designated W.˙.Augustus Denton as Chairman.

To round out the first county government, they also appointed a County Judge-Surrogate, County Clerk, Treasurer, and Sheriff. W.˙.Robert Seabury was appointed County Judge-Surrogate, and thereafter served for many terms. After organization, also R.˙.W.˙. Charles L. Phipps of Morton Lodge served several terms as County Treasurer.

On June 25, 1900, Brother Denton died. The Town Board of North Hempstead, on July 3, 1900, elected Bro. Edwin C. Willets (1893) as Denton's successor, and Brother Willets thus became a member of the County Board, and served as such for several terms.

In deference to the memory of R.˙.W.˙.Robert A. Davison, we interpose at this point the event of the death of that eminent leader of Morton Lodge. He died after a short illness at his Brooklyn home on Sunday, November 19, 1899. On November 22, the lodge assembled at a special communication to pay its last tribute to this revered brother. W.˙.Bro. Albertson appointed as honorary pall bearers R.˙.W.˙.Bro. Phipps, and W.˙.Brothers Haff, Griffin, Clowes, Firth, Seabury, and Van de Water—all close associates of the decedent.

Services were held at the St. Marks Methodist Episcopal Church of Rockville Centre. The church was crowded with friends and neighbors and a large number of Masons. On November 28, 1899, the mourning brethren of Morton Lodge adopted a distinctive resolution "In Memory of Robert A. Davison."

On Friday, July 13, 1900, the cornerstone of the first County Court House of Nassau County was laid at Mineola with impressive ceremonies. Some 2500 people were assembled to witness it. A large platform had been erected around the cornerstone, draped with flags and bunting, presenting a gay appearance.

At the appointed hour, Brother Governor Theodore Roosevelt arrived in company of his secretary, William J. Youngs, Mr. Benjamin D. Hicks, and Mr. Smith Cox, who had succeeded the late W.˙. Augustus Denton as Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors.

Chairman Cox, in opening the ceremonies, paid the following tribute to his predecessor: "Just one shadow we see today, and that comes in the loss of our late Chairman and associate Augustus Denton. In him the county lost a wise counsellor, an upright citizen, and an honest man. He would have considered it the crowning glory of his official career to have presided over this ceremony today."

Chairman Cox then presented Governor Roosevelt, who only a month before had been nominated for Vice President of the United States, on the Republican ticket, as running mate of William McKinley, the presidential renominee. The Governor began his address by employing the word "delighted" with that characteristic emphasis which throughout his later public life news reporters quoted as "dee-lighted."

But "Teddy" Roosevelt's address at this cornerstone laying was no campaign bid for the second highest office of the United States.

It was a fairly short speech. Beyond his delight at the politico-economic start of Nassau County's autonomous civic life, the warp and weft of his theme was "morality . . . decency . . . and uprightness" on the part of every "public servant." Regarding "Teddy's" own practice of that rule of political conduct, you will enjoy reading his defeat of the contemporary "Bosses" Platt, Hanna, and Hill in Vol. XX, pages 263–307, of *The Works of Theodore Roosevelt,* published by Charles Scribner's Sons in 1926.

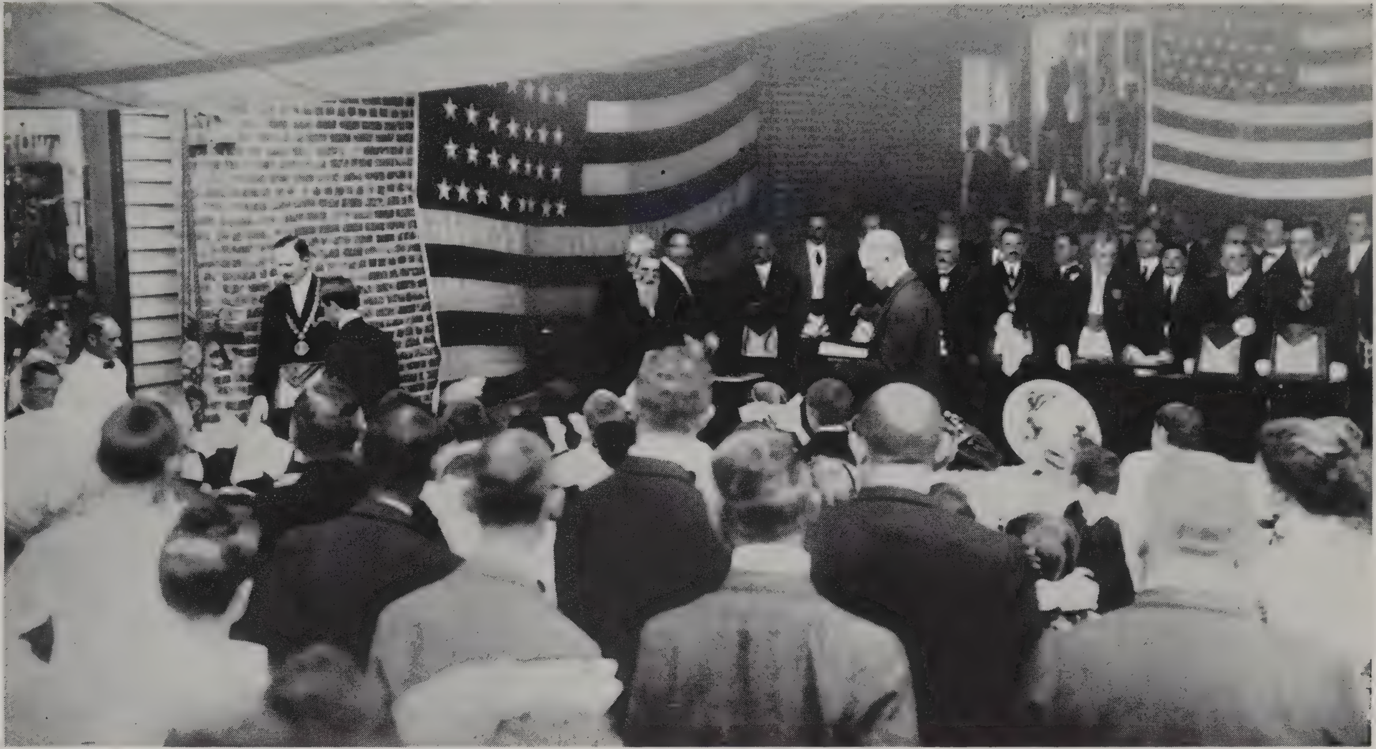
Vice President Roosevelt consummated his membership in Matinecock Lodge No. 806 on April 24, 1901. Brother President William McKinley was assassinated at Buffalo and died September 14, 1901. The assassin was prosecuted to his just punishment by Bro. Thomas Penney, then district attorney of Erie County, New York. President McKinley was an active Mason. He was charter member of Eagle Lodge No. 60, Canton, Ohio. After his death, the name of the lodge was changed to William McKinley Lodge No. 431, in deference to his memory. Thomas Penney was also an active Mason. Raised 1891 in Washington Lodge No. 240 of Buffalo, he served as its Master in 1903. For the following thirteen years he served in various offices of our Grand Lodge, and in 1916–1918 as our Grand Master.

In October 1901, Bro. Theodore Roosevelt was inaugurated President of the United States, and was re-elected in November 1904 for a full term which ended March 3, 1909.

After Brother Roosevelt had finished his speech at the cornerstone laying, the gathering was addressed by Congressman Townsend Scudder, member of Glen Cove Lodge No. 580, Past District Deputy of the First District, and also by Bro. Frederick C. Hicks (1910).

In this memorable ceremony, there were deposited within that cornerstone many contemporary records and tokens, including a copy of the *Hempstead Sentinel,* edited and published by W∴Lott Van de Water, Jr., the contemporary *By-Laws of Morton Lodge No. 63 F. and A. M.,* and two one-cent copper coins dated 1800 and 1900, both presented by Under-Sheriff Henry W. Skinner (1899).

This Masonic record of the birth of Nassau County would be incomplete without adding an anecdote contributed some years



LAYING OF CORNERSTONE FOR MORTON TEMPLE

August 10, 1910, M.∴W.∴Robert J. Kenworthy, presiding

later by Brother Scudder relating to the adoption of the "device of arms," the flag and seal of the new county. Before the Board of Supervisors had organized the county government, Brother Scudder had been asked to design those symbolic devices. Afterward he wrote a friend that, with the assistance of an artist neighbor of his, a sketch of the "arms" was prepared following in main details those of the German principality of Nassau, and jocosely noted:

> The rampant lion in the arms of that State wore a crown. The Supervisors felt that the crown would not do at all on this side of the water, and accordingly I had the artist give the lion a bushy head of hair in place of the crown.

In serious vein, he added:

> I was responsible for the suggestion of the design for the seal and the color (orange) of the flag. Influenced by the fact of the Dutch settlement on Long Island, the name Nassau, which was given to the Island, as I recall it, by the Dutch. The German principality of Nassau is identified with Holland through the Royal House of Orange.

Inasmuch as Morton Lodge is godfather to Glen Cove Lodge, this commemorative book owes appropriate salutation to that eminent craftsman, who is still with us, hailed as

THE DEAN OF OUR GRAND MASTERS

Brother Townsend Scudder is a Masonic son of Glen Cove Lodge. He was born at Northport on July 26, 1865. He is a scion of the pioneer Townsends on Long Island. He received his early education in France, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, completed his academic education in the Flushing Institute, accomplished his study of law in the Columbia University Law School, and was admitted to the Bar in 1889. He became recognized as a lawyer of eminent ability, and practiced in New York City and in Queens and Nassau Counties.

In 1896–1898 he served as Counsel to the Queens County Board of Supervisors. In 1898 he was elected Congressman and served two terms in the House of Representatives, 1899–1902. Three years thereafter he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court and served as such 1906–1920. After a short interval he was returned to the

Supreme Court bench and served from 1927 to 1935, most of these latter years as member of the Appellate Division.

Brother Scudder's Masonic record is an outstanding account of continuous devotion to the service of our fraternity. He was raised in Glen Cove Lodge No. 580 in 1889, and served as its Master in 1891 and 1892. He was appointed District Deputy of the First District (comprising all Long Island except Kings County) and served as such two terms (1892–1894). Thereafter he served as Senior Grand Deacon 1894–1895, as Commissioner of Appeals 1895–1903, as Deputy Grand Master 1904–1906, and as Grand Master 1906–1908. After that he served on many important committees. He is today not only our *oldest living* Grand Master but also the *second oldest incumbent* Trustee of The Hall and Asylum Fund.

Finally, Brother Scudder is the *only* Grand Master elected from Long Island, east of the New York City line.

During the memorable period of this chapter, 1898–1910, Morton Lodge prospered, fraternally and economically, under the able stewardship of twelve Masters. These were:

1898	Oliver Stanton
1899	Thomas W. Albertson
1900	William McCarthy
1901	Walter N. DeNyse
1902	Israel W. Williams
1903	Carman R. Lush
1904	William H. Campbell
1905	Harry M. Warner
1906	Elias J. Pray
1907	William H. Campbell
1908	Charles P. Pray
1909	Francis P. Hamlet
1910	Walter R. Jones

For their identity in private life the reader is referred to the "Biographic List of Past Masters" at the end of this book.

During this period a keen interest arose among Morton's members in the prospect of establishing a Temple which they could call their own. In but very few years the idea reached fruition. The site of the present Temple on the south side of Fulton Avenue, 100 feet east of Main Street, 60 feet wide and 100 feet deep, was purchased from O. L. Schwencke.

The cornerstone of the Temple was laid on August 10, 1910, by M∴W∴Robert J. Kenworthy, Grand Master, assisted by other Grand Lodge officers. This ceremony was most impressive. It began with a public processional from the lodge rooms at the Cohen Building, headed by a Choir of sixty Sunday School children of the Hempstead Methodist Church, under leadership of W.˙.Walter N. DeNyse, singing "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." The procession terminated at the site of the new Temple, where the Grand Lodge dignitaries occupied their respective stations and commenced the memorable proceeding, which we may here record only in abstract.

In accordance with Masonic tradition, the cornerstone was proved by the symbolical application of the Square, the Level, and the Plumb, and was Consecrated by offerings of Corn, Wine, and Oil, symbolizing Nourishment, Refreshment, and Joy. After final Invocation, Proclamation, and Masonic joinder in Public Grand Honors, and an address by R.˙.W.˙.Frederick W. Morris, the attending populace once more joined the Choir in singing Doxology.

The contents of the Box in the cornerstone are too many to particularly describe here. They included copies of the contemporary records of the Grand Lodge and of Morton Lodge, of the newspapers *Hempstead Sentinel*, *Hempstead Inquirer*, and *New York Herald;* a list of the officers of Hempstead Village, of the members of all lodges in the First Masonic District, of Anglo-Saxon Lodge No. 137 and of Greenpoint Lodge No. 403, and an invitation from Olympia Lodge No. 808 to attend its cornerstone laying. It also included a copy of The Lord's Prayer, and a Lincoln penny dated 1910.

XI

Period 1911–1941

Morton Lodge moves into present Temple–Raises two Master Builders of Hempstead–Temple dedicated, gains admiration far and wide–Walter R. Jones, D.D.G.M.–Succession of able Masters–World War I–Frederick Cocks Hicks–Robert Low Bacon –Epochal year 1922 under Brother Eaton's Mastership–W. Herbert Eaton, D.D.G.M.–Founding of the Masonic Outlook*–Reincorporation of Morton Lodge–Clarence W. Ford, D.D.G.M.–150th anniversary of the Grand Lodge–Hofstra College–Post-centennial celebrations in Morton Lodge–New lodges sponsored*

THE PRESENT TEMPLE was completed in all essential details before January 9, 1911, when the lodge held its first business communication in it. On March 27, 1911, the lodge assembled for work and instruction, and conferred the First Degree on candidates Cyril E. Marshall, George M. Estabrook, James R. Topley, Henry M. Bruck, and John Leffler. Of these, two are still with us, George M. Estabrook and John Leffler. Both are now life members of Morton Lodge.

On April 17, 1911, the new Temple was dedicated "According to ancient forms and usages." The ceremony was impressively conducted by M.·.W.·.Robert Judson Kenworthy and more than fifty other Grand Lodge dignitaries. It is recorded that over 600 members of the craft were present. The Village of Hempstead was represented by Brothers C. Gardner Miller, President, and Trustees Charles W. Carman, Charles G. McLean, and Arthur W. Brierley, all members of Morton Lodge. The following organizations were officially represented: The Moses A. Baldwin Post G.A.R., The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, The Royal Arcanum, The

Shield of Honor, The Foresters of America, and The Junior Order of American Mechanics.

An interesting item in the report of these proceedings is that, after various addresses had been rendered by Grand Lodge members, Grand Master Kenworthy called upon Bro. Frank M. Kerr, then Junior Deacon of our lodge. The report notes that though Brother Kerr's speech was extemporaneous, it was "the hit of the evening." That report does not surprise those of us who have enjoyed the delightful and inspiring quality of the spontaneous speeches of the brother whom we today honor as R.'.W.'.Frank M. Kerr, Past Grand Chaplain, and Past Master of Morton Lodge.

Of the first class of candidates raised in the new Morton Temple, Cyril E. Marshall and George M. Estabrook are today recognized as "master builders" of eminence. Their records for public works on Long Island are truly outstanding.

Brother Marshall was born April 26, 1880 at Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies. He came to Nassau County in 1906 and became readily noted as a talented civil engineer. In 1906–1910 he was entrusted by the then (and today) famous engineering firm of Charles W. Leavitt, with the important feat of laying out and subdividing the Garden City Estates, which today comprises a considerable area of the Village of Garden City, incorporated in 1919.

In 1910–1916 and again in 1925–1933, Brother Marshall served the Village of Hempstead as its official Engineer. In 1910–1913 he associated with Brother Estabrook in designing and constructing the original sewer system for the Village of Hempstead, the first municipal system of its kind east of the New York City line. During these periods he also served as Village Engineer for the Villages of Floral Park, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Lawrence, Valley Stream, East Rockaway, Farmingdale, and Patchogue, and as official engineer for the construction and later supervision of the water supply systems of the Water Districts of West Hempstead-Hempstead Gardens, Manhasset, Lakeville, Plainview, South Huntington, Greenlawn, and the North Fork Water Company. He also planned and supervised the construction of the municipal Electric Lighting Plant of Rockville Centre and of the garbage disposal plants of the Villages of Rockville Centre, Hempstead, Valley Stream, Patchogue, and Port Washington. A large number of land development maps filed in the Nassau County Clerk's office bear testimony also of his reputation as a master surveyor and community developer. His last engineering project, let to him on private contract, was an extension of the Hempstead Village water supply system, calling for several new wells, a two-million-gallon aeration basin, and the main pumping station, all adjacent to Clinton Street, and over fifteen miles of additional water mains. During this undertaking he succumbed to a severe case of influenza—and thus dropped from skilled hands the well applied working tools of an active member of Morton Lodge.

Brother Marshall died in 1933. In Morton Lodge he is survived by his son Ernest D. Marshall (1937).

Brother George Mitchell Estabrook was born March 6, 1886, at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, son of Charles Edward Estabrook, lawyer and legislator, and Jennie (Hodges) Estabrook. George graduated at Milwaukee South Side High School in 1905. In adventurous spirit he tried his hand as a rodman on the Western Maryland railroad for a year. But in the scholastic year 1906–1907 we find him poring over mathematics at the Philadelphia Drexel Institute.

At the age of 21 he gained his first resident engineer's job, that of supervising construction of Nassau Boulevard through Garden City Estates (mapped by Brother Marshall). When you ride through that Boulevard today, you will be put in mind of these two "master builders" of Morton Lodge at their early work.

This job took George, bag and baggage, to Hempstead in 1907, where he has continuously resided these forty years. The great engineer, Charles W. Leavitt, was so pleased with this first tryout of George's ability, that he sent the young road builder in 1908 to construct the upper campus roads at Lehigh University in South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and, the same year, to do the ground work of the Forbes Field ("Pirates") Baseball Park in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, completed in 1909. During 1910–1912 Brother Estabrook and Brother Marshall designed and constructed the first municipal (Hempstead) sewer system on Long Island. In 1915–1916 and again in 1919–1920 he served as Hempstead Village engineer.

But his construction in Nassau County of more than thirty new public buildings in the past thirty years presents a record of continued public trust in which the brethren of Morton Lodge may take just pride. We summarize his landmarks:

He built the Old Hempstead Post Office, the old and present Professional Buildings, Central Nassau Building (also called Franklin Shops Building) and two additions, Cathedral Apartments, Garden City Bank, Franklin Square National Bank (and three additions), St. Thomas Roman Catholic Church, Hempstead High School and Baldwin High School. For Hofstra College: the Calkins Gymnasium, Brower Hall, Barnard Hall, and Mason Hall. The Hempstead Village grade schools "Franklin", "Fulton", "Jackson" and "Ludlum" (with additions to three of them). Grade schools at Cedarhurst, Wantagh, Eagle Avenue (Lakeview), Cherry Valley School (Garden City), and Willis Avenue School (Mineola). Additional buildings for six other grade schools. The Garden City Country Club, and an addition to the Garden City Golf Club. The West End Fire House (Hempstead), and the Baldwin Fire Department. For the Long Island Lighting Company: Gas Plant, Generator House, and Meter House. Designed and erected five business and industrial buildings in Hempstead Village, and was entrusted with renovations of Cathedral of the Incarnation, St. Paul's School, St. Mary's School—and of Morton Temple.

According to the *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, Bro. George Mitchell Estabrook is a direct descendant of the pioneer Joseph Estabrook, from Enfield, Middlesex, England, who came to the colony of Massachusetts about 1660, was graduated at Harvard College in 1664, and later became pastor of the Church at Concord, Mass.

Our brother's direct lineal forebear, Nehemiah Estabrook, served in the French and Indian, and Revolutionary wars. George's father, Charles Edward Estabrook, served in the Civil War, 1864–1865, in Company B, 43rd Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Brother George served in World War I as First Lieutenant in the U. S. Army Air Service, Finance Division.

Morton Temple was the last word in Masonic structures, constructed for Masonic purposes, built and owned by Morton Lodge. It remains today at the fore among buildings of its kind. Report of its modern, commodious appointments, "concealed lighting," ample reception, entertainment and club rooms, spread far and wide.

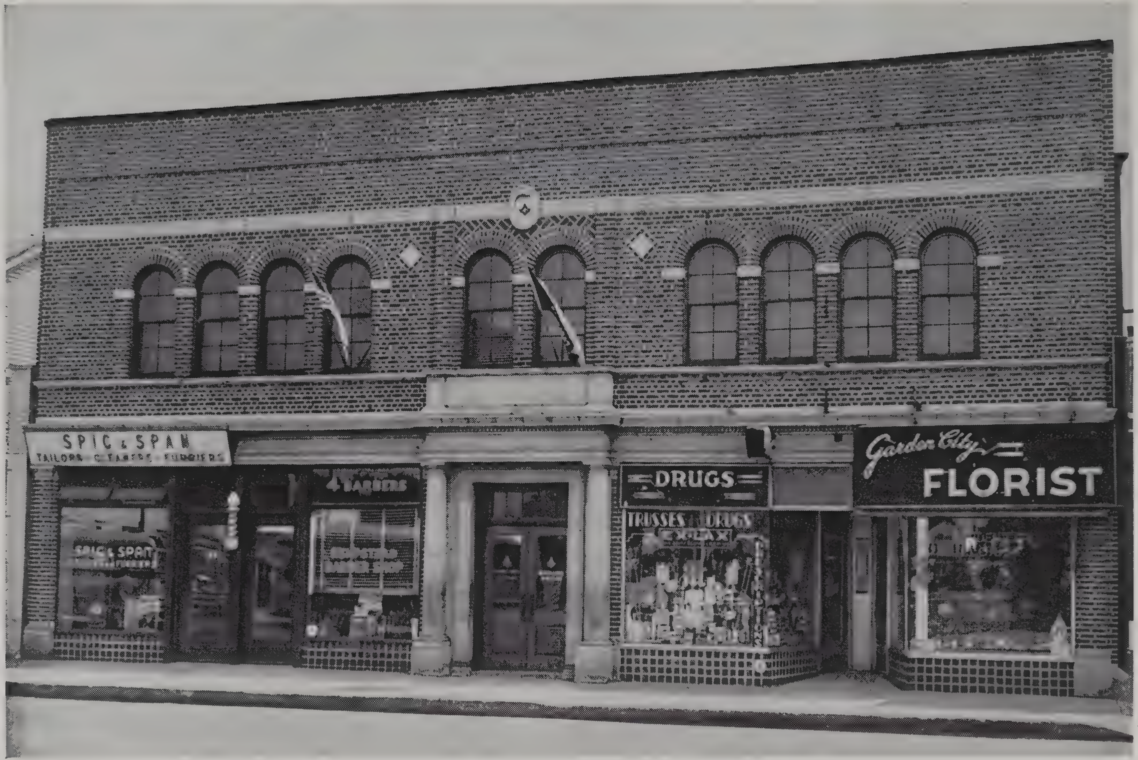
Long after its dedication, delegations of visiting brethren came from distant lodges, especially from the metropolitan area, to see the new Temple. The writer was near the head of that enthusiastic concourse on June 12, 1911, as his signature in the Visitor's Book of Morton Lodge shows, among a delegation from Greenwood Lodge No. 569: W.˙.Henry A. Mehldau, W.˙.William W. Weeks (Master), Albert O. Tayntor (J.W.), and Toivo H. Nekton (J.D.).

R.˙.W.˙.Walter R. Jones served as Master in 1910 and 1911. In 1912–1913, he served as District Deputy Grand Master of the First Masonic District (Nassau and Suffolk Counties), representing Grand Master Charles Smith. He was an assiduous fraternal leader and remains a devoted Mason. His part in the economic success of Morton Lodge is outstanding in the early years of the present century. Morton Lodge greets Brother Jones with best wishes for long continuation of his robust health and his serene happiness.

During this period Morton Lodge continued to develop an efficient leadership worthy of its tradition. The brothers in the customary line of executive succession, at the time of Brother Jones's Mastership, were to be men inspired not only by the ambition to establish the new Temple, but by the incentive to see its cost defrayed. The brothers who were later elected Masters, were to be men imbued with the responsibility of maintaining its new Masonic household and its high fraternal standards. And excellently, indeed, have those Worshipful Brethren sustained the Mortonian tradition.

After W.˙.Bro. Jones (1910–1911), thirty-six Masters, including the incumbent W.˙.Raymond B. White, have served Morton Lodge with distinction. In due recognition of their service and to preserve their individual identities for the historical record, their respective biographies are set forth in chronological order in the "Biographic List of Past Masters" appended to this book.

Our country's entry into World War I had a phenomenal effect upon the Masonic fraternity at large. We have showed in preceding chapters how in times of previous wars Masonic integrity helped to solidify moral forces, first in establishing the independence of



PRESENT TEMPLE OF MORTON LODGE

Dedicated April 17, 1911, by M∴W∴Robert J. Kenworthy

our country and, later, in saving its sovereignty and national integrity. As armed forces of unprecedented numbers were required in 1917–1918, it is interesting to note how our fraternity and its friends reacted to that first World War.

Immediately after the United States had declared war, Masonic lodges throughout the country experienced a spontaneous influx of new members. These novitiates had a common purpose. What was it? Did they look forward to some personal advantage or exemption? If any of them did, they were completely disillusioned before their membership applications were even received. They had been told by their Masonic relatives and friends, and by their lodge authorities, that Masonry would not procure for them any favors, or special privileges, or preferences. On the contrary, they were expressly instructed that "love of country, next to love of God," was their first duty as Masons, and that the Masonic Order expected each of them to go forth to their respective tasks with exemplary fortitude, to lay down life itself, if need be, for the common cause of our country.

In view of such instructions, it is safe to say that the country-wide mass joinder of prospective servicemen in our fraternity was a manifestation of their acceptance of that Masonic tenet of spiritual courage and moral rectitude, with which our Order enjoins its members to face all human crises.

All this must be vivid in the recollection of R∴W∴T. Alden Skidmore, who was Master in 1917. During that year, recalls Brother Skidmore, a lodge attendance of 300 was "the rule rather than the exception." Besides her own, Morton Lodge raised "on request" many Masons for lodges all over the country. As the war progressed, conferring all three degrees in one day became a frequent necessity. Our club rooms were thrown open to member soldiers and officers as daily routine.

The Minutes of September 24, 1917, record a communication which for impressiveness vies with others in our history. In an attendance of more than 400 Masons "there were 250 brothers in uniform representing twenty-five States of our Union, also Alaska and Scotland." Among them was a considerable representation of the famed "Rainbow Division" then on its way to France.

Brother Skidmore's successor in 1918, W∴Arthur H. Phillips, conceived the idea that the lodge should publish a monthly pamphlet entitled *The Trowel*, to be printed and mailed to the membership, including Morton's servicemen, in advance so as to contain not only notices of lodge meetings but also comments on current events and installments of past history of Morton Lodge.

True to this conception, approved by the lodge, *The Trowel* continued to be published through 1918 and, later in 1919, under the Mastership of W∴Arthur C. Phillips (not related to *The Trowel's* author, Arthur H. Phillips) until August 1919, when its entire 1918–1919 series were reprinted, bound, published and distributed in limited number as *The Trowel.*

At the end of 1919 Morton Lodge had 626 members in good standing. Of these, 265 (42 per cent of the total) served their country in World War I. (A list of those patriots is appended to this book). Morton's membership rose to 687 in 1921.

Among those veterans was Bro. Jesse (Frank) Merritt, now official Historian of Nassau County, who has lent considerable help to the writer in locating source material for this history. Jesse Merritt was born at Farmingdale, on September 4, 1889, in a house built in 1699 on land purchased by his ancestors from the Indians. His present residence stands on a part of that land. His great-grandfather, also named Jesse Merritt, was a noted Quaker leader, associated with the famed Preacher Elias Hicks.

Our Jesse had his early education at the Friends Academy at Locust Valley, later attended the Collegiate Department of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and before graduation went to work. At an early age he became interested in civic activities in Nassau County. But this interest became soon divided by a military instinct in his joining, in 1911, the Seventh New York Infantry, with which regiment he served on the Mexican Border 1916, and in France 1917. Before leaving for Continental service, he was appointed Clerk to the Nassau County Board of Supervisors and, after his return and discharge from the Army, served in that office till 1924. Thereafter he published several weekly newspapers on Long Island, and in 1936 was appointed County Historian for Nassau County.

Jesse Merritt was raised in Morton Lodge March 20, 1919. In 1921, he became a charter member and first secretary of Bethpage

Lodge No. 975 at Farmingdale. He has pursued a devoted interest in historical research, is honorary member of the National History Honor Society (Phi Alpha Theta), life member of the New York State Historical Association, associate member of the New York Historical Society, member of the Bibliographical Society of America, honorary member of the George Washington Historical Society of Alexandria, honorary curator of Friends' Historical Library of Swarthmore College, councillor of the Long Island Historical Society, member of the Nassau County Historical and Genealogical Society, and of the (Masonic) American Lodge of Research, for which entities he has written several historical papers.

Two brothers of Morton Lodge, who are not mentioned in our list of veterans, rendered eminent service in World War I. They are Frederick Cocks Hicks and Robert Low Bacon.

Brother Hicks was member of Congress in 1915–1923. As member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, he collaborated on all matters pertaining to our government's naval policy before, during, and after that war. The *Congressional Record*, Vol. 62, page 7135 *et seq.*, contains a speech made in Congress May 17, 1922, by Brother Hicks, the seemingly first proposal suggesting to implement our Navy with deck-borne airplanes. He introduced a bill in Congress (H.R. 10,909) proposing the "scrapping of certain naval vessels and conversion of two battle cruisers into airplane carriers."

Congressman Hicks was born at Port Washington March 6, 1872, a direct descendant of the New England and Long Island pioneer settlers bearing the names "Cocks" and "Hicks." He was a graduate of Swarthmore College, Class of 1893, and of Harvard Law School, Class of 1896; member of the New York Stock Exchange 1898–1911; President of the Hempstead Harbor Association, 1908; Chairman of the Nassau County Planning Committee, 1912. He was also a trustee of the Roslyn Savings Bank, and a director of the Nassau County Trust Company. He became a member of Morton Lodge in 1910. Brother Hicks died December 14, 1925.

Brother Bacon succeeded Brother Hicks as member of Congress, and served as such during eight consecutive terms, 1923–1938. Earlier, in 1916, he enlisted in the New York State National Guard, and served in Field Artillery among the United States forces on the Mexican border until our country entered World War I in 1917. Thereafter he was appointed Assistant to the Chief of Staff of Field Artillery in World War I, served in that capacity throughout that war, and was later awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for signal merit.

Robert Low Bacon was born in Boston, July 23, 1884. He studied at Harvard University, where he was awarded the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws. He was an athletic enthusiast, and member of Harvard's Varsity Regatta. After his father, Robert Bacon (Secretary of State 1909 and U. S. Ambassador to France 1909–1912), had established a residence in Old Westbury in the early 1900's, our Brother Bacon became actively engaged in polo for outdoor activity. But his early matured life interest lay in public service, as told above.

Brother Bacon died September 12, 1938, at 54 years of age. Of these he spent 32 years in the service of his country, and 22 years in the service of our fraternity. Having been raised in our lodge, he became a charter member of Meadow Brook Lodge No. 1005 in 1922, and therein remained active to the too early termination of his useful public life.

The Minutes of the year 1922, during the Mastership of W.˙. Bro. Eaton, recall three signal events in the history of Morton Lodge. The first of these was the presentation of a memorial copy of the Holy Bible by Morton Lodge to the Hempstead High School. The Minutes record that some 300 members of the lodge were present and that these, "with visitors from other lodges forming an aggregation of about 1500 Masons, escorted by Nassau Commandery No. 73 Knights Templar, and visitors from other Commanderies, all in full Templar uniform (about 160 in number), headed by the Kismet Temple Band of 50 pieces, marshalled by the Police Force of the Village, made an imposing parade through the streets of Hempstead, showing to the large multitude of on-lookers assembled a pageant which far exceeded anything seen in the Village before."

At the High School there was a dignified and impressive ceremony. It was opened by Invocation, after which W.˙.Bro. Eaton addressed a welcome to all present, and called upon R.˙.W.˙.John F. Dempsey, the then District Deputy, who addressed the assemblage on the subject of the event. R.˙.W.˙.Oscar F. R. Treder, Grand Chaplain, presented the Bible, and it was accepted by Dr. Charles A. Ludlum, President of the Board of Education.

The two other historic events of that year were celebrated on November 10, 1922. On this day Morton Lodge hailed the passing of its 125th Anniversary, which fell on the preceding June 24. It also enjoyed the "burning" of the mortgage on its Temple, which represented the amount the lodge had borrowed, in addition to the funds contributed by the members, to build the Temple. The mortgage loan was negotiated April 4, 1910, in the sum of $22,000.

This double celebration on November 10, 1922, was attended by a truly auspicious representation of the Grand Lodge. Under escort of Grand Marshal John J. McCrum, W.˙.Bro. Eaton received and welcomed the incumbent Grand Master Arthur S. Tompkins, Past Grand Master Robert H. Robinson, Deputy Grand Master William A. Rowan, and Grand Treasurer Jacob C. Klinck. In today's recording, that grand delegation included four Grand Masters: M.˙.W.˙.Brothers Robinson (1920–1921), Tompkins (1922–1923), Rowan (1924–1925), and Klinck (1936–1937).

The celebration began with a gala dinner at The Garden City Hotel. It was fittingly concluded in the Temple by Grand Master Tompkins' "burning" the $22,000 mortgage.

In 1923 M.˙.W.˙.Arthur S. Tompkins honored Brother Eaton by appointing him District Deputy Grand Master of the Nassau-Suffolk District. Grand Lodge Proceedings of 1922 and 1923 indicate that the Grand Master deemed Brother Eaton's presence in the Grand Lodge desirable not only for his representative caliber in our fraternity, but also for his mature executive experience in the field of literary publication.

In his Annual Address, 1922, Grand Master Robinson had declared: "We need an inspiring Masonic periodical that will reach every brother of the Craft and appeal to him month after month with soul-stirring messages to help the Fraternity to achieve its mission in the world." The then R.˙.W.˙.Senior Grand Warden Richardson thereupon suggested the appointment of a committee "to prepare plans and provide for the founding, issue and maintaining of a suitable representative Masonic periodical."

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge in 1923 record that Grand Master Tompkins appointed a "Committee on Publication" consisting of the R.˙.W.˙.Brothers Richardson, Eaton and Lang. That Committee rendered a report recommending the establishment of a "Board of Publication" to establish, issue, and maintain the monthly periodical, which in 1924 was put into circulation as the *Masonic Outlook*. Brother Eaton served as member of the Committee on Publication during its pioneering period 1922–1923. In 1924–1926 he served on the Board of Custodians of The Work and, again, on the Committee on Publication in 1926–1927.

In 1927, the Board of General Activities was created by the Grand Lodge. Its general purpose was, and continues to be, the development and dissemination of fraternal education, and the supply and distribution of fraternal services, all this for a more effective promotion and co-ordination of general activities among the lodges and within the craft at large. It has, among other activities, supervision of all authorized Masonic publications of every kind and nature. Among these is the now 23-year-old *Masonic Outlook*, mainly reporting activities of our Grand Lodge, of its subordinate districts and lodges, of foreign Masonic jurisdictions, and most interesting articles relating to both ancient and modern Masonic history.

In this year, 1947, the Board commenced the issue of a new monthly magazine, the *Masonic Family*. As its title suggests, it is devoted to news and subjects directly interesting the members of the families of Masons.

The Board also has charge of the Grand Lodge Library, and a Masonic Museum, today the most elaborate of their kind, open six days of the week at the Masonic Hall, 71 West 23rd Street, New York City.

Our Brother Eaton served on the Board of General Activities from its inception in 1927 to June 1936. Morton Lodge takes pride in the part that its distinguished representative in Grand Lodge had in founding of the *Masonic Outlook* and in the pioneering labors of the Board of General Activities.

The writer ventures the indulgence of Morton Lodge to note his reminiscence that he was, contemporaneously with Brother Eaton, a member of the Grand Lodge 1922–1924, having been appointed by M.˙.W.˙.Arthur S. Tompkins as his District Deputy Grand Master of "the extra-territorial district" comprising the Republic of Finland.

This appointment was the *first* instance of fraternal colonization by our Grand Lodge, when in 1922 it "annexed" Finland, as Masonically unoccupied territory and constituted it an "extra-territorial Masonic district under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York." This was done upon petition of eight Master Masons of good standing in New York and in other American grand jurisdictions, who were citizens of Finland. The appointment of the writer (Member 1908 of Greenwood Lodge No. 569 and its Master in 1915) carried the unique authority to translate our entire ritual, landmarks, and charges from English into the Finnish language.

On August 18, 1922, a special commission of our Grand Lodge, consisting of Grand Master Tompkins, Past Grand Masters Scudder and Kenworthy (then Grand Secretary), Grand Historian Lang, and the writer as District Deputy, constituted in due and ancient form Suomi Lodge No. 1. This ceremony, performed in English, took place in the gorgeous Bourgeois Chamber of the old Parliament Building, which chamber our Finnish petitioners transformed into a Masonic lodge, our commission supplying a memorial Bible and a complete set of jewels. A class of 27 leading citizens of Finland, including her national composer, Jean Sibelius (Dr. Mus. Yale University 1914) were made Master Masons. (*See* Grand Lodge Proceedings 1923, pp. 55–58, Addendum pp. 95–96, and *Masonic Outlook*, 1923.)

From this and other continental errands, M.˙.W.˙.Bro. Tompkins returned in time to burn the mortgage of Morton Lodge on November 10, 1922, as already related.

Your writer remained in his distant district, and was met there in the summer of 1923 by Grand Secretary Kenworthy and Grand Historian Lang, when two more lodges, Tammer Lodge No. 2 (at Tampere) and Phoenix Lodge No. 3 (at Turku) were constituted.

(*See* Grand Lodge Proceedings 1924, pp. 60–61, and pp. 146–148.)

Finally, acting on the District Deputy's report and on the petition of the Masters and Wardens of the three lodges, our Grand Lodge in 1924 issued its *first* Grand Warrant constituting the representatives of those lodges "The Grand Lodge of the Republic of Finland." M.˙.W.˙.Bro. Tompkins again came to Finland and, on September 9, 1924, presented to our Finnish brethren a beautifully engrossed Grand Warrant and constituted the new Grand Lodge in due and ancient form, the writer assisting as Acting Grand Marshal. This ceremony took place in the new Masonic Grand Temple which, for this occasion, had been artistically designed and decorated on ancient Masonic pattern by two members of their craft, graduate Doctors of Architecture of the University of Helsinki—much of the work manually executed by the two. (*See* Grand Lodge Proceedings 1925, p. 60 and pp. 150–152.)

Under German domination in 1941 the Finnish Grand Lodge was forced *underground*, but emerged in 1945 after the Finns had rid their land of the Nazi forces. Thus far, the Finnish craft and their Grand Lodge have *not yet* been molested by Russian Soviet influence in Finland. Our own Grand Lodge Proceedings of 1947 lists the names of accredited mutual representatives between the two Grand Lodges.

In the year 1924 Morton Lodge revised its corporate status under the state laws. It had originally been incorporated on December 22, 1879, under an act of the legislature passed on April 2, 1866, relating to Masonic lodges and kindred charitable institutions. On December 22, 1924, it was reincorporated under the new Benevolent Orders Law.

During the Mastership of W.˙.Claude G. Williams, the communication of March 22, 1926, was devoted to honor the memory of our Masonic patron, Jacob Morton. This was one of those monumental communications which occurred frequently in our lodge during the past fifty years. The attendance numbered 450 Masons. Large delegations of past and present Masters and of Grand Lodge officials, and many lodge delegations were received. Notable was a large delegation of officers and members of St. John's Lodge No. 1, led by its Past Master C. Arthur Sambleson (honorary member of Morton Lodge), who brought with him, for this occasion, the original Bible of St. John's Lodge, upon which George Washington took his oath as First President of the United States.

With that ancient Bible on our altar, W.˙.Bro. Sambleson presided over the first section of the third degree and obligated our class of candidates for Master Mason. Later in the evening R.˙.W.˙. Adolph Geering, Historian of St. John's Lodge No. 1, read high lights of the history of that ancient lodge and of its equally historic Bible.

R.˙.W.˙.Clarence W. Ford served as District Deputy Grand Master 1930–1931, by appointment of Grand Master Charles H. Johnson. Brother Ford's investiture took place on September 8, 1930. In the presence of an audience of 300 enthusiastic brothers, the occasion was honored by many delegations. The first was the body of incumbent Masters of the Nassau District Lodges; then the Past District Deputies of Nassau, R.˙.W.˙.Brothers George O. Linkletter, John F. Dempsey, W. Herbert Eaton, Harry M. Ketcham, F. Howard Covey, and Harry E. Maley, and with them the contemporary District Deputies, R.˙.W.˙.Brothers William Franzblau (7th Manhattan), Arthur E. Delmhorst (1st Kings), and Laurence C. Scudder (Suffolk).

After R.˙.W.˙.Bro. Ford had been escorted to the lodge by W.˙.Benjamin W. Seaman and received by W.˙.Herbert R. Gesell, the insignia of the new District Deputy were presented to him as follows: The Commission by R.˙.W.˙.Bro. Maley, The Apron by R.˙.W.˙.Bro. Eaton, and The Jewel by R.˙.W.˙.Bro. Dempsey.

During Brother Ford's term as Deputy, the Grand Lodge celebrated the 150th anniversary of its *provincial* birthday, which had occurred on September 5, 1781, during the Revolutionary War. In addition to the Grand Lodge commemoration of the event, each subordinate lodge had its own. Morton Lodge celebrated it during W.˙.Arthur D. DeMott's Mastership on March 23, 1931, the occasion of Brother Ford's homecoming.

The delegations which swelled this occasion must have left his homecoming a pleasant reminiscence to Brother Ford. Brother DeMott first received large contingents from all 17 lodges of Nassau. Then came an intimate Fordian delegation of 37 brothers from the Western Union Telegraph Company, followed by the contingent of 31 contemporary Masters of the districts of Nassau and Suffolk, and next a group of 8 Past Grand Lodge officers. Finally, R.˙.W.˙.John F. Dempsey escorted a delegation of nine brethren who served with Brother Ford as District Deputies in 1930–1931: These were R.˙.W.˙.Brothers James O. Trybom (1 Manhattan), Alexander F. Garbe (3 Manhattan), William H. Cowan (1 Queens), Guy F. Helms (2 Queens), Arthur E. Delmhorst (1 Kings), F. Oscar Woelfeld (3 Kings), Frank B. Sterner (Richmond), Laurence C. Scudder (Suffolk), and David B. Roberts (Bronx).

W.˙.Bro. DeMott's program for the evening was auspiciously cast with music to interlude several addresses. The Master delivered an affectionate welcome to R.˙.W.˙.Bro. Ford, who was escorted by R.˙.W.˙.Bro. Eaton. The reception over, Brother Ford delivered a short address of appreciation and suggested the lodge proceed to the ceremonial in commemoration of "The 150th Anniversary of the Grand Lodge."

The guest speaker of the evening was Dr. H. N. Holmes, Field Secretary of "The World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches." He reviewed many salient, often trying, events in the history of the Grand Lodge, through which it had attained world-wide eminence in leadership among the grand bodies of our international brotherhood.

In the year 1931 Morton Lodge became a factor in the birth of Hofstra College of Hempstead. William S. Hofstra and Howard S. Brower, associated in the lumber business in Hempstead, had both been raised in our lodge in 1919. Brother Hofstra died in 1931, leaving his considerable estate, including his beautiful 15-acre residence, "The Netherlands," to his widow, Kate M. Hofstra.

In the same year, 1931, Mrs. Hofstra passed away, leaving a Will providing in part as follows: "It would be agreeable to me that my estate, *The Netherlands,* consisting of approximately 15 acres, residence, garage and outbuildings, should be used in some way as a memorial to my husband, William S. Hofstra, to be developed by or in connection with the *Morton Masonic Lodge of Hempstead,* New York, either as a public park or as the home of a charitable enterprise, or in some other appropriate manner, and that the gardens, trees and shrubbery be maintained intact in approximately their present condition. I suggest that my Trustees devise a plan for the disposition of my residuary estate and that they cooperate with the said *Morton Masonic Lodge* for the maintenance of *The Netherlands, as indicated,* . . ."

In due course Mrs. Hofstra's Will was probated before Surrogate Leone D. Howell in Nassau County, and later Letters of Trusteeship were issued to James H. Barnard and Howard S. Brower. These Trustees of the Estate had many consultations with the Trustees of Morton Lodge (W.˙.Francis P. Hamlet, W.˙.Benjamin W. Seaman, and R.˙.W.˙.Clinton M. Flint), in which it was determined that the "use" of the homestead as a "public park," or a "charitable enterprise" was not within the constitutional or corporate powers of our lodge (nor of the Trustees of The Hall and Asylum Fund).

The happy solution of Mrs. Hofstra's testamentary proposal was ultimately found in Brother Brower's suggestion that the "use" of the Homestead for *higher education,* memorialized as "Hofstra College," with consent of the Trustees of Morton Lodge, would be in due compliance with the wishes of the Testatrix. Our Trustees readily assented to that proposal.

Brother Brower, with Truesdel Peck Calkins, former Hempstead Superintendent of Schools, thereupon negotiated a working arrangement with New York University, to constitute "Nassau College—Hofstra Memorial," as a temporary collegiate branch of that University. Pursuant to this arrangement, the Trustees of the Hofstra Estate conveyed to the New York University "The Netherlands" homestead on April 8, 1935 (Liber 1825, page 353 of Deeds, Nassau County).

This collegiate branch was organized by Dr. Rufus D. Smith, Provost of New York University, who appointed a faculty of some 20 professors. In passing, we note that Dr. John Budd Haney (1947) was among them, and still is at the time of this writing, although he has accepted a professorship in the faculty of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, commencing with the fall semester of this year.

As a beginning, the first freshman work was given in September 1935. This was accomplished in Hofstra Hall (the donor's residence), the only building then on the campus. Each year thereafter new buildings were constructed and additional courses were offered until a full four-year program was rounded out.

On its way to academic independence, the new college was, on January 16, 1937, provisionally incorporated, under the name "Hofstra College," by the University of the State of New York. That corporate charter was granted to Howard S. Brower (1919), Truesdel Peck Calkins, George M. Estabrook (1911), Frank J. Knell, Arthur C. Phillips (1911 M 1919), Rufus D. Smith, and Arthur D. Whitman.

On February 15, 1937, New York University conveyed the "Hofstra Homestead" to Hofstra College by deed recorded in the Nassau County Clerk's office on March 4, 1937 (Liber 1917 of Deeds at page 454).

By April 1939, Hofstra College had justified, in the opinion of the University of the State of New York, its growth, experience, and responsibility to continue as an independent institution. New York University concurred in that opinion and, on June 23, 1939, entered into an agreement, recorded in the Nassau County Clerk's office on July 26, 1939 (Liber 2114 of Deeds at page 62), resigning its collegiate guardianship.

The first *independent* corporate body of Hofstra College in 1939 was composed of the following: Truesdel Peck Calkins, Chairman, George M. Estabrook (1911), Vice Chairman, Howard S. Brower (1919), Treasurer, Arthur C. Phillips (1911 M 1919), Secretary, Albert Sheppard, W. Edward Sprague, Raymond Maure (1923), and Cortland A. Johnson. On February 16, 1940, the Regents of the State University granted to Hofstra College an *absolute charter*.

In this year of 1947 Morton Lodge may take just pride in the fact that two of its honored members, William S. Hofstra and Howard S. Brower, have brought into practical activity in our own community the urge for arts and sciences which the Masonic creed has stressed from time immemorial.

Today Hofstra College is an institution of veritable proportions for higher education. In 1946–1947 it had a collegiate attendance of 1972 students, served by a faculty of 112 teachers, and graduated a baccalaureate class of 100. Its registration for the fall semester of 1947 was estimated to exceed 2100 students.

We are glad to note in the 1947 Bulletin of Hofstra College many members of Morton Lodge actively serving the college. In the *Board of Trustees:* George H. Hauser, Chairman; Arthur C. Phillips, Treasurer; Raymond Maure, Secretary; Dr. Roy D. Grimmer, Member of the Board. In *Administration:* Reverend Frank M. Kerr, College Chaplain. In the *Faculty:* A. Franklin Faust, John Budd Haney, and Perry E. Hudson, Jr.

On February 22, 1932, Morton Lodge celebrated the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. W∴Walter B. Rhodes had prepared and presided over an unique memorial program. It started, incidentally, at the New George Washington School (West Hempstead) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon with the presentation of a memorial Bible to that school. It continued in the evening at Morton Lodge, where notable guests and group delegations were received, prominently Nassau Commandery K.T., American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Civil War Veterans, and Hempstead Village Officials. Dr. W. Taylor Chamberlin (1918), Mayor of Hempstead, delivered an address commemorating the event. Then followed an impressive historical "Tribute to Brother George Washington," beginning with Presentation of the Colors by the Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry, continuing with religious and patriotic interludes, and ending with the "Withdrawal of Colors," and "Benediction."

W∴Herbert P. Buerger on June 26, 1933, provided a unique midsummer event for Morton Lodge. It began in the early afternoon with a Past Masters' Golf Tournament at the Hempstead Golf Club. Among the participants were Grand Master Christopher C. Mollenhauer and many past and present Grand Lodge officers. At about 6 P.M. all were guests of our lodge at dinner. The communication in the evening was the occasion of presentation to the lodge by Bro. William Kat (1931) of a portrait of Jacob Morton, painted by the donor from the original work at the Grand Lodge Library.

Brother Kat's masterful reproduction is on display in our main committee room. There was an attendance of 350 brethren. Several delegations, among them officers and members of St. John's Lodge No. 1, and of Holland Lodge No. 8, were received. Grand Master Mollenhauer, who was received under escort of R.'.W.'.Bro. Eaton, unveiled Brother Kat's portrait of Jacob Morton, and dedicated it to the history of Morton Lodge. R.'.W.'.James E. Craig, of Mosaic Lodge No. 418, recited an interesting biographical sketch of Jacob Morton, incidentally commemorating the 136th anniversary of Morton Lodge.

During W.'.William J. Franklin's mastership a historic "Old Timer's Night" was celebrated on October 28, 1935, in honor of 56 living members of Morton Lodge who had attained 30 or more years of membership in good standing. This was a most memorable occasion. It was overwhelmingly attended and a large contingent of the surviving "old timers" was present. Of the 56 honored brothers, 5 had earlier been awarded the Grand Lodge Fifty-Year Service Medal: A. J. Lamb (1873), Timothy J. Bird (1878), Josiah Thompson (1878), Clarence A. L'Hommedieu (1879), and Theodore P. Berg (1883). Three survivors of these: Brothers Bird, L'Hommedieu, and Berg were present. R.'.W.'.Bro. Hawkins read an extensive address, setting forth interesting records relating to the Masonic advent and activities of these brothers, and dwelling on many notable individual careers of Morton's members, which have been covered elsewhere in this history. Brother Hawkins concluded with this lamenting observation: "The research of the minutes . . . could be compiled . . . antedating 1883, and the years that have passed since . . . , which would be historically informing to our present members and to future generations, *but it would be an Herculean task.*"

On June 26, 1939, when R.'.W.'.Cyril V. Nichols was Master, another unique communication was headlined "Founders Night" and celebrated the 142nd anniversary of Morton Lodge. On this occasion, our good old "Frank" Hawkins, always bent on alerting Morton's brothers to interest in past history of their lodge, read another historical address of some length which, at the outset, he said "consists of a dry constituency—there being not much opportunity to interject humor or pathos (to avoid its) soporific effect." True as that introductory remark might have been, the program was of great historical interest and the large attendance, far from falling "soporific," listened alertly and acclaimed it enthusiastically. From an independently necessary collation of the facts by the writer, the historical items recited by Brother Hawkins are spread elsewhere in this memorial history.

The Minutes show that during 1868–1941 Morton Lodge sponsored the following new lodges: 1868, Meridian No. 691 (Islip); 1886, Babylon No. 793; 1891, Olympia No. 808 (Far Rockaway); 1892, Matinecock No. 806 (Oyster Bay); 1905, Paumanok No. 855 (Great Neck); 1918, Spartan No. 956 (Freeport); 1920, Amityville No. 977; 1920, Bethpage No. 975 (Farmingdale); 1921, Mineola No. 985; 1922, Floral Park No. 1016; 1923, Manetto No. 1025 (Hicksville); 1924, Baldwin No. 1047; 1926, Garden City No. 1083; and 1928, Stewart Manor No. 1106.

XII

Period 1941–1947

World War II–Masonic War Chest–John F. Dempsey, Grand Treasurer–50th anniversary of Utica Home–Death of Brother Harry C. Arnott–Other events under wartime Masters–Cyril V. Nichols, D.D.G.M.–Death of Brother Francis P. Hamlet–Death of Brother Frank B. Hawkins and of Brother Joseph D'Atri–Raymond B. White, sesquicentennial Master–T. Alden Skidmore, Grand Steward–Mortonites in present elective civic offices

For several years before this period of our narrative, the mental and material concerns of the American People, including those of the Masonic fraternity, were being gradually drawn into a whirlpool of international intrigue and conflict.

The failure of the historic "appeasement" conference of Chamberlain with Hitler at Munich in April 1939 and the consequent war moves by Nazi Germany and Communist Russia, alerted us to another world war. Our civil activities got into gradual conversion to martial needs, and men and Masons of prospective military age began joining our various land, sea, and air services.

But our Grand Lodge leadership had also been alert to its impending responsibilities. Long before World War II was brought to our shores, Grand Master Henry C. Turner called the Masonic Service Association to temporary duty, and, at the Grand Lodge of June 1941, appointed a Committee on Military and Naval Service "to stimulate the activity of Lodges . . . adjacent to Military and Naval concentrations . . . so that every opportunity shall be afforded . . . which will assure our Brethren (in the service) of the interest which the Fraternity has in their welfare. . . ." Having regard to the numerous martial "concentrations" among which we lived in this corner of our country, we need not remind the wartime Masters of the Nassau and Suffolk Districts what Grand Master Turner's mandate meant to them. The records of their lodges vividly picture the fraternal response to that exigent order. Ours, as well as other lodges, maintained regular and active liaison with Mitchel Field, probably the largest military concentration in the country.

Then came the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941—and the all-out world conflict. Without waiting for the next Grand Lodge, Grand Master Turner "called upon every Mason in the State of New York to contribute at least one dollar a year for the duration of the emergency to the Masonic War Chest." At the June 1942 Grand Lodge he announced that "The machinery for the collection of this fund consists of a Committee located in every District in the State of New York under the leadership of Area Vice Chairmen and the General Chairmanship of R.˙.W.˙.John F. Dempsey, our Grand Treasurer."

At that Grand Lodge, Brother Dempsey's General Chairmanship of the Masonic War Chest Executive Committee was confirmed and he served in that capacity to June 1947, when he reported the War Chest (then Victory Chest) had received $1,500,000 in fraternal contributions. The entire gross amount has been devoted to the avowed relief measures for which it was collected, the Grand Lodge having defrayed, from its own funds, the operating costs and expenses of the committees which collected it.

The surge to Masonic membership during this war period was characteristic of World War I. Candidates were received on the old terms of non-favoritism in the services, and on the ancient theme that "Love of Country, next to Love of God, is the first duty of a Mason." To facilitate this new country-wide mass joinder, the Grand Lodge in 1941 permitted subordinate lodges to hold special communications, and later Grand Lodges permitted numerical increase of service-candidate classes, and to include candidates of legitimate lodges from other jurisdictions. As a result, W.˙.Brothers Arnott, Kinkade, Furey, Michelfelder, and White have been under pressure to hold many special communications.

Realistic illustration of that activity is found on W.˙.Bro.

White's trestle boards during the year 1947. He started out on February 1 with a total of 47 candidates, including intentions to propose, petitions, and brothers in waiting for degrees. Of that February showing, 40 candidates had reached consummate membership in the lodge on October 28, leaving on Brother White's trestle board a *replenished* total of 42 candidates.

At the close of the war, 98 members of Morton Lodge had been in active military, naval, or air service. An alphabetical list of these patriots is appended to this memorial volume. A great many others, whom we have been unable to list, were retained in key positions of essential war industries. In addition, some hundreds of sons of Morton's members served in the armed forces. Morton Lodge takes just pride in all of its brothers and in the members of their families who served at home or abroad to win World War II.

We may now return to the Grand Lodge of 1941, as epochal in Masonic history of the eastern half of Long Island. That Grand Lodge elected R.'.W.'.John F. Dempsey, of Massapequa Lodge No. 822, as Grand Treasurer. Since the election of Bro. Townsend Scudder in 1906 as Grand Master, Brother Dempsey is the only other recognized for elective office in the Grand Lodge from Long Island, east of the New York City line. He served as Grand Treasurer two terms, 1941–1943. By virtue of that election he also became and remains a permanent member of the Grand Lodge.

Brother Dempsey was raised in 1914, served as Master of his lodge in 1920. By appointment of Grand Master Robert H. Robinson, Brother Dempsey served in 1921–1922 as District Deputy of the then Nassau-Suffolk District. Since then he has been and still is active in important Grand Lodge committee work. During 1922–1941 he served actively as member and periodic chairman of the standing committee entitled "Custodians of The Work." During that period he also collaborated with the Committee on Publication to establish a permanent circulation of the *Masonic Outlook*, for which that Committee gave Brother Dempsey special commendation in its report of 1925.

In the Grand Lodge of June 1947, Brother Dempsey was appointed member of the standing Committee on Hall and Asylum, of which Past Grand Master, John A. Dutton, is Chairman. In the economic structure of the Grand Lodge, this Committee is an important agent of the Trustees of The Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund. That Committee's constituency of nine members has traditionally contained, as it does now, a two-thirds majority of Past Grand Masters. Its function is to inquire periodically into and report to the Trustees on the condition and operation of the real property holdings of our Grand Lodge.

For chronological order of events in Morton Lodge, we may now revert to the year 1942, when W.˙.Arthur McKibbin found it appropriate to celebrate, jointly, two Masonically historic events: the 50th Anniversary of the Masonic Home and School at Utica with the 145th Anniversary of Morton Lodge. The plan included a dramatic reproduction of a communication held in Morton Lodge 50 years earlier, in which our brothers of that era discussed the then new Masonic Home and reminisced on past history of the lodge.

This was accomplished in the form of a play entitled *Morton Lodge in The Early Nineties*. In it was re-enacted on November 30, 1942, the communication of April 24, 1893, the occasion of the official visit of the then R.˙.W.˙.Townsend Scudder, District Deputy of the First District (all Long Island except Kings County).

The play was staged on the floor of the lodge. After W.˙.Bro. McKibbin of 1942 had transacted his formal business, and the lodge room had become filled with visitors, the room was darkened for 20 seconds. When the lights were gradually turned on, our brothers of 1942 found themselves attending that memorable communication of 1893—with the old-timers, then in office, wearing their whiskers and costumes of that horse and buggy era, occupying their respective official stations of the lodge, and other old-timers in many sideline seats. The cast of characters had been carefully agreed on. With the aid of professional makeup men, the illusion became realistic.

While waiting for the District Deputy to arrive, the old-timers discussed some of their lodge business, argued over the whatness of the which on lodge bills, and over granting or refusing this or that waiver for new lodges. With a little more time on hand—and a brother assigned to hold a hitching post available for the Deputy's rig–some of the old Past Masters indulged their reminiscences of historic events leading to and through the dedication of the Utica Home on October 5, 1892. The Tiler now interrupted by announcing the District Deputy, R.˙.W.˙.Townsend Scudder, who was duly received. His official discourse ended with the announcement that, despite contractors' delays, the Home would be open to its Masonic wards on May 1, 1893.

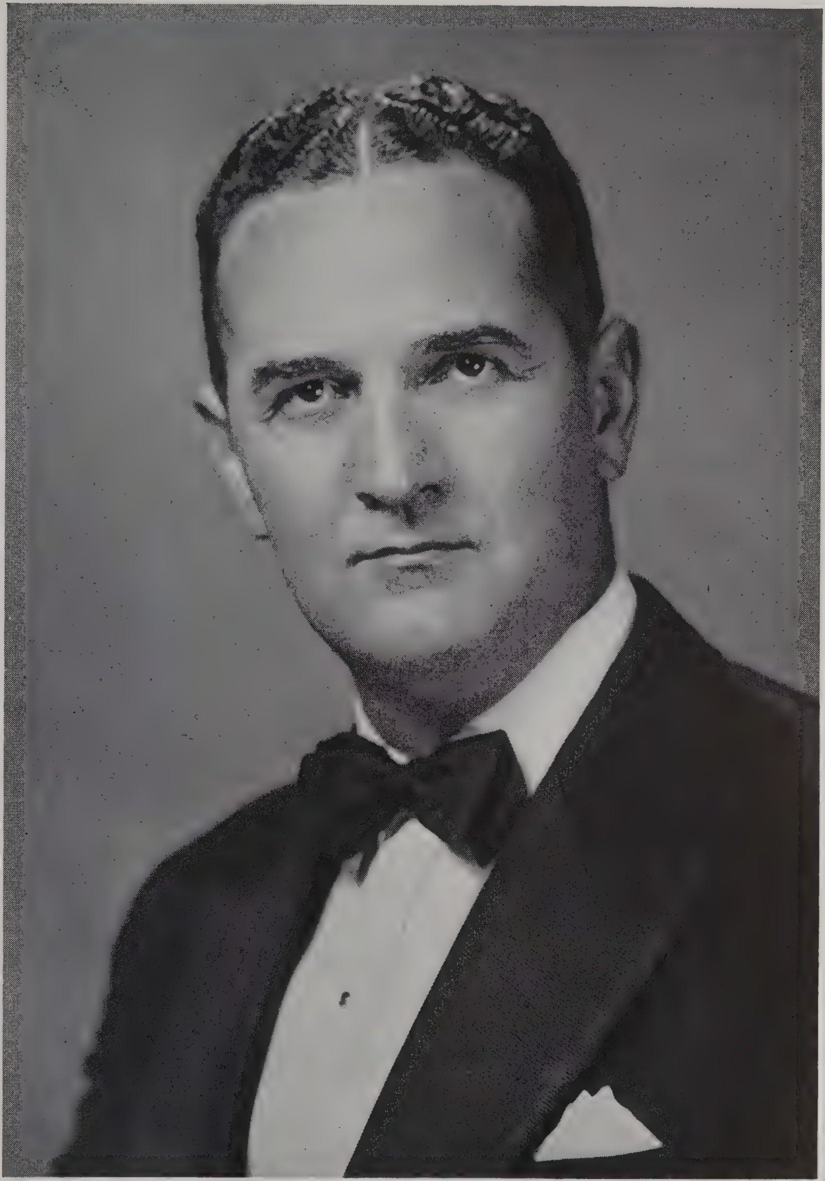
Morton Lodge in the Early Nineties was the central feature of W.˙.Bro. McKibbin's dignified program, beginning and closing with customary patriotic and religious exercises, and interluded by very interesting choral renditions by an octette of Mortonites: Alfred T. Rhodes, Anthony J. Bartovics, Alfred C. Petersen, Henry V. Kautzmann, Albert C. Hallock, William J. Garypie, William A. Gore, and Harold C. Seymour–under direction of R.˙.W.˙.T. Alden Skidmore.

Aside from its historic significance, this event proves the intense interest which Morton's members take in the activities of their lodge. The cast of characters required 40 men, including 10 Past Masters, all incumbent line officers, and a complement of sideliners. These patiently attended 11 rehearsals from mid-August to the event–and the capacity attendance at the lodge on November 16 acclaimed their fine performance. In the absence of degree work, the seating capacity of the lodge hardly exceeds 450. Many of the audience were standing.

At this point we pay just tribute to the late W.˙.Harry C. Arnott, who served as Master in 1943. In so doing, we are not bound by that reserve with which we address a living brother. None in Morton Lodge had more friends than Harry. He was a sincere friend–and consequently, his were sincere friends. He cherished his friendships–and we truly continue to cherish his.

To Harry, Masonry was a vital doctrine. He practiced it seriously, not only in his Masonic activities, but also in his non-Masonic relationships.

In recognition of his assiduous devotion to the interests of the Wardens' Association of Nassau County, Brother Arnott was elected President of that body in 1942. During his term as Master in 1943, the trestle board of the lodge reached its acme in degree



W.·.RAYMOND B. WHITE

Master 1947

work. In addition, many Grand Lodge behests on local wartime services, including the War Chest, were charged to the Master. These growing demands required a patient, stalwart, industrious leader. Harry was all that.

W.˙.Bro. Arnott acquitted his Mastership with zeal, dignity, and an accomplished ritualism. After his term as Master, Harry served as Chairman of the Military and Naval Service Committee to the close of the war. He also served as member of our Sesquicentennial Committee, and of its Executive Committee. During these activities, and before the celebration June 22–27, Brother Arnott sustained a heart attack, to which he succumbed on July 17, 1947.

The reality of his friendly usefulness among men was sustained by an attendance of some 150 mourners, nearly half of them from Morton Lodge, at his obsequies on July 19, 1947, when Harry was already in that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

In 1944, W.˙.Walter S. Kinkade served a most active term as Master. Not only did he have to assume the wartime trestle board, and the continuing Grand Lodge war service commitments, but he had to extend his attention to a timely start of preparations for the 150th anniversary of our lodge. In addition, the event of W.˙.Cyril V. Nichols' choice as District Deputy Grand Master of the Nassau District, required a full measure of this Master's ardor. That appointment was made at the Grand Lodge of 1944, by Grand Master Charles W. Froessel. Morton's long record of official installations discloses no investiture ceremony more picturesque than that accorded Brother Nichols on September 25, 1944.

W.˙.Bro. Kinkade had arranged a program which most auspiciously met the full measure of dignity for this proceeding, the numerical attendance at which neither Master nor guest of honor had really foreseen. We can here record only a cursory showing of that popular approval of Brother Nichols' appointment.

In addition to the large attendance of Morton's members, special delegations were received as follows: (1) 18 lodges (one missing) of the Nassau District, led by their respective Masters, numbering 125 Masons; (2) 69 Brothers, associated with Brother Nichols in the service of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company; (3) 20 Brothers from the Grumman Aircraft Corporation; (4) 7 contemporary Past Masters (1939) of Brother Nichols; (5) 31 Present and Past Masters, of whom 25 were from the Nassau and 6 from adjacent districts; (6) 28 Present and Past Grand Lodge Officers, who were escorted by R.˙.W.˙.Bro. Eaton; (7) 4 incumbent District Deputy Grand Masters representing the 9th and 10th Districts of Manhattan, the 2nd District of Queens, and the District of Suffolk, who were escorted by R.˙.W.˙.Bro. Ford.

These delegations received and seated, a Guard of Honor in the East was formed by 20 Past Masters of Morton Lodge for the reception of R.˙.W.˙.Cyril V. Nichols under escort of R.˙.W.˙.Bro. Stevenson, the retiring District Deputy of Nassau—and Brother Nichols was acclaimed with rousing grand honors. The ceremony of investiture was commenced by R.˙.W.˙.Reverend Bro. Kerr's invocation, and continued with presentation to the new Deputy of his credentials. Then followed several congratulatory addresses and a program which was interspersed with vocal music, and closed with a benediction by the Reverend Bro. John Haight.

On October 9, 1944, W.˙.Bro. Kinkade appointed the original Sesquicentennial Committee as follows: W.˙.Francis P. Hamlet and R.˙.W.˙.Walter R. Jones, as Honorary Chairmen; R.˙.W.˙. W. Herbert Eaton, Chairman; R.˙.W.˙.Toivo H. Nekton, Vice Chairman; and all Past Masters, incumbent elected officers, and the incumbent Senior Deacon Raymond B. White. It was, of course, provided that the constituency of this committee was to remain subject to change by subsequent Masters. The general committee was affirmed in 1945 and 1946 by W.˙.Brothers Furey and Michelfelder.

On August 6, 1945, Morton Lodge lost by death one of its highly esteemed members and the Dean of its Past Masters, in the person of Francis P. Hamlet. He was raised in 1904, served as Master in 1909 and for many later years as Trustee of Morton Lodge. Francis' father was John Hamlet, tailor, who was born in England November 11, 1825, and who married Catherine Livingston on September 25, 1846 (born December 12, 1829). Leaving Cheltenham, England, shortly after their marriage, John and Catherine Hamlet came the same year to Sioux City, Iowa. Some years thereafter they settled first in Brooklyn and later in Hempstead, where the elder Hamlet conducted a general store at the southwest corner of Front and Little Main Streets. Their son, Francis P. Hamlet, was born there on August 31, 1863.

To record the obituary of Francis P. Hamlet is to tell the story of one of the foremost citizens of Hempstead and one of the most useful members of Morton Lodge. He was educated in Hempstead and Flushing schools, and later entered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery (the oldest in this country, chartered 1839), whence he graduated in 1884 as Doctor of Dental Surgery. He was among the earlier graduate dentists to practice in Hempstead. (Read the interesting report on Dr. Hamlet by Nassau County Dental Society in Chapter XIV of this memorial volume.)

In boyhood he developed a genius for music, which brought him a reputation as a composer and a musician. Among his compositions was a comic opera entitled *Seven Times One*, which had a remarkable run and received favorable notice in the New York City press. But he stuck to his dental profession and resorted to music as a hobby.

He served as organist of St. Luke's Church in Brooklyn, of Christ's Episcopal Church of Oyster Bay (attended by President Theodore Roosevelt and his family), of the Episcopal Church of Babylon, and of the Cathedral of the Incarnation in Garden City. He was deeply interested in the work of St. George's Episcopal Church in Hempstead, and served 10 years as leader of its choir, 12 years as superintendent of its Sunday School, and as its vestryman from 1892 to the time of his death in 1945.

But the versatility of his usefulness was also recognized in many fields of public service. He served as trustee of Hempstead Village in 1907–1910, and in 1918–1920 as president of its Board of Trustees (the title of which office was changed by law to Mayor in 1928). He was one of the founders of the Lions Club of Hempstead and Garden City in 1925 and later served as its president. In 1922 and 1928 Brother Hamlet was one of the founders of the two Professional Buildings in Hempstead. In 1926, he was one of the incorporators and directors, and Vice President of Central Nassau, Inc., which built and owns the office building at 250 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead. In 1927, he was one of the incorporators and directors of The Franklin Shops, Inc. He was also one of the founders and directors of the Hempstead Chamber of Commerce.

In 1930, he was elected member of the Board of Directors of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association, and in 1938 as its president. In all these enterprises he remained active to the time of his death.

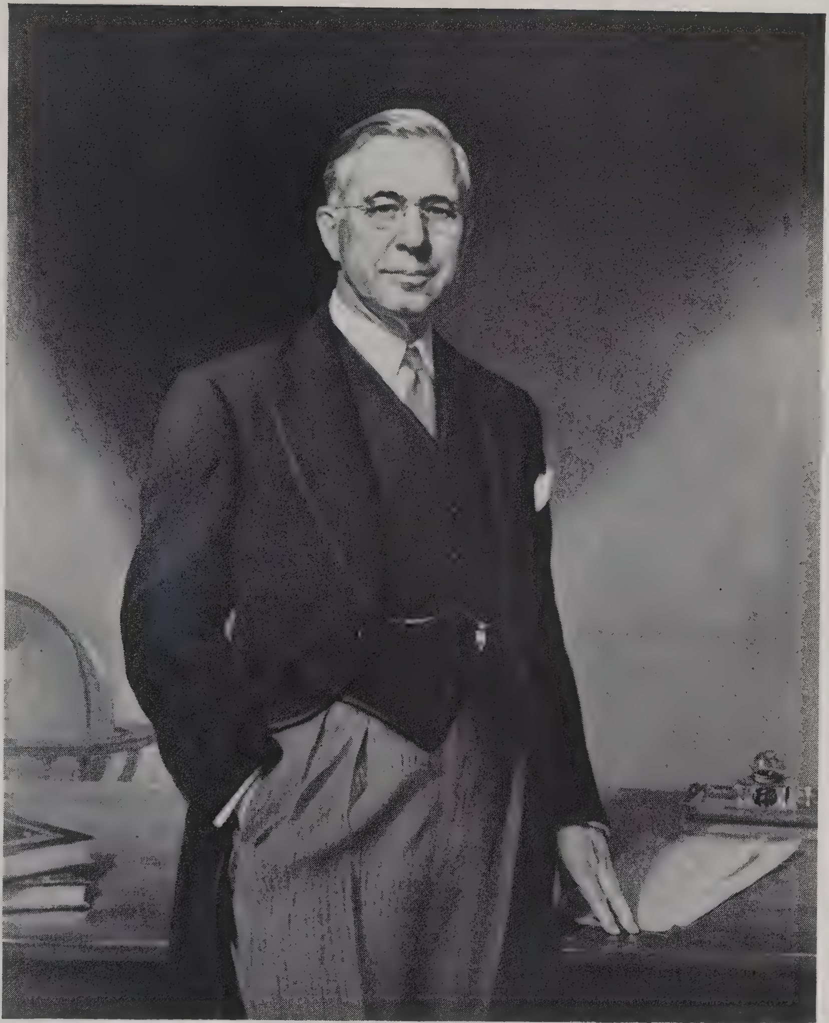
Remarkably indefatigable in body, mind, and spirit, these activities did not deter Brother Hamlet either from his active practice of dentistry, or from his interest in the Dental Societies of general and local jurisdiction (*see* Chapter XIV).

Brother Hamlet married Edith Hutcheson of Brooklyn on October 3, 1888. He is survived by his good widow, Edith, and by three children: Francis Milton Hamlet, son, and two daughters, Anna and Fannie.

W.˙.Bro. Hamlet having passed away, and R.˙.W.˙.Bro. Eaton having in January 1947 found it necessary, for pressure of business, to resign the Chairmanship of the Sesquicentennial Committee, its constituency was finally revised by W.˙.Bro. White as follows: R.˙.W.˙.Walter R. Jones and R.˙.W.˙.W. Herbert Eaton, Honorary Chairmen; R.˙.W.˙.Cyril V. Nichols, Chairman; R.˙.W.˙. Clarence W. Ford, Vice Chairman; R.˙.W.˙.Toivo H. Nekton, Vice Chairman; Brother Abram C. Williams, Jr., Secretary; and all Past Masters of Morton Lodge. Under this general committee, the work of preparation for and final execution of the plan of celebration was divided among three subcommittees, as set forth on the appended pages of this book.

W.˙.Lambert R. Furey, Jr., assumed his Mastership for 1945 with all wartime commitments of his predecessors, which we need not recount because these activities continued beyond and regardless of the German surrender of May 6, 1945, and the subsequent Japanese surrender of September 1, 1945.

Among his stated communications, while the war was still raging, was that devoted to the homecoming of R.˙.W.˙.Cyril V. Nichols on April 23, 1945. To an already crowded attendance, the Master received delegations from all 19 lodges (beside our own) of the Nassau District, headed by their respective Masters. After these,



M.∴W.∴GAY H. BROWN

Grand Master of Masons of the
State of New York 1946–1947

other groups of Brother Cyril's friends were received as follows: 32 Past Masters of the Nassau District, 23 Present and Past Grand Lodge officers, 3 incumbent District Deputies from the 1st and 2nd Kings, and the Suffolk Districts, and a delegation of 12 friends from the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company.

Brother Nichols entered the lodge at the head of a column of 18 Past Masters of our own. After short complimentary speeches were addressed to the guest by his contemporary Deputies, R.·.W.·. Bro. Dempsey congratulated him on the War Chest record of the Nassau District. Brother Nichols may well recall his investiture, his term, and his homecoming with happy memories.

W.·.William E. Michelfelder, Master in the first peace year, 1946, inherited an overloaded trestle board and an undiminished program of wartime activities. The 1941 mandate for the "welfare and relief" of servicemen issued by Grand Master Turner, had become replaced by a mandate addressed by Grand Master Froessel to "rehabilitation" of ex-servicemen, and our drive for the War Chest was continued for a Victory Chest.

Two memorable events of that year are recorded. The first was a visit by W.·.Bro. Michelfelder and his staff of line officers at Delaware Lodge No. 561, Callicoon, N.Y., to confer the Fellowcraft Degree on September 20, 1946. Both lodges regard that visit as a memorable incident in their annals.

Outstanding was the *first* non-sectarian Holy Communion-Consecration Breakfast held in Nassau County on Sunday, October 27, 1946. The Communion was held 8 A.M. at Christ's First Presbyterian Church at Hempstead, and the Breakfast 9:30 A.M. at the Garden City Hotel. This practice got its start in Grand Master Froessel's second term, when the *first* such event was celebrated in New York City at St. Bartholomew's Church and at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Its continuance throughout the State was urged by Grand Master Brown at his inaugural, as an impressive means to "rededicate ourselves to the principles and ideals of the Fraternity."

During W.·.Bro. Michelfelder's term, two popular members of Morton Lodge passed to the great beyond. One of these was Bro. Joseph D'Atri, who was raised November 26, 1923, and served as the Tiler and Caretaker of Morton Temple for 20 years. He rendered efficiently the various duties of his dual office, and became ingratiated with the active brotherhood of the lodge as purveyor for the periodic dinners of the Fellowcraft Club.

The other was R.˙.W.˙.Frank B. Hawkins, who died October 18, 1946. His memory remains vivid among all who have visited Morton Lodge during the past 35 years. Born on April 19, 1863, at Setauket, Long Island, he was raised a Master Mason in our lodge on May 22, 1905. He served as Master in 1912, and as Director of Ceremonies of the Grand Lodge in 1918.

Brother Hawkins thereafter served over 25 years as Secretary of Morton Lodge, from January 1, 1921, to the time of his death. When he took up his secretarial duties, he introduced a modernized system of recording the proceedings of the lodge, which we find today bound in typed periodic volumes. He also set precedent for amplified form of annual reports, revised the secretarial mailing system, and, on the whole, left the office of the Secretary and its records in methodical order.

In addition to the many brothers of our lodge, who served as District Deputy Grand Master, also the following were honored by Grand Lodge appointments: R.˙.W.˙.Robert Seabury in 1906 as Grand Steward; R.˙.W.˙.Frank B. Hawkins in 1918 as Director of Ceremonies; R.˙.W.˙.Harry M. Warner in 1929 as Grand Steward; R.˙.W.˙.Clinton M. Flint in 1938 as Director of Ceremonies; R.˙.W.˙.Frank M. Kerr in 1942 as Grand Chaplain.

In December 1946, Bro. Raymond B. White was elected Master of our lodge for its historic 150th year. His supervision of the Sesquicentennial Celebration is recorded in Chapter XVII.

At the May 1947 session of the Grand Lodge, W.˙.T. Alden Skidmore was elevated to membership in the Grand Lodge by appointment as Grand Steward. M.˙.W.˙.Gay H. Brown personally presented the commission to Brother Skidmore on June 23, 1947.

Brother Alden was raised on April 11, 1910, served as Junior Warden 1915, as Senior Warden 1916, and as Master of Morton Lodge 1917. His excellent ritualistic qualities earned him the appointment as Assistant Grand Lecturer for 1920–1922.

At the early age of 16, Alden became recognized as a talented musician, when he was appointed organist for the Presbyterian Church of Freeport. Since then his artistic versatility as both pianist and organist has been in busy demand. He served as organist of Morton Lodge 1936–1946. On the death of R.˙.W.˙.Bro. Hawkins, he was elected Secretary, which office he is conducting with high efficiency.

By reason of the anniversary celebration in late June, Brother Skidmore's investiture was deferred until September 22, 1947. It was another of those occasions in our lodge on which its membership so frequently has filled the Temple to do unanimous honor to a brother who has rendered faithful service. There was a capacity attendance of over 500 Masons.

R.˙.W.˙.Bro. Skidmore was escorted by 22 Past Masters of Morton Lodge. Also 28 past and present Grand Lodge officers were there to honor him. Among these were R.˙.W.˙.Leslie A. Dittman and R.˙.W.˙.E. Seelye Dayton, incumbent District Deputies of the Nassau and Suffolk districts.

The program was dignified in its conciseness. After Divine Invocation by R.˙.W.˙.Frank M. Kerr, Brother Skidmore was presented with the insignia of his office as Grand Steward as follows: The Commission by R.˙.W.˙.Clinton M. Flint, The Apron by R.˙.W.˙.Cyril V. Nichols, and The Jewel by R.˙.W.˙.Clarence W. Ford.

After a musical interlude, R.˙.W.˙.Brothers Dayton and Dittman addressed felicitous remarks to Brother Skidmore as their fellow member of the Grand Lodge of 1947–1948 under the leadership of M.˙.W.˙.Gay H. Brown. This memorable communication of the lodge was concluded with Divine Benediction invoked by R.˙.W.˙.Frederick H. Cottrell.

It is of historical interest to note here that our Theodore Alden Skidmore, and his brother, Dr. Henry Seabury Skidmore (1912 M 1921), are direct descendants in the 8th generation of Thomas Skidmore, the *pioneer* of the American stock bearing that family name. He was born about the year 1600 at Westerly, County of Gloucester, England, settled in 1635 at Newtown (now Cambridge) in the Massachusetts Colony, and finally at Huntington Harbor, Long Island, in 1663.

In the past 150 years many Masons, members of various lodges on Long Island, have been honored by public election or constitutional appointment to offices of public trust ranging from that of President of the United States, through other services of distinction in federal, state, county, town, and village posts. As you have seen, the membership of Morton Lodge has contributed a fair share to that public service.

At the time of this writing, Mortonites continue that contribution in the following public service: Bro. James N. Gehrig as District Attorney of Nassau County; Bro. A. Holly Patterson as Presiding Supervisor of the Town of Hempstead, also as member and Vice Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors. In the Village of Hempstead: Bro. Ernest A. Ashdown as Mayor, Bro. Elmer G. Lawrence as Trustee, Bro. Harold C. Seymour as Superintendent of Public Grounds, Bro. Frank A. Wettstein as Corporation Counsel, and Bro. Ernest D. Marshall as Deputy Police Justice. In the Hempstead School District: Bro. William A. Gore, Ph.D., as Superintendent, and Brothers Dr. Morris Rodin and George R. Pratt as members of the Board.

XIII

Activities of Mortonites in Churches 1797–1947

Introductory—(1) Christ's First Presbyterian Church—(2) St. George's Episcopal Church—(3) Methodist Church—(4) Cathedral of the Incarnation—(5) Baptist Church—(6) Lutheran Church—(7) Temple Beth Israel—(8) Christian Science Church—(9) Greek Orthodox Church

INTRODUCTORY

We may well regard this historical chapter of Morton Lodge as indisputable evidence of the non-sectarian character of the Masonic fraternity at large. Here we recount the activities of Mortonites in various religious organizations, which came into existence in the Town of Hempstead both before and after the constitution of our lodge on June 24, 1797. These became eventually housed in nine churches.

Of these, St. George's Episcopal Church and Christ's First Presbyterian Church are the oldest. Both claim that their denominational development rooted from the missionary work of the Reverend Richard Denton, who came from New England to Long Island in 1643. It seems reasonably certain that Denton's early work in the Town of Hempstead served as the common ancestral factor for the later establishment of both these churches.

Having been ordained in 1623 as a member of the Church of England, Denton started his ministerial career as an Episcopalian. But it is also known that, when he came to Massachusetts in 1630, he had a strong leaning to the Presbyterial form of church government. However, when Denton reached the Hempstead Plain, he had among his flock some who yet adhered to the Anglican Church. He, evidently, favored a conciliatory method of both worship and church government, under which the Dutch and the English, Puritans and Reformists, would find common ground and shelter.

Be that as it may, the fact is that civic government and organized practice of religion came into existence as social twins in the Town of Hempstead in 1643. The Town was established by Robert Fordham and John Carman through the "Tackapousha Purchase," and the first religious congregation there was organized by Richard Denton.

Both Town and Church required common protection from Indian hostilities. The early settlers, therefore, held their community proceedings, both civic and religious, in a stockade, which enclosed a "fort" and a "meeting house." Here the Reverend Richard Denton first preached in 1643. The stockade was located within the area then and later called the "Town Spot of Hempstead," which snuggled on a delta formed by the east and west branches of Rockaway Stream, running southward toward the Atlantic Ocean, the two joining into a single stream, which, with its tributaries, we today know as the Horse Brook drainage system flowing into Hempstead (Lake) Reservoir.

In the course of three centuries the Town Spot of Hempstead has served as the axis, upon which the Village of Hempstead has revolved to its popular acclamation as "The Hub of Long Island" in the spread of its material and spiritual expansion, including Freemasonry. It is, therefore, of interest to the reader to know that, by today's landmarks, the Town Spot comprised the lay of land bounded (according to Elijah A. Smith's survey of January 1840) approximately as follows: On the *north* by Center Street; on the *east* by Clinton Street; on the *west* by a line running through Terrace Avenue to Fulton Avenue, through Fulton Avenue to the Arnold Constable property, and through the center of that property southward to Adams Street; and on the *south* by Horse Brook conduit winding its flow from the intersection of Clinton and Cross Streets in a westerly direction, midway between Front and Prospect Streets, crossing Greenwich and Little Main Streets and Searing Parking Field to the junction of Adams and South Franklin Streets.

At the northwest corner of this delta, where today lies the property of the New York Telephone Company, the west branch of the Rockaway Stream formed the "Burley Pond." The "first meeting house," where Denton preached to his compound congregation, was located east of that Pond. Both Presbyterians and Episcopalians denote that as the site of their respective *first* churches.

There is some difference of opinion among historians just how near or how far from Burley Pond this first meeting house stood. Reverend Bro. Kerr (for the Presbyterians) implies it was approximately where now is "The corner of Fulton and Franklin Streets." Bernice Schultz (in *Colonial Hempstead,* pages 177–178) suggests that it remained in 1665 the *only* meeting house large enough to serve, in that year, the Duke's Laws Convention of Governor Nicolls with the numerous colonial delegates from all of Long Island and Westchester, and that, therefore, the *first meeting house* was located within our present Cooper Field where an official marker now spots the site of the Duke's Laws Convention.

The *second meeting house* in the Town Spot was, according to Bernice Schultz, "planned" in 1677–1678 and, according to Reverend Bro. Haight, was built in 1678, to which a parsonage (rectory) was added in 1682, according to both these writers. While Miss Schultz has listed it as the *second church* of the Presbyterians in Hempstead, Brother Kerr concurring, Brother Haight writes on page 6 of *Adventures for God,* as follows: "A new church had been built in 1678. The old (1643) one had stood near Burley Pond . . . The new church was built by a *general tax of the inhabitants* and was called the Town House. *It was not the property of any denomination.*"

Brother Haight refers to this "new church" as the *second* house of Episcopalian worship. Brother Kerr, on page 31 of his tercentenary Presbyterian memorial (1944) also refers to this "town voted" site as, evidently, the *second* house of Presbyterian worship, in the following passage: "Notwithstanding the fact that the Presbyterians were greatly discouraged because the Episcopalians had possession of church, parsonage and lands *formerly occupied by themselves* (the Episcopalians), they did not give up hope; but held meetings in different places in the village until 1722, when . . . *they actually completed a church of their own.*" This 1722 edifice would be the *third* Presbyterian church in the Town Spot.

The distance between the two suggested locations of the *first church* (from the Fulton-Franklin Street corner to Cooper Field) does not exceed 500 yards. If we were to accept the Schultz theory, as well we may, we would happily find today's edifices of Christ's First Presbyterian Church, of St. George's Episcopal Church, and of Morton Temple, all spiritual satellites within a radius of a mere stone's-throw from the original civic and religious center of the Town Spot of Hempstead.

We shall now turn our attention to the development of these two oldest and of the later Hempstead churches and, particularly, to the activities of Mortonites in them all. These churches now minister to nine separate congregations of as many distinct denominations.

(1) CHRIST'S FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Brother Kerr writes that the Presbyterians met in their third church for 40 years, and that their *fourth* church was built in 1762 and stood "as nearly as can be ascertained . . . on the site of the present church." This fourth edifice was ruined by the British during the Revolutionary War, was repaired in 1784, and was finally destroyed by fire in 1803.

The *fifth* church was erected in 1804 on the same (present) site, and served the Presbyterian congregation until 1846, when it was replaced by the *sixth* edifice, which now houses Christ's First Presbyterian Church on the north side of Fulton Avenue, diagonally opposite Morton Temple.

The first pastor of this church to become a member of our lodge was the Reverend James B. Finch (1867–1875) who joined Morton in 1868, the second year of his pastorate.

R.˙.W.˙.Frank M. Kerr (D.D.), who was called to the pulpit of this church on April 24, 1894, and now is serving the 54th year of his pastorate, became a member of our lodge in 1908, served as our Master in 1915, and was elevated to membership in the Grand Lodge in 1942 as Grand Chaplain. Brother Kerr has been for 40 years, and continues to be, a spiritual leader of the Masonic fraternity on Long Island. During this time he has also served many terms as Chaplain of Morton Lodge, and today finds time to serve as one of its Associate Chaplains.

Assistant Pastor of the church, the Reverend Bro. E. Crawford Williams (A.B., B.T.), called to its ministry on April 26, 1943, became a member of our lodge in 1944.

It is regrettable that we have not had access to *any* historical records of the congregational activities of this old church. Undoubtedly many Mortonites had a part in its beginnings. We have diverse information, for instance, that John E. Davidson (1859) served as Elder, and George Searing Emory (1890) as Trustee.

R.˙.W.˙.Bro. Kerr informs us, after check of a list of our Past Masters, that previous to 1899 Ebenezer Kellum (not a Past Master) had served the church in some active part (perhaps as Secretary), and that he finds the following Masters of Morton Lodge since 1899 "as members of the Congregation of Christ's First Presbyterian Church": Thomas W. Albertson (1899), William H. Campbell (1904), Harry M. Warner (1905), Walter R. Jones (1910–1911), Jesse Richards (1914), Arthur C. Phillips (1919), Benjamin W. Seaman (1929), Walter B. Rhodes (1932), Herman H. Lee (1936), Walter S. Kinkade (1944), and Raymond B. White (1947). There is no indication what *active* part these brothers had in the Presbyterian Church.

Undoubtedly some of these Masonic leaders of the long past had, besides their congregational membership, a part in the secular administration of their church. For instance, the writer is informed that W.˙.Jesse Richards served as Trustee of the church. At any rate, the present membership of Morton Lodge has a salutary representation in its present congregational structure.

During the year of our Sesquicentennial Celebration the following Mortonites held secular office in this church (most of them having so served for many years): *The Sessions*, R.˙.W.˙.Frank M. Kerr (Moderator), and Brothers Harry B. Ashdown, Albert C. Hallock, Leslie G. Cheshire, and John L. Patterson (Treasurer of Missions and Benevolences); *Board of Deacons*, Brothers Jesse Richards, Vernon A. Williams, Joseph A. Thomas, C. Chester Woolley, Alfred E. Van Wickler, James H. Turnbull, and John J. Carolan; *Board of Trustees*, Brothers Abel F. Simpson, Austin C. Cheshire, Joseph Margiotta, Samuel P. Smith, Lester D. Birdsall, and Clifford N. Jenkins; *Sunday School,* Brother Harry B. Ashdown (Superintendent); *Men's Association,* Brother Alfred E. Van Wickler (President).

(2) ST. GEORGE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

From what we have seen, Richard Denton blazed the way for both the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches in Hempstead. As further indication that he did so for St. George's Episcopal Church, there is the genealogical record of the descendants of the Reverend Richard Denton, supplemented by St. George's record of marriages and baptisms from 1725 to date, and the historical comment in Bro. John Sylvanus Haight's book *Adventures for God* (1932). These show clearly that, after Richard Denton's return to England, direct progeny of his became permanently allied with the Episcopalian movement.

Denton returned to England in 1657. For some decades thereafter, the Episcopalians were without a rector of their own, but both Episcopalians and Presbyterians held their religious services in the *first* meeting house, and also in the *second,* built in 1678. There was no settled parson, but it seems that leaders of both denominations ministered at these interim services.

At the request of the Anglican adherents, however, the Reverend John Thomas, an Episcopal minister, arrived from England in 1702. From that year on to the present St. George's has been led by an ordained Episcopal rector. Thomas officiated at the *second meeting house* until 1724.

He was succeeded in 1726 by the Reverend Robert Jenney, during whose rectorship the *third* Episcopal church was built in 1735. It was in this church that the constitution of Morton Lodge was consecrated on June 24, 1797. The official rector of St. George's at that time was the Reverend Thomas Lambert Moore, although, according to the early Minutes of the lodge, the "excellent discourse" commemorating that historic event, "was delivered by the R∴W∴ Reverend Brother John Bisseth." This ministerial substitution for the occasion is probably explained by the fact, as the writer finds, that in the contemporary Grand Lodge there was a Grand Chaplain by the name "John Bisset."

St. George's record of marriages, baptisms, and deaths from 1725 to date clearly indicate by family names that a large segment of its colonial congregations, from time to time, stemmed from the same families whence came the early membership of Morton Lodge. This was undoubtedly largely due to the influence of the immediate generations of Richard Denton, as appears later.

The Reverend Seth Hart was Rector of St. George's in 1800–1829. The *third* church of 1735, having withstood the ravages of the Revolutionary period and having been once repaired after a fire, was replaced on the same site in 1822 by the edifice which is today St. George's Episcopal Church.

The lodge Minutes of February 18, 1826, state the proposal "that the Reverend Brother Seth Hart be requested to deliver a discourse on the passing of the First Master of Morton Lodge." The good Reverend's name does not appear on our long roster as a member of Morton Lodge. Nor is there any indication that he was a member of any other Masonic lodge. But that appellative "Brother" strongly suggests that very soon after the constitution of Morton Lodge a close spiritual alliance developed among the leaders and constituencies of both lodge and church.

Brother Haight's book *Adventures for God* reveals that early tie. More than that, it demonstrates that this spiritual alliance became stronger through, and completely survived, the 1800–1839 period of the attempted defamation of our fraternity by the anti-Masonic agitation and the perversion of the Morgan Incident. Thus it shows that Brother Hermones Lott (1798) served as Warden of St. George's in 1811–1816, and that our First Master, David Richard Floyd Jones, similarly served the church in 1825–1826, to the time of his death.

In later years of the anti-Masonic period the office of Warden in the church was held by John Clowes (1823) in 1829–1838, and by W∴William H. Barrell in 1835–1837.

After that troublous era we find the following Mortonites serving as Wardens or Vestrymen of St. George's Church: Henry Walters (1859) in 1863–1873; W∴B. Valentine Clowes in 1882–1909; W∴Augustus Denton from 1882 to the time of his death in 1900; and W∴Francis P. Hamlet from 1892 to the time of his death in 1945.

At this point it is delightful to perceive that, in the sixth decade of the past century, the spiritual union between lodge and church had a most congenial turn. Prior to that time, leading Mortonites had kept up fraternal interest in St. George's Episcopal Church, as other leading Mortonites had done in Christ's First Presbyterian Church. Now, leaders of these churches began to take an active interest in the lodge. As we have seen, the Reverend Bro. James B. Finch of the Presbyterian Church became a member of Morton in 1868.

The first Rector of St. George's to join our lodge was the Reverend Creighton Spencer (1894), Rector 1892–1901. Others after him were the Reverend Jere K. Cooke (1905), Rector 1901–1907, and the Reverend John Sylvanus Haight, B.D. (1925), for many years one of Morton's Chaplains, and the incumbent Rector of St. George's since 1924.

Highly interesting is the abiding activity of Richard Denton's descendants in St. George's Episcopal Church, as evidenced by 225 years of its parish records, corroborated by an authentic genealogy in possession of our good Brother Eugene W. Denton as follows:

(1) The pioneer, the Reverend *Richard Denton* had seven children, of whom the sixth was a son:

(2) *Samuel*, born in New England 1633, who married Mary Smith (daughter of Rock Smith) in 1656, and died in March 1713. They had a son:

(3) *Samuel*, born in Hempstead 1665, who married a daughter of John and Nan Smith 1686, and died in 1719. They had a son:

(4) *Joseph*, born May 9, 1705, who married Elizabeth Smith on February 14, 1728, in *St. George's Episcopal Church*, and died in 1744. They had a son:

(5) *Samuel*, born December 29, 1731, who married Mary Halstead on March 29, 1755, in *St. George's Episcopal Church*, and died on November 4, 1818. Their many children were baptized in *St. George's* on August 24, 1759, July 21, 1765, September 30, 1769, and December 16, 1774. Among these was a son:

(6) *Joseph*, born November 7, 1756, baptized in *St. George's* on August 24, 1759, who married Rachel Cornwell on August 2, 1783 and died on February 7, 1831. They had a son:

(7) *Charles*, born April 29, 1801. After attaining manhood,

Charles Denton took an active interest in the secular affairs of *St. George's* and was elected Vestryman in 1840, served as such until 1863, when he was elected Warden, and held the seniority of that office to the time of his death on July 16, 1878. He had married Louisa Leonard. They had a son:

(8) *Augustus* (1886 M 1892–1893), who served *St. George's* as Vestryman 1882–1899 and as Warden from 1890 to the time of his death, as Senior Warden of the church, on June 25, 1900. He had married Sarah M. Allen. They had a son:

(9) *Eugene W.* (Morton 1901, its Junior Warden 1918, its Senior Warden 1919), who married Lydia Garretson. Our Brother "Gene" served *St. George's* as Vestryman 1909–1914, has since 1914 served as one of its Wardens, and is now active as its Senior Warden.

Thus, direct scions of the pioneer Richard Denton, of his last three generations, have served as pillars of St. George's Episcopal Church over a span of one hundred years.

Other Mortonites, who later similarly served St. George's are: George S. Langdon (1906) in 1916–1921; John Gildersleeve (1914) in 1914–1919; Edwin K. Langdon (1919) in 1921–1922; Orville G. Conover (1921) in 1923–1924; Adam Seabury (1922) in 1905–1914; R. Nelson Vandervoort (1922) in 1924–1925; W.˙. Claude G. Williams (1919) in 1920–1935; John W. Marshall (1923) in 1924–1928; Leon Allen (1926) in 1924–1927.

Active Mortonites in St. George's present secular organization are Brothers Eugene W. Denton, as Senior Warden, Arnold A. Conklin (1931) and George B. Serenbetz (1932) as Vestrymen.

(3) THE METHODIST CHURCH OF HEMPSTEAD

The following notes on the early history of this church are largely abstracted from the *Year Book and Church Directory* edited in 1926 by the Reverend Frank David Torrey, D.D., its minister in 1926–1928. These excerpts are rounded out by information from partly incomplete minutes of the Board of Trustees and of the later Official Board (Trustees and Stewards) of the church.

Methodism in America had its start at the home of Philip Embury in New York City in 1766 and was established in the first Methodist

Chapel, the site for which was secured in 1786 on John Street in that city. This religious teaching soon spread thence over "circuits" in many directions.

In 1800 the Reverend John Wilson, a preacher on the Jamaica Circuit, arrived one Sabbath morning in Hempstead and, taking his place on a wagon under a large willow tree near the *Episcopal Church,* he began to sing, and then preached to the people who had assembled. This was the *first sermon* in Hempstead by a Methodist preacher of which we have any record.

The next recorded sermon is said to have been delivered in 1812 in the house of Stephen Carman Bedell at the northwest corner of Jackson and Main Streets (opposite the present site of the First Baptist Church). In that house the *first Methodist Class* was formed in 1815, consisting of Stephen Carman Bedell and Hannah Bedell, his wife, Richard Carman and Ann Carman, his wife, and James Cooper and Mary Cooper, his wife. Richard Carman was appointed leader of the Hempstead Class, and meetings were held in his home.

This incident serves as a striking example of that religious freedom which was guaranteed by the first amendment to our constitution in the early days when it must have required great moral courage to change from a time-honored religious order to a brand new one.

Stephen Carman Bedell was baptized September 8, 1791, in St. George's Episcopal Church, and was the oldest child of Abraham Bedell, charter member and first Treasurer of Morton Lodge. Richard Carman and his wife Ann were married January 1, 1807, in St. George's Church. Richard was a son of Thomas Carman, another charter member of our lodge. Both Abraham Bedell and Thomas Carman were married in and remained members of St. George's.

And so, although neither Stephen Carman Bedell nor Richard Carman was a member of our lodge, we take pride in the fact that these *founders* of the Methodist Church were of Mortonite stock, and in the further fact that their progeny later contributed to the membership of both the Methodist Church and Morton Lodge.

Our elation is further heightened by the steadfast mutuality of interest in this church and in our lodge, which still persists among considerable segments of both institutions, as the record shows.

In 1816 the private homes became inadequate for congregations and the Cornaga house, at Front and Franklin Streets, was hired and fitted up as a place of worship. But in 1817 additional room was again necessary, so that an old schoolhouse was purchased and moved to an open lot near Horse Brook, a little to the south of St. George's Episcopal Church. This building was equipped with a pulpit and seats for the accommodation of the growing congregation.

In 1820 the *present site* at the northeast corner of Front and Washington Streets was purchased and a church built at a total cost of $1500. The new building was dedicated on December 31, 1822. A five-man Board of Trustees was at once chosen, including Stephen Hicks Skidmore (granduncle of our R.˙.W.˙.T. Alden Skidmore), Richard Carman and Stephen Carman Bedell. In 1830 the first Sunday-school was organized, with an average of 37 pupils attended by 12 teachers, with Stephen Carman Snedeker as its Superintendent. In 1834 a parsonage was erected on the lot adjoining the church.

By 1837 the Methodist movement had spread so fast in the Town of Hempstead that this Church was set apart as a Central Station for the communities of Trimming Square (now Munson), Bethel (formerly Sodom, now Baldwin), Raynortown (now Freeport), and East Meadow. Among the five men chosen as the first Board of Stewards for this purpose we find Benjamin F. Rushmore (1859, Secretary 1862–1863, Warden 1864–1865), Christian Snedeker, Isaac Snedeker, and Smith Skidmore.

It is of abiding interest to both church and lodge to note here the following biographical connections: (1) that Christian Snedeker and Isaac Snedeker were, respectively, the great-great-grandfather and the great-great-granduncle of Brother Daniel C. Snedeker (1912), who is at present a member of the Board of Trustees, Board of Stewards, and the Building Committee of this church; and (2) that Smith Skidmore was the grandfather of R.˙.W.˙.T. Alden Skidmore, present Secretary of Morton Lodge.

In 1854 the church (of 1822) and parsonage (of 1834) were sold at auction and moved to a near-by location by the purchaser. That year the present church was built on the present site at a cost of $15,000, and was dedicated on June 30, 1855. In the following year the present parsonage was built on a new and separate site on the west side of Washington Street, now known as No. 71. In 1857 the Hempstead Church took its place as an independent station, with a congregation of 190 members.

Following the leadership of Rushmore and others, a long line of Mortonites became active in this church, as we shall see later.

In 1866–1867 the Reverend Daniel O. Ferris (1867) was Pastor of the church. In the first year of his pastorate the Centenary of American Methodism was observed, and as its memorial offering the church planned to raise $10,000 to be devoted to the erection of a new Sunday-school building, to reduction of church indebtedness, and also a gift to Wesleyan University.

The Sunday-school building was erected at a cost of $7,000, and dedicated July 19, 1868. In 1893 the school again had outgrown its quarters, so that it became necessary to unite the school building and the church edifice. The interior of both church and school was completely remodeled and refurnished, and the pulpit was moved to the south end of the auditorium, and the consummation of the plan was celebrated by dedicatory services on December 22, 1895.

In about 1912 a further addition was built to accommodate the Primary Department and a modern kitchen for social purposes. In 1926 copious plans were suggested for a comprehensive housing of "every organization of the Church." This program, however, became thereafter indefinitely postponed by reason of the subsequent national economic depression and World War II.

Returning to the early activities of this church, we find with sincere satisfaction that on April 28, 1865, Phillip J. A. Harper (1860, Treasurer 1865–1889) was elected Trustee of this church, and on May 22, 1872, President of its Board of Trustees, which office he held until 1896. The record shows that he was as indefatigable in activity for his church as for his lodge, and as generous in material support of the one as of the other.

The next available records of the church disclose that on April 12, 1882, there served as Trustees, with Brother Harper, John Nix (1867), Benjamin A. Haff (1864 M 1872–1873), Lorenzo Abrams (1870), Walter N. DeNyse (1892 M 1901), and George W.

Adams (1892). Of these, Brother Abrams served to 1891, Brother Adams to 1902, and Brother Haff to 1906.

Only partial records are available prior to 1882, and the records for many years thereafter are equally incomplete. They consist of minutes of the Board of Trustees prior to 1920, and beginning with that year consist of minutes of the "Official Board" composed of the Trustees and the Stewards. However, the following extracts from those minutes disclose a continuous ardor of Mortonites in Methodism, in fair chronological order of their services in the church. (The abbreviation Tr. is for Trustee; the abbreviation OB is for member of Official Board, which also, for some periods, denotes service as either Trustee or Steward, or both):

Richard Ingraham (1909) Tr. 1890–1893; James E. Pearson (1884) Tr. 1896– ; George W. Terry (1885, Secretary 1894–1910) Tr. 1902– , Secretary of Church 1902– ; Charles E. Patterson (1897) Tr. 1913–1935, Treasurer of Church 1913–1935; Arthur W. Peace (1922) Tr. 1917–1926, OB 1923–1926, Secretary of Church 1923–1926; W. Herbert Eaton (1911, Master 1922, D.D.G.M. 1923) Secretary of Church 1918–1919; Albert H. Berg (1909) OB 1920–1926; Edward T. Berg (1909) Tr. 1920–1947; Fred D. Baldwin (1923) Tr. 1920–1947, Secretary of Church 1920–1947; George C. Sherwood (1920) Tr. 1920–1932, OB 1932–1935; Edwin C. Pettit (1905) OB 1921–1935; Delbert R. Golder (1923) OB 1923– ; Harry L. Bretz (1912) OB 1925– ; Emil A. Abrams (1942) OB 1926–1935; Frederick P. J. Clark (1903) OB 1928–1935; George W. Corrie (1929) OB 1928–1947; Paul E. Landon (1933) Tr. 1932–1946; Gustave E. Oman (1930) OB 1932– ; William J. McBurnie (1933) OB 1942–1946, Tr. 1946– ; Ernest D. Perkins (1935) OB 1942–1944; Edwin S. Gutberlet (1936) OB 1942–1945; John E. Oman (1927) OB 1942–1946, Tr. 1946– ; and George W. Corrie (1929) Tr. 1946– .

During Morton's celebration year, 1947, the following Mortonites held active office in the Methodist Church, as *Trustees* and *Stewards:* Fred D. Baldwin, Edward T. Berg, Daniel C. Snedeker, John E. Oman, Ernest A. Ashdown and William J. McBurnie, George W. Corrie, Robert P. Heurich, Ernest D. Perkins, and Wallace S. Field.

The following Pastors were members of our lodge: Daniel O.

Ferris (1867) 1866–1867, Arthur A. Bouton (1925) 1923–1925, and Norman W. Twiddy (1933) 1933–1938.

(4) THE CATHEDRAL OF THE INCARNATION

This church was incorporated by a special act of the state legislature cited as Chapter 263 of the Laws of 1877 (p. 274) passed on May 10, 1877. It was constituted as a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, in the Diocese of Long Island.

Its history springs from the beginnings of the beautiful community of Garden City, which was founded as a residential suburb in 1869 by Alexander Turney Stewart, a potential merchant of New York City. Our story of this church, which was founded a few years later by his widow, and in which several Mortonites have been active, would be incomplete without a short account of Stewart's biography.

He was born near Belfast, Ireland, on October 12, 1803, of Scotch parentage. He attended Trinity College in Dublin, studying for the ministry, but before graduating emigrated to America in 1823. In 1825 he established a dry-goods business in New York City. By 1848 his store at Broadway and Chambers Street was the largest of its kind in the world. In 1862 he removed his business further north on Broadway, occupying the block from 9th to 10th Streets. It was later purchased and operated by John Wanamaker, by whose name it is still identified under successor ownership.

On September 13, 1869, Stewart purchased from the old Town of Hempstead, then a part of Queens County, a tract of meadow land containing upward of 7,000 acres extending approximately (by today's landmarks) from Floral Park on the west to the Salisbury golf park on the east, and from the Long Island Rail Road (Mineola Line) and Old Country Road on the north, to the present southerly boundary line of the Village of Garden City, as that line may be now roughly projected east and west. The purchase price was $55 per acre.

He built his first villa on the southwest corner of Rockaway Avenue and First Street (where it still stands remodeled). Later he built a second villa at what is now the site of the Garden

City Hotel, with stables at what is now the site of the Garden City Village Hall. Physical parts of this villa and its stables are yet in evidence as nuclear parts of both the Hotel and the Hall.

Stewart died on April 10, 1876, in his town house at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, New York City, and was buried in the churchyard of the Protestant Episcopal St. Mark's Church-in-the-Bouwerie, at Second Avenue and Tenth Street.

In early 1877 his widow, Cornelia M. Stewart, began the erection of the Cathedral as "an enduring memorial to my dear deceased husband." The cornerstone was laid in 1877. In the meantime, the remains of Mr. Stewart were, on November 7, 1878, stolen from the Bouwerie burial plot, but were soon recovered and deposited in the mausoleum of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, prior to its dedication in 1881.

The writer has had access to only partial records of the secular constituency of this church. There is evidence that noted Masons of various lodges were active in both its early corporate and congregational constituencies.

Our definite information of Mortonite participation in the Cathedral remains scant. George L. Hubbell (1905) became a member of its congregation in the early 1890's. Hale and hearty today, he remains one of its few survivors. When the Vestry Committee was organized in about 1923 by the Cathedral Chapter, he became active as Vestryman.

Active in the present Vestry Committee of the Cathedral we find Brothers George L. Hubbell (Morton 1905, Garden City Lodge 1927), LeRoy J. Weed (Morton 1911, Garden City Lodge 1927), George H. Hauser (1919), and W∴Claude G. Williams (1919 M 1926).

(5) THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HEMPSTEAD

According to a history of this church, written in 1938 by Mrs. Richard Bowen of Hempstead, its first congregation was organized in January 1883 by a group of sixteen persons who met in the old Liberty Hall, then located on the south side of Front Street, opposite St. George's Episcopal Church. Shortly thereafter it moved "to a hall two flights up over P. A. Carman's Hardware

Store on Main Street about where Kresge's store is at present," but soon returned to Liberty Hall.

In 1885 the congregation purchased a site for a church on the northeast corner of Jackson and Main Streets, where the cornerstone was laid on October 23, 1888, by Deacon E. D. Skinner, M.D. (1897). While the building was in course of construction "baptisms were held in Lowden's Pond on the northeast corner of Fulton and Clinton Streets." The church was completed in June 1889 and is today in active use by the present Baptist congregation.

But "a parsonage was needed and to raise money for this, such great men of a past generation as Drs. Cadman, Hillis, and McArthur came here to speak. A fine site on Hilton Avenue near Fulton was purchased and a parsonage erected and paid for by 1900." [Editor's note: One of these "great men" was R∴W∴ Samuel Parkes Cadman, Grand Chaplain 1908, famous Brooklyn Congregationalist minister].

Among the partial records of this church, available to the writer, we find among its past Trustees H. Willard Griffiths (1904) and Edwin C. Hinkle (1918). Among its present Deacons is Walter A. Brown (1933).

(6) THE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY

The first congregation of this church was conceived in the summer of 1896. It took formal shape at a meeting of German-American Lutherans held, according to its first recorded minutes, on January 7, 1897, in the King's Daughters Hall, a two-story frame house on the west side of Main Street, where now stands the Second National Bank and Trust Company of Hempstead. A month later, on February 7, 1897, this church was factually organized, a constitution was adopted, and a Church Council, headed by J. Fred Semke, was elected.

From this incident stems the interest of Mortonites in the Lutheran Church of the Epiphany.

In October 1897 the church bought a fifty-foot lot on the north side of Jerusalem Avenue, east of Henry Street. This was later deemed unsuitable and was sold at cost. In August 1898, a plot of 100 x 120 at the southwest corner of Orchard and Franklin Streets was bought, and upon it was laid, on October 23, 1898, the cornerstone of the *first* congregationally owned Church of the Epiphany. It was completed at a cost of $3,050 and was dedicated on January 29, 1899.

The membership of the congregation thereafter increased at an encouraging rate, and an eight-room parsonage was added in 1903 at a cost of $2,300, built by Carl Mirschel, an early member of the congregation. In 1909 a school also was added, built by Carl Mirschel, and was dedicated on June 27 of that year.

The present pastor, Dr. Walter M. Ruccius, was called to the pulpit of this church on November 16, 1924. The membership of both church and school grew so greatly that larger quarters were needed.

In the fall of 1926 a plot of approximately 20,000 square feet was purchased at the southwest corner of Fulton Avenue and High Street for $38,000. The site at Franklin and Orchard Streets was sold for $40,000, and the buildings were moved to the new location, where the church was rededicated on May 15, 1927.

At this site the congregation continued to grow at an increasing pace. In 1930 the United States government desired it for a new post office and purchased it for $140,000. The Lutheran congregation thereupon purchased its present site on Fulton Avenue, between Hilbert and Mead Streets for $45,000. A splendid group of stone buildings—church, parish house and parsonage—were erected, costing, together with fine furnishing and a magnificent organ, the sum of $170,000. The cost of both land and buildings was then comparatively low, and the present aggregate value is, of course, much higher. The cornerstone was laid on July 19, 1931, and the new church dedicated on June 5, 1932. In 1947 only $14,000 of the total cost remained to be paid. This group of edifices, constructed in the English perpendicular Gothic pattern, constitutes a modern architectural landmark in Hempstead.

The governing secular body is the Church Council, which from time to time is constituted by the Deacons and the Trustees of the church, with the incumbent Pastor as its constitutional President. An official list of members of the Council has been kept from 1929 to date. On it we find many Mortonites, each of whom served active terms in its deliberations and executive functions. These are in periodical order of service: Oscar Hoffman (1923), Harold Bischoff (1933), John E. Williams (1920), Walter Konther (1934), John W. Sandstedt (1936), Theodore F. Gloisten (1927), Richard W. Semke (1928), Herbert Mirschel (1946), and Henry H. Angelbeck (1945).

The Church of the Epiphany celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1947, when Morton Lodge celebrated its 150th. In that year, we find Brothers Gloisten and Semke active in the Church Council and Brother Mirschel in its Home Missions Committee.

Most interesting, however, is the abiding family communion through which the Semke and Mirschel groups helped to bring both church and lodge to recognize a common field of interest. The Freemasons Richard W. Semke and Herbert Mirschel continued that activity in the Lutheran Church of the Epiphany which their fathers, J. Fred Semke and Carl Mirschel, had blazed as family tradition.

(7) TEMPLE BETH ISRAEL OF HEMPSTEAD

At the turn of the century the Jewish community in this village consisted of a small group of storekeepers. Among them was Louis Cohen (1889), who in 1893 erected the three-story "Cohen Building" (still intact at 40 Main Street), the top floor of which was laid out for and leased to Morton Lodge for its meeting place from that year to the time in 1911, when Morton Temple was dedicated.

This group was soon joined by Dr. Adolph D. Rosenthal (1902), who in 1901 made the first attempt to organize it into a Hebrew religious congregation. This first meeting was held in 1901 at Rockville Centre, but this and later efforts failed for lack of a "minyan" (the quorum necessary for religious services). In 1908 the first minyan was assembled at Hempstead, and a Charter was secured from New York City for celebration of the High Holy Day services. This first congregation included Louis Sacks (1920).

Thereafter the congregation met from time to time at the old Liberty Hall, Louis Cohen's store, Odd Fellow's Hall, and the Utawanna Hall. A Sunday school was started in 1910. In the meantime the Jewish community was growing and in 1912 a movement for a permanent synagogue got under way.

As a result, the Hempstead Hebrew Congregation was incorporated in 1914, and the present Center Street site for a synagogue was purchased. The first corporate president was Bro. Louis Cohen. Mrs. Louis Cohen was the first president of the congregational sisterhood.

The cornerstone for this synagogue was laid in 1919. It was dedicated in 1922 as Temple Beth Israel. The congregation has since grown steadily and now has a membership of about 400. Having outgrown its present facilities, the Beth Israel congregation purchased recently a new site with a frontage of 200 feet on the south side of Fulton Avenue, between Bell Street and St. Paul's Road, part of the property extending south to Orchard Street.

The members of Temple Beth Israel claim theirs to be the *first* Hebrew Congregation organized in Nassau County. Dr. Morris Rodin (1919) is a member of its present Board of Trustees.

(8) FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

This Christian Science Church at Hempstead was instituted on May 29, 1910. Its present edifice at the northeast corner of Fulton Avenue and Hilton Street was first used for services after its completion on April 4, 1926.

It is a constitutional rule of Christian Science that its churches may not be dedicated until the cost of their construction has been paid in full. As this First Church at Hempstead was in part financed by a mortgage loan, it was dedicated on March 24, 1940, when the loan became fully paid.

Although it is morally certain that many Mortonites have from time to time been members of its congregation, yet official reserve of church policy has permitted us to discover but one member of our lodge who has participated in the spiritual and secular leadership of this church. He is W.˙.Jules L. Richon (1922 M 1927). Brother Richon has participated in all secular activities of the congregation from 1920 to the present time and served as its Reader through 1935–1937.

(9) THE GREEK ORTHODOX COMMUNITY OF NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES

This religious entity was incorporated on June 19, 1945, under the Religious Corporations Law of this state. Among its charter members were four of our brothers, who continue as members of the Community's Board of Trustees, and hold corporate office as follows: Georges Stratigos (1932), President; Soter S. Harbolis (1945), Treasurer; Nick P. Barbatsuli (1945), Secretary; and John D. Papadopoulos (1945), Trustee.

During the year of our Sesquicentennial Celebration, this religious Community purchased a site for a church in our Village, which has a frontage of 200 feet on the west side of Greenwich Street, between Harriman and Eldridge Avenues, and a depth of 170 feet. We are informed that the Board of Trustees are collaborating with its architects for the construction on that site of a cathedral edifice at an approximate cost of $100,000.

XIV

Mortonites in Scientific and Civic Achievement 1806–1947

Medicine–Law–Dentistry–General distinguished service

During a period of 140 years, members of Morton Lodge have taken an active part in the establishment and development of professional societies to improve and co-ordinate the practical application of the sciences of medicine, surgery, law, dentistry, and dental surgery.

THE PROFESSION OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

On October 1, 1806, the *Queens County Medical Society* was organized under a state law passed in that year. Its earliest available roster of members, 1853, "contains names which were well known household names in many homes." Among them are two of interest to us: Dr. Morris M. Rogers (1817), and Dr. Augustus R. Griffin, not a member of our lodge, but who was father of Counselor Augustus R. Griffin (charter member of the Queens County Bar Association), member of Morton in 1859 and its Master in 1863. Close to that early period we also find Dr. C. G. J. Finn (1890), who served as the Medical Society's Secretary in 1879–1887, as Vice President in 1888 and 1890 and as President in 1891–1893.

In 1899, when the new Nassau County was carved out of Queens, the name was changed to *Queens-Nassau Medical Society*. Among its officers we find the following Mortonites: 1902, President Dr. Louis N. Lanehart (1893); 1904, President Dr. Frank T. Delano (1895); and 1912, President Dr. Harry M. Warner (1899 M 1905).

On January 6, 1921, the Nassau County segment of the old society became incorporated as *The Medical Society of the County of Nassau.* Among the seven signers of the new charter were three Mortonites: Dr. Harry M. Warner, Dr. Howard M. Phipps, and Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn. Among the Presidents of this Nassau successor society Mortonites served as follows: 1923, Dr. Benjamin W. Seaman (1924 M 1929); 1925, Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn (1908); 1929, Dr. Roy D. Grimmer, Sr. (1915); 1935, Dr. Howard M. Phipps (1912); and 1937, Dr. Henry B. Smith (1925).

Under the leadership of R.·.W.·.Harry M. Warner, a group of doctors in the medical and dental professions (without regard to sectarian or fraternal affiliations) established in 1922 a *Hempstead Center* for medical and dental services at the southeast corner of Fulton Avenue and North Franklin Street (the present site of the Fisher-Beer store). That establishment soon proved inadequate to meet the growing public demand, and the same alliance, again under the leadership of R.·.W.·.Bro. Warner, in 1928 erected a new six-story center, with added facilities, known as the *Professional Building* on Fulton Avenue, Hempstead. Other members of Morton Lodge in that alliance were: Henry B. Smith, M.D. (1925), W.·.Benjamin W. Seaman, M.D. (1924 M 1929), Howard M. Phipps, M.D. (1912), Roy D. Grimmer, Sr., M.D. (1915), W.·. Smith A. Combes, M.D. (1929 M 1940), W.·.Francis P. Hamlet, D.D.S. (1904 M 1909), Ernest C. Dahlman, D.D.S. (1925), Carl A. Hettesheimer, M.D. (1927), and Algernon S. Warinner, M.D. (1926).

THE PROFESSION OF LAW

The interest of Mortonites in the organized profession of law on Long Island is equally historic. On July 19, 1876, thirty lawyers from many parts of the Island met at the *original* Garden City Hotel and founded the Queens County Bar Association. Three active members of Morton Lodge were among the founders: Benjamin W. Downing (1864), W.·.Augustus R. Griffin (1859 M 1863), and R.·.W.·.Robert Seabury (1886 M 1890).

The time and place of that meeting is worth noting as of epochal interest not only to the Bar Association and the Village of Garden City, but also to Morton Lodge. Alexander Turney Stewart, who had founded the residential suburb of Garden City, died in New York City in the spring of 1876, only a few months before the first meeting of this bar association. The Hotel of 1876 is said to have been a transformation of Mr. Stewart's country villa. That early Hotel was badly destroyed by fire in 1900, but was restored and today remains as a nuclear part of the modern establishment we now know as the Garden City Hotel.

In it many Masonic fetes and celebrations have since taken place. Indeed, at this historic spot, where famed members of Morton Lodge 71 years ago hailed the birth of the first Bar Association of Queens County, the present membership of Morton Lodge also celebrated with a Dinner-Dance its 150th birthday.

The incorporation of the *Queens County Bar Association* was effected on October 15, 1877, Brothers Downing, Griffin, and Seabury being among the incorporators. Considering the numerical membership of the Association, periodically scant from that date on to the formation of Nassau County on January 1, 1899, we find a comparatively good number of other Mortonites in its active proceedings: 1881, Robert A. Davison (1878, Master 1882–1883, District Deputy Grand Master 1884, and Centennial Master 1897); 1879, George Wallace (1879); 1879, Samuel DeMott (1859); 1882, Van Wyck Hewlett (1883); 1884, Joseph R. Huntting (1890); 1885, James S. Allen (1897); 1895, Charles A. S. Van Nostrand (1890); 1896, George W. Davison (1898); 1896, William A. Onderdonk (1883); 1896, Francis B. Taylor (1905).

Most of them served on important committees and several held major offices as follows: Brother Downing as Director in 1881 and as President in 1885, Brother Allen as Secretary in 1885, and Brother Hewlett as Vice President in 1891.

Of interest to us is the high tribute paid by the Association to Brother Downing upon his death. At a special meeting held on December 4, 1894, at the County Court House in Long Island City, he was eulogized as "one of the originators of the Association."

A memorial resolution was adopted, from which we quote the following passage, gratifying to our fraternal creed: "*Resolved*, That in the death of the Hon. Benjamin W. Downing, the Bar of Queens County, and the profession generally, mourn the loss of one, who was always *courteous in his profession*, who was *ever* *ready with heart and hand to help his fellow members at the bar;* who, by his integrity and uprightness of professional character, was at the same time a wise and judicious counsellor, and an eloquent and painstaking advocate. *To the poor and needy, he was ever generous, even to a fault. To the cry of the distressed he ever lent a sympathizing ear, and to call of duty he was always ready to respond.*"

The establishment of Nassau County as a new integral political division of our state on January 1, 1899, led to the autonomous formation of the *Bar Association of Nassau County, N. Y., Inc.*, on February 24, 1899. Among its charter members were two Mortonites: Judge James S. Allen (1897) and Eugene W. Denton (1901). Among its Presidents we find other Mortonites as follows: 1905, Robert Seabury, Charter Member of the Queens County Bar Association, first County Judge of Nassau County (1886, Master 1890, Grand Steward 1906); 1915, Lewis J. Smith, County Judge and Justice of the Supreme Court (1908); 1918, Henry L. Maxon (1908); 1933, James N. Gehrig (1912); 1935, Eugene W. Denton (1901); 1937 and 1938, George B. Serenbetz (1932).

THE PROFESSION OF DENTAL SURGERY

In this field we find other Mortonites in leading parts. "The New York State Dental Society" was organized in 1893 under Section 161 of the Public Health Law of 1893. Pursuant to that law, also, "The Second District Dental Society" (comprising all Long Island) was organized in 1893. Finally, in 1927, *The Nassau County Dental Society* was formed as a local chapter of the district organization.

Among the charter members of the Nassau chapter were four members of Morton Lodge: W.˙.Francis P. Hamlet, and Brothers Adolph D. Rosenthal, Morris Rodin, and Clarence Cohen.

It is delightful to note that Brother Hamlet was hailed by his professional fellows as a scientific scholar and a leading figure in the dental profession of his day. On November 21, 1932, when he was elected honorary member of the Nassau County Chapter, he read a learned paper covering his professional experience for a period of more than 50 years. We quote comment of Dr. Frank Entwistle, Editor, as it appears in the *Bulletin* of the chapter under that date:

Fifty-four years of unflagging, unstinted service to his profession and to his fellow men. What make of man is this to whom the advancing years have brought no weariness, no loss of zeal? What is his background? And what his record of service?

Dr. Hamlet is a native of Long Island; he was born in Hempstead and has lived there all his life. In 1878 he commenced the study of dentistry; and, following the custom of that day, he entered the office of Dr. Eleazor Parmly Brown in New York. Dr. Brown was one of the great men of dentistry of that time; and the roll-call of the men who helped to form Dr. Hamlet's early ideas and ideals is a page from the giants of the past.

Later Dr. Hamlet entered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery and received his degree in 1884. He was an outstanding student in college; and upon graduation was awarded first prize for plastic work and mechanical dentistry. Also, to show that his talents were not entirely technical, he was awarded another first prize for an essay on artistic mechanical dentistry. The essay was later reprinted in the British Journal of Dental Science. Truly a mark of distinction for one so young in the profession.

In 1884 he returned to Hempstead, then a village of 2500 people, and commenced practice. It is interesting to note that Dr. Adolph Rosenthal, upon whom we were also proud to confer honorary membership in our society, preceded him by one year.

In 1884 the responsibility for the care of the dental ills of the community rested upon very few shoulders; but notwithstanding the great amount of work entrusted to him, Dr. Hamlet was active in the State Society. He joined the Second District Society, and gave considerable of his time to attending its meetings and furthering its work.

In 1902, after being Vice-President for three years, he was elected President of the Second District Society; and was re-elected in 1903. He is the only out-of-town man upon whom that honor has been conferred. Later he served for two years as chairman of the Committee on Practice of the State Society.

Dentistry is fortunate that men of Dr. Hamlet's quiet and lovable character are still to be found in it; and we are more than fortunate in having him with us.

May the sunshine of life smile upon him for many more years to come.

Dr. Adolph D. Rosenthal (1902), who is mentioned above as an honorary member of the Nassau chapter, was born 1855 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was for many years an active member of the Second District Dental Society. He was also an active member of our lodge for 31 years and was honored with life-membership in 1932. Brother Rosenthal passed away on May 16, 1933, at the mature age of 78 years.

Dr. Morris Rodin (1919), an active member of the Second District Dental Society, served as Vice President of the Nassau County Dental Society in 1930–1931, as its President in 1932, has since then served on many of its important committees, and today continues to take an active interest in its professional proceedings.

Dr. Clarence Cohen (1918), also member of the Second District Dental Society, later served on various committees of the Nassau County chapter and remains alert in its welfare.

If such has been the measure of Mortonite participation *alone* in these scientific societies, one may visualize what *total* contribution by Masons of *all* the 20 lodges of Nassau County has helped to develop its present high standards of practice and of ethics.

MORTONITES CITED FOR GENERAL CIVIC ACHIEVEMENT

A decade ago the *Nassau Daily Review-Star* requested a number of eminent citizens of Nassau County to compose a non-sectarian, non-partisan Committee, for the purpose of selecting *annually* a Citizen of Nassau County for citation as *outstanding in distinguished civic achievement*, and offered to publicly memorialize such distinction by the award of a gold medallion specially designed for such annual events.

Noting the year-by-year awards of that citation, we are gratified to find that several brothers, members of various lodges, have been recognized for civic distinction. We are, of course, proud of the fact that *two* of these citations were awarded to members of Morton Lodge. In 1938, the honor went to W.·.Bro. Benjamin W. Seaman, M.D., in recognition of his services in the planning and establishment of Meadowbrook Hospital. In May 1948, the award was made to Brother George H. Hauser (1919) for distinguished services rendered in the fields of industry, education and culture.

XV

Boy Scouts of America in Nassau County

Activities of Mortonites in that movement 1915–1947

Morton Lodge is proud of the part which many of its members have had in the active development of the Boy Scouts of America movement in Nassau County. This national movement for service to the youth of America was originated by a group of outstanding citizens in 1910, when it was incorporated as a totally non-sectarian private enterprise. In recognition of its far-reaching effects for national good, Congress chartered it in 1916. The National Corporation operates through a National Council consisting of some 3100 representatives from local councils all over the country. The President of the United States serves as honorary president of the national body corporate. Its policies and program are put into working operation by local councils, which are chartered by the National Council.

Before the Congressional Charter of 1916, considerable pioneer work was accomplished in Nassau County in furtherance of the Boy Scouts of America movement. Many Masonic groups and individuals participated in that early work. Among them we find W∴Charles P. Pray (1901 M 1908), who was one of the 1915 organizers of Troop No. 1 of St. George's Episcopal Church at Hempstead. It was the first scout troop established in the original Hempstead District, has since been renumbered, but remains the oldest Troop of the present Central District. With Brother Pray in that early endeavor were Otis S. Powell (1918) as Scoutmaster, William S. Johnson (1919) as Assistant Scoutmaster, and W∴

Claude G. Williams (1919 M 1926) as Assistant Scoutmaster and later as Scoutmaster.

But credit for the early start of the Nassau County Council, under the Congressional Charter, goes to R.˙.W.˙.F. Howard Covey (Paumonok Lodge 1920, Master 1926, D.D.G.M. 1928–1929), who procured the active interest in it of former President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt (Matinecock Lodge 1901). Since then Brother Covey has continuously served as Scout Executive of the Nassau Council.

The large number of executive personnel under R.˙.W.˙.Bro. Covey's leadership has included many Masons of this jurisdiction, among them several brothers of Morton Lodge. W.˙.Bro. Pray continued active in the Hempstead District Committee until 1938, and served as Merit Badge Counselor to the Hempstead District troops to the time of his death in 1944. W.˙.Bro. Williams remained active in the Hempstead District Committee, and served as a member of that Committee until the formation of Garden City Troop 55 in 1945, which he still serves as both Committeeman and Institutional Representative. At present W.˙.Bro. Williams is also a member of the Nassau County Council.

R.˙.W.˙.W. Herbert Eaton of Morton Lodge served as member of the Hempstead District Committee 1916–1920, as member of the Executive Board of the Nassau County Council 1926–1931, and as Treasurer of the Council 1923–1930. R.˙.W.˙. C. Arthur Sambleson of St. John's Lodge No. 1 (honorary member of Morton Lodge) served as member of the Hempstead District Committee 1923–1930, and for many years as its Chairman and Treasurer. He served also as member of the Executive Board of the Nassau County Council 1924–1925.

R.˙.W.˙.George O. Linkletter (Morton 1904, charter member 1906 of Paumonok 855, D.D.G.M. 1914–1915) was one of the pioneers in scout work in Manhasset. He served as Captain of the Fund Raising Committee for Manhasset 1917–1918, as Vice President of Nassau County Council 1919–1920, was elected Chairman of its Finance Committee January 13, 1920, Chairman of its Court of Honor March 19, 1920, member of its Finance Ways and Means Committee December 3, 1920, and again served as member of the Council 1925–1926. He also served as Chairman of the Manhasset

Troop Committee 1919–1920, continued as a member of that Committee in 1921, and again served as its Chairman 1924–1925.

W∴William J. Franklin served as member of the Hempstead District Committee 1930–1933, as Scoutmaster 1933–1934, and as Chairman of that Committee 1934–1938.

W∴Herbert P. Buerger has rendered outstanding service in the Boy Scout movement in Nassau County. In 1932–1943 he served as member of the Hempstead District Committee, as its Chairman 1934–1936, as its Degree Master 1938–1939, and again as its Chairman 1943–1945. In 1942–1943 Brother Buerger was entrusted with the task of setting up Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Inwood, Far Rockaway, Valley Stream and Lynbrook as a separate Southwest District. That accomplished, he served first as Vice Chairman, and from Sept. 8, 1944 to Dec. 31, 1944, as Chairman of the new district.

Old Hempstead District now became the "Central District", including the Villages of Hempstead, Garden City, Mineola and Farmingdale, and the areas known as West, South and East Hempstead, Uniondale and East Meadow. Brother Buerger has served as Chairman of the Central District since Dec. 31, 1944. In the Nassau County Council he also served on its Camping Committee and in its Purchasing Department 1937–1938; as member-at-large since 1937 and as member of its Executive Board since 1939 to date.

Bro. Morris Rodin (1919) has also actively served the Boy Scout cause in this jurisdiction. From October 31, 1924 to October 31, 1946, he served as member of both the Hempstead District Committee and of the Central Committee. He served in 1935–1939 as member of the Nassau County Council, and also as Treasurer of the then Hempstead District Committee of Boy Scouts.

Many other members of Morton Lodge served actively in local committees for this American youth service, but we regret that, for want of more information, we are unable to identify them for the present record.

XVI

Related Masonic Activities in Morton Temple 1911–1947

Nassau Commandery No. 73, K.T.–Morton Chapter No. 718, O.E.S.–Signet Chapter No. 323, R.A.M.–Hempstead Chapter No. 864, O. De M.–West Hempstead Assembly No. 11, O.R.G.

IT IS ALTOGETHER NATURAL that the vitality of Morton's membership in the early part of this century, with the ample and modern Templar facilities at its disposal, would in due time support various other state-wide activities allied with the Masonic fraternity. This extension of interest remains evidenced by several such related entities, all born in Morton Temple, but largely supported also by brothers from many other lodges in this and neighboring Masonic districts.

NASSAU COMMANDERY NO. 73, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Its first conclave was held under dispensation on September 12, 1919, in Morton Temple. It was there constituted on September 30, 1920, and with increasing success continues to hold its stated conclaves in our Temple. Of its 122 charter members, 59 were members of Morton Lodge. Accordingly, a majority origination came from other lodges. Many of our members have served important offices of the Commandery. Of its 1947 officers, the following are members of Morton Lodge: Em. Sir Howard W. Wolff, *Commander;* Sir Arthur W. Grahame, *Generalissimo;* Sir John A. Midgette, *Junior Warden;* Sir Jesse W. Cann, *Prelate;* Sir Frank A. Smith, *Associate Prelate;* Sir Alfred Petersen, *Sword Bearer;*

Sir Vernon A. Williams, *Guard;* Sir Anthony Bartovics, *Guard;* and Em. Sir John J. Jenkins, Em. Sir Alfred E. Van Wickler, and Sir T. Alden Skidmore, *Trustees.*

MORTON CHAPTER NO. 718, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

Its first meeting was held under dispensation on July 18, 1922, in Morton Temple. It was constituted under permanent charter on October 12, 1922, and today continues to hold its stated meetings in our Temple. The Grand Constitution of the Order of the Eastern Star limits membership in its Chapters to certain close relationships to a Master Mason in good standing. Also, the Matron-elect may nominate any Master Mason in good standing for election as Patron, whose functions are merely advisory in Chapter proceedings.

Of the 20 listed officers of the Chapter for 1947, most—with but three exceptions—are related to a present or deceased member of our lodge. For instance, *Wor. Matron* Elsa C. Shoemaker is a daughter of Past Wor. Elsa A. Shoemaker and Bro. Richard Shoemaker, Jr. (1921); *Wor. Patron* Daniel C. Kilian is a member of our lodge (1942); *Associate Matron* Isabelle W. Kilian is the wife of Bro. Daniel C. Kilian; *Secretary* Lillian M. Cooper is the wife of Bro. Herbert E. Cooper (1921); R. Wor. Sarah M. Cochrane, *Treasurer,* is the widow of Bro. J. Huston Cochrane, past honorary member of Morton Lodge. Other officers similarly related to a member of Morton Lodge are Sisters Winifred Menz, *Marshal,* Christina E. Sayenga, *Musician,* Bera J. Wolff, *Color Bearer,* Viola A. Southwood, *Esther,* and Margaret L. Petersen, *Martha.*

We congratulate Morton Chapter upon its 25th anniversary which was celebrated on October 21, 1947.

SIGNET CHAPTER NO. 323, ROYAL ARCH MASONS

This body met under dispensation in Morton Temple on February 28, 1923, was constituted by permanent Charter dated March 26, 1924, and continues its convocations with prosperity in its original quarters. It started with the unusually large charter membership of 153 Master Masons, of which 113 were of Morton Lodge.

The record of Signet Chapter indicates that brothers of our lodge have had a lively interest in its welfare, with an equally lively support of members from other lodges in this Masonic district. Of its 24 High Priests to date, 13 were members of Morton Lodge. Among the 1947 officers we find E.˙.Frank A. Smith as *High Priest,* Companion Howard Wolff as *King,* Companion George L. Romig as *Chaplain,* Companion Rev. Frank M. Kerr as *Associate Chaplain,* and Companions Henry W. Cowlishaw, Arthur W. V. Grahame, Walter C. Irwin, Harold L. Whittemore, and Jesse W. Cann *in line offices.*

HEMPSTEAD CHAPTER NO. 864, ORDER OF DE MOLAY

This chapter was organized in Morton Temple October 18, 1924, and continues its meetings there. It was sponsored by Signet Chapter No. 323 R.A.M. In its first Advisory Council we find the following members of Morton Lodge: "Dad" Gerald B. Wadsworth (1923), J. Huston Cochrane (Hon. Mem.), Fred A. Suter (1913), Raymond Maure (1923), Claude G. Williams (1919 M 1926), and C. Arthur Sambleson (Hon. Mem.).

The Order of De Molay deserves our attention as a most remarkable and effective male youth organization sponsored by Masons in this country. It is composed mostly of Masons' sons from 14 years of age to maturity. The first meeting of De Molay was held in Kansas City, on April 1, 1919, when a "Council" of 31 young men, led by Bro. Frank S. Land, pledged themselves to "clean living." They adopted as their patron saint *Jacques De (du) Molay,* the Grand Commander (Master) of The Knights Templar, who, for his fidelity and integrity to that Christian Order, was ordered by King Philip IV to be burned at the stake in Paris, March 1314. Tortured slowly, he died "with courage and fortitude," steadfast in his faith (see *The Standard History of the World,* Vol. IV, pp. 2163–2165).

In November 1919, the Council had grown into the "Order of De Molay." By March 1921 the Order had become national and international in scope, and a "Grand Council," as the governing body of the Order of De Molay, was organized at Kansas City. At the time of this writing over two million young men have passed through the portals of De Molay and knelt at its altar.

Although, according to strict Masonic principle, no member of De Molay is even indirectly solicited to join a Masonic lodge, yet it is estimated that some hundreds of thousands of them are now active Master Masons in the 15,300 "blue" lodges of the United States alone, not counting those in Canada, South America, Europe, Africa, and India.

Of the current 1947 officers of Hempstead Chapter 864, the following are sons of members of Morton Lodge: *Senior Councilor* Albert C. Huber (Albert J. Huber, Morton 1944), *Junior Councilor* Lester M. Perry, Jr. (Lester M. Perry, Morton 1946), *Senior Deacon* Charles A. Huber (Albert J. Huber, Morton 1944), *3rd Preceptor* John E. Colcord (Frank C. Colcord, Morton 1925, Master 1934), *Scribe* Soter Harbolis, Jr. (Soter S. Harbolis, Morton 1945), *Treasurer* Jesse Richards (himself in Morton 1941, his deceased father, Jesse Richards, Morton 1908, Master 1914), and *Sentinel* Arthur Perry (Lester M. Perry, Morton 1946).

WEST HEMPSTEAD ASSEMBLY NO. 11, ORDER OF THE RAINBOW FOR GIRLS

This is an order for teen-age girls sponsored by Master Masons and members of The Eastern Star. According to its accepted tenets, it is an effective counterpart to the boys' Order of De Molay.

The Order of The Rainbow for Girls was established at Tulsa, Oklahoma, in April 1922 by the Reverend Bro. Mark Sexson, who in 1928 served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Oklahoma. West Hempstead Assembly No. 11 was organized on October 12, 1946, at 351 Adams Avenue, West Hempstead, the home of Brother Chauncey C. Ruggles (Clinton Lodge No. 453) and his wife Eleanor Ruggles (Signet Chapter No. 791, O.E.S.). Soon thereafter the new Assembly moved to Morton Temple, where it now holds its stated meetings. Mrs. Eleanor Ruggles is its Mother Advisor. Its present *Advisory Board* includes two members of Morton Lodge, Brothers Stephen V. Nelson (1945) and Azeez Boulus (1947).

XVII

The Sesquicentennial Celebration

As appears in Chapter XII, this historic event was anticipated by a resolution adopted on October 9, 1944, under which a general committee was appointed by the Master. The labors of that committee culminated in a celebration which proved auspicious in all respects. It was accomplished in three memorable events.

SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1947

The commemoration was initiated at 8 P.M., with a solemn approach to early local Masonic history in the old St. George's Episcopal Church, which 150 years ago was, and still is, some 200 feet away from the old Bedell House, also partly extant, where Morton Lodge was constituted. As Deputy Grand Master Jacob Morton of 1797 had then led the new lodge to St. George's Church for consecration, so it was now most propitious that W∴Raymond B. White of 1947, should lead this lodge to its baptismal temple for reconsecration. That reflection was the theme of Brother White's address of welcome on the occasion.

This first event was a dignified proceeding. The impressive program for the evening was as follows:

Prelude–Chorale (Boellmann)	*R∴W∴T. Alden Skidmore*
Hymn–Onward Christian Soldiers	
Sentences and Prayers	*Bro. Rev. John S. Haight*
Reading of First Lesson	*W∴Claude G. Williams*
Reading of Second Lesson	*Bro. Jesse Merritt*
Address of Welcome	*W∴Raymond B. White*
Hymn–Blest Be the Tie That Binds	

Organ Selections	*R∴W∴T. Alden Skidmore*
1—Nightingale and the Rose	(Saint-Saëns)
2—Air	(Ole Bull)
3—Toccata	(Du Bois)
4—Prière	(Boellmann)
Address—The Romance of Masonry	*Bro. Rev. John S. Haight*
Prayer and Benediction	*Bro. Rev. John S. Haight*
Hymn—America	
Postlude—Finale (Widor)	*R∴W∴T. Alden Skidmore*

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1947

This was the main event of the celebration. Before the ceremonial proper, M∴W∴Gay H. Brown, the Grand Master, and his Nassau District Deputy, R∴W∴Leslie A. Dittman, were received at 6:30 P.M. as guests at dinner of W∴Bro. White and of the Officers and Past Masters of the lodge at Shadow Lawn in Hempstead.

After a solemn offering of grace to God, the assemblage became seated. Toasts of regret and best wishes were proposed to R∴W∴ Cyril V. Nichols, Chairman of the Sesquicentennial Committee, and to W∴Harry C. Arnott, an active member of the Executive Committee, memorializing their absence by reason of serious illness. The dinner over, all repaired to Morton Temple.

This evening's proceedings had been carefully planned and timed, and were stenographically recorded. W∴Lambert R. Furey was in charge of the arrangements. His schedule was executed with smooth precision to the delight of all who attended through the evening.

Promptly at 8:30, W∴Bro. White received in lodge the Grand Master, who was escorted by R∴W∴Bro. Eaton. A crowded attendance of brethren gave the Grand Master a rousing welcome and the grand honors. After a brief address of welcome, the Master relinquished his gavel to M∴W∴Bro. Brown. The Grand Master, at this time, limited his remarks to the gist that "you are proud being members of Morton Lodge, one of the few lodges in this State that have reached 150 years," and remarked that "a little later this evening I may have something to say with reference to looking backward and then looking forward."

The Grand Master thereupon presented a commission to our

W.˙.T. Alden Skidmore as Grand Steward, and another to W.˙. Henry W. Thomas, of Babylon Lodge No. 793, as Grand Sword Bearer. He then greeted Brothers Charles G. Miller and Charles E. Patterson of Morton Lodge, and Brother Morgan of Baldwin Lodge No. 1047, as "Fifty Year Medal" men.

A delegation from Holland Lodge No. 8, was welcomed by the Master. It consisted of W.˙.Franklin E. Vilas, R.˙.W.˙.Louis Neilson, W.˙.William Floyd-Jones, and Brothers A. G. Willman (S.W.), A. Van Bueren (J.W.) and Gerald A. Bramwell. This visit was a suitable memorial to a century-old friendship between the two lodges, and to the distinguished presence of W.˙.William Floyd-Jones, great-great-grandson of Morton's first Master, David Richard Floyd Jones.

True to his schedule, W.˙.Bro. White called the main event of the Sesquicentennial communication to order at 9 P.M. at Christ's First Presbyterian Church—across the street from Morton Temple. Delegations of lodges, Masters and Past Masters having been welcomed, the R.˙.W.˙.District Deputy, Leslie A. Dittman, was received under escort of W.˙.William J. Franklin.

At 9:15, the Grand Master was escorted to the pulpit by R.˙. W.˙.Bro. Eaton, through a capacity audience and amidst an enthusiastic ovation which lasted several minutes. The acclamation over, an invocation to The Grand Master of The Universe was addressed by R.˙.W.˙.Frank M. Kerr. The audience, led by the church soloist, sang the "Star Spangled Banner." Thereupon, the guest of honor was greeted by the Master with cordial welcome and appropriate reference to the significance of the occasion. The audience and guests seated, a program of music followed, rendered by the soloist and organist of Christ's Church. Then, upon invitation of the Master, W.˙.Bro. Michelfelder gave a short résumé of the early history of Morton Lodge, and R.˙.W.˙.Bro. Dittman addressed congratulations to our lodge, on his own behalf and "on behalf of the other 19 lodges of the Nassau District."

Then W.˙.Bro. White called upon the Grand Master, who again was greeted by a standing and expectant audience. M.˙.W.˙.Bro. Brown spoke extemporaneously. There was spontaneous wit, pith, solemnity and inspiration in that address. It was stenographically

SESQUICENTENNIAL BIRTHDAY CAKE

recorded and its transcript consists of 15 pages. Space here permits us only to give the salient parts of it.

At the start, the Grand Master was mindful of catching the midnight sleeper from Grand Central to attend a Congressional hearing at Washington in the morning. From the pulpit he noticed "the biggest clock I ever saw in a church, facing the speaker," and implied in mirth that, however the timepiece may have been intended to limit Brother Kerr's sermons, it would help the Grand Master to make his midnight train.

The serious theme of the Grand Master's address began with reference to this 150th birthday of Morton Lodge as a "retrospect" from which something good must be learned for the future. He said: "You celebrate it why? If it were going out of business, you would not celebrate it, would you? You celebrate tonight because you are looking forward, and you hope to gain from the past experience—something gained, some inspiration, certain ideals."

The speaker decried "certain indictments brought against this Fraternity by some people . . . as a secret Fraternity . . . ," which some people say "has no place in free America." And he averred: "But is not the answer to that charge the faith of men like George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, many of our Presidents, many of the past and present Justices of the United States Supreme Court, many of our Generals and Admirals, who in the past were and others who now are members of this Fraternity? . . . When men like these [and our speaker could have included a majority of our Congressmen, Senators and Governors—Ed.] are proud to belong to the Fraternity, it should be a guarantee, to those who are not members, that there is nothing secret so far as our ideals, principles and our precepts are concerned."

The Grand Master censured with more vehemence another type of "indictment" which is sometimes heard from within the Fraternity. He cited the utterance of a close friend, who had opined that "Masonry cannot exist in the 20th century as a thriving organization," because it is not outwardly aggressive like the labor organizations, the CIO for instance, and like the American Legion, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Christian Church. And he disposed of this "indictment" comprehensively on the grounds that the objective frame of our Fraternity is to inculcate the doctrine of "the Brotherhood of Man under the Fatherhood of God," that its tenets and rules of action are essentially non-political and non-sectarian, and that this spirit of "Brotherhood" is factually incumbent on local lodges through good deeds "out of the Lodge Room" and by service in "community life." [Editor's Note: Mortonites may well be happy at this pronouncement of the Grand Master, because this Memorial History of their lodge contains outstanding proof of that fraternal commitment to public and community service beyond the confines of the lodge.]

The Grand Master then cited the case of our $1,500,000 War Chest in World War II, which was "expended in behalf of veterans" without "any difference, whether black, white, Catholic, Protestant or Jew."

In the same line, he now called attention to the latest Grand Lodge project, a "foundation for the study and treatment of rheumatic fever," approved this year by the legislature. He noted that that disease "kills more children than any other five children's diseases combined. . . . When we have the treatment of a child suffering from rheumatic fever, are we going to ask the child: "Are you a Catholic, Protestant, are you a Jew, are you black or are you white?" He said the undertaking will be publicized over a statewide radio broadcast, and expressed confidence that the 272,000 Masons in this state "will respond to that campaign."

Finally, the Grand Master emphasized the full co-operation of our Fraternity with all religious sects who teach the doctrine of "the Brotherhood of Man under the Fatherhood of God," and said, "We believe in the old saying . . . , 'you go to your church and I will go to mine, but we will walk along together.' "

He stressed the reminder: "The world is in chaos. No one knows . . . whether anybody will be around 150 years from now. When I was a child, . . . predictions of the end of the world were (made) by ignorant people. Today, we hear (those) predictions . . . from scientists, our college presidents, learned men. There is only one solution to the atomic bomb, and that is man himself. Masonry, as the oldest . . . , the most powerful fraternity in the world, can exert tremendous influence . . . to bring peace on earth, good will to men."

The Grand Master concluded with the words: "I congratulate Morton Lodge on its 150 years. What of tomorrow? We Masons have a responsibility, . . . an opportunity, . . . 272,000 Masons in this State . . . , and have this great Fraternity to exert the influence of which it is capable," to the end that "Then every brother would say, I am proud to be a Master Mason."

The audience arose and, with vigorous applause, signified its pleasure in the Grand Master's greeting to the lodge and its approval of his message to the Fraternity at large. The ovation over, W.˙.Bro. White acknowledged the Grand Master's address in the following words: "In behalf of Morton Lodge I want to thank you for your very interesting and most inspiring speech. I am certain you have reached, touched and inspired each and every one of the brethren in the room tonight. It is most fortunate indeed you were able to postpone your trip to Washington and be with us tonight and make that speech."

That evening's celebration ended at the Church with the audience singing the hymn "Faith of Our Fathers," and benediction by R.˙.W.˙.Bro. Kerr. Thereafter refreshments were served at the Parish House and at Morton Temple.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1947

This third and final event of the Celebration was a dinner dance at Garden City Hotel. It was enjoyed by some 350 guests—brothers of Morton Lodge, members of their families, and Masonic friends, seated at 40 separate tables.

The arrangements for this festive occasion were in charge of the Dinner Dance Committee consisting of W.˙.Herman H. Lee (Chairman), W.˙.William J. Franklin, W.˙.J. Milton Young, Bro. Harry W. Wuensche (Senior Warden), and Bro. Andrew Redefer (Junior Warden). Not only was the occasion planned uniquely, but it was enjoyed by all with spontaneous and untrammeled pleasure.

That June evening, with its mild midsummer breeze, was perfect for the occasion. Most of the guests arrived early, had time to dawdle about the spacious verandas and lounges of the hotel, and to greet mutual friends. Gradually, and yet in good time, they began wending their way toward the dining room—and to a party-whetting surprise.

At the entrance to the ballroom they stopped to behold a huge 350-pound Birthday Cake (see picture on another page), cuts of which they would enjoy in memory of this historic event. This confectionery masterpiece was produced and contributed for this celebration by Georges Stratigos, a member of Morton Lodge. It took 50 pounds of flour, 50 pounds of butter, 50 pounds of sugar, 50 pounds of eggs (500 eggs), oodles of syrup and rum for fillings and moisture between layers—just to build the body of the cake. The decorative icing required another 75 pounds of sugar. It had taken three weeks to plan the form and decorations of the cake and, yet, only three days to bake, build and serve it at the hotel. Finally, it required 4 men to handle its delivery to desired position for review of the guests at the entrance to the dining room. Large cuts of it were served to all with ice cream and coffee—and chunks of it were delivered to guests when the party was over.

Having viewed the Birthday Cake, all gradually became seated at their respective tables in the dining room. A dinner of excellent cuisine was served, while John B. Gambling's "Gamboleers" entertained us with strains of pleasing and gay music.

THE MENU

Grape Fruit

Celery and Olives

Cream of Tomato Soup

Roast Turkey
Rissole Potatoes
Peas

Bisque Tortoni

Demi Tasse

Anniversary Cake

As we began to relax from dinner, John B. Gambling entertained us with reminiscences of interesting episodes in his long broadcast-ing career and with versatile performances by his orchestral artists. This lasted until 10 P.M., when Valentine F. Wening's "Ambassadors" took over and got the dance into swing.

Truly did all enjoy this festive occasion, which lasted till "low 12"—when the Sesquicentennial Celebration of Morton Lodge No. 63 F. and A. M. was officially concluded.

APPENDIX

Officers of Morton Lodge 1947

Raymond B. White	*Master*
Harry W. Wuensche	*Senior Warden*
Andrew Redefer	*Junior Warden*
R.·.W.·.Cyril V. Nichols	*Treasurer*
R.·.W.·.T. Alden Skidmore	*Secretary*
Fred W. Meyer	*Chaplain*
R.·.W.·.Frank M. Kerr	*Assoc. Chaplain*
Rev. John S. Haight	*Assoc. Chaplain*
William E. Coyle	*Senior Deacon*
Everett Abrams	*Junior Deacon*
Daniel C. Kilian	*Senior M. of C.*
George S. Warren	*Junior M. of C.*
Arnold Southwood	*Marshal*
William J. Desimini	*Steward*
Abram C. Williams	*Steward*
Lowell Patton	*Organist*
Harold L. Whittemore	*Tiler*

Trustees: W.·.Smith A. Combes, 1947; W.·.Walter S. Kinkade, 1948; W.·.Lambert R. Furey, Jr., 1949.

Finance Committee: W.·.Arthur McKibbin, Chairman; Arnold A. Conklin, Clarence Campbell.

Budget Committee: Arthur E. Clayton, Chairman; R.·.W.·.Clarence W. Ford, Frank J. Wettstein.

Building Committee: W.·.Bertram M. Patterson, Chairman; Charles J. Hensley, Ernest A. Ashdown, Robert J. Innes.

Instruction Committee: Arnold Southwood, Chairman; William J. Desimini, Abram C. Williams, William F. Lackman, Robert J. Richardson, Ellis O. Heglund

Fellowcraft Committee: W.·.Herbert P. Buerger, Chairman; W.·. William E. Michelfelder, Assistant; Kenneth E. Greenman, Assistant; Charles B. Camp, Custodian.

Social Relations Committee: George L. Romig, Chairman; Michael L. Rullman, Charles B. Camp, Frank A. Smith, Charles S. Pollock, Robert C. Price, Elmer G. Lawrence, Herbert W. Tapley, William A. Roett, William Wrieden, William G. Pollock.

Entertainment Committee: Andrew Redefer, Chairman; Edwin E. Hall, William F. Lackman, Harold L. Whittemore, Oliver D. Weeks, J. DeWitt Christy, Elliot Dinsmore, Henry W. Cowlishaw, Russell G. Sundan, Nicholas M. Marshall, Gilbert W. Sayenga, Walter O. Petersen.

Membership Committee: R.˙.W.˙.Clarence W. Ford, Chairman; R.˙.W.˙.Cyril V. Nichols, W.˙.'s Raymond B. White, T. Alden Skidmore, Lambert R. Furey, Jr., J. Milton Young, Arthur McKibbin, Bertram M. Patterson, Walter S. Kinkade, Smith A. Combes, Claude G. Williams, Harry C. Arnott, William J. Franklin, Herman H. Lee, Wm. E. Michelfelder, Bros. Harry W. Wuensche, Andrew Redefer, Wm. E. Coyle, John A. Dunn.

Military and Naval Committee: W.˙.Harry C. Arnott, Chairman; W.˙.Claude G. Williams, W.˙.Frank C. Colcord.

Sesquicentennial Committees

HONORARY CHAIRMEN

R.˙.W.˙.Walter R. Jones R.˙.W.˙.W. Herbert Eaton

R.˙.W.˙.Cyril V. Nichols, *Chairman*
R.˙.W.˙.Clarence W. Ford, *Vice Chairman*
R.˙.W.˙.Toivo H. Nekton, *Vice Chairman*
Bro. Abram C. Williams, Jr., *Secretary*
All Past Masters of Morton Lodge

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

R.˙.W.˙.Cyril V. Nichols, *Chairman*
R.˙.W.˙.Toivo H. Nekton, *Vice Chairman*
Bro. Abram C. Williams, *Secretary*
W.˙.Smith A. Combes (*Trustee*)
W.˙.Walter S. Kinkade (*Trustee*)
W.˙.Lambert R. Furey, Jr. (*Trustee*)
W.˙.Raymond B. White (*Master* 1947)
W.˙.William E. Michelfelder (*Master* 1946)
W.˙.Harry C. Arnott (*Master* 1943)
W.˙.Arthur McKibbin (*Master* 1942)

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Trustees of Morton Lodge
W.˙.Smith A. Combes W.˙.Walter S. Kinkade
W.˙.Lambert R. Furey, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON MEMORIAL BOOK

R.˙.W.˙.Toivo H. Nekton, *Editor-Chairman*
R.˙.W.˙.Clarence W. Ford
W.˙.Claude G. Williams W.˙.Herbert P. Buerger
R.˙.W.˙.T. Alden Skidmore

COMMITTEES ON ARRANGEMENTS

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH SERVICE, JUNE 22ND.

Herbert P. Buerger, *Chairman*
Fred W. Meyer

MORTON LODGE AND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SERVICE, JUNE 23RD.

Raymond B. White, *Chairman*
Cyril V. Nichols
Clarence W. Ford

ENTERTAINMENT AND DINNER DANCE

Herman H. Lee, *Chairman*
J. Milton Young
Harry Wuensche
Andrew Redefer
All members of the Entertainment Committee

PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Lambert R. Furey, Jr., *Chairman*
John R. Hill
Thomas K. Patterson

VISITORS AND DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Cyril V. Nichols, *Chairman*
Arthur D. DeMott
W. Herbert Eaton

PARKING AND POLICE

Bertram M. Patterson, *Chairman*
Ernest A. Ashdown
Daniel Fredericks

FOOD AND REFRESHMENT

Andrew Redefer, *Chairman*
Stewards of the Lodge
(William Desimini and Abram C. Williams, Jr.)
All members of the Entertainment Committee

OUTSIDE BUILDINGS

William J. Franklin, *Chairman*
George Romig
All members of the Social Relations Committee

Members of Morton Lodge in World War I

DIED IN SERVICE

★George A. Benkert, Jr.
★Melvin B. Kelliher

Aubrey S. Abrams
Francis S. Adams
James R. H. Akers
Charles M. Allen
Truman W. Allen
Arthur A. F. Alm
C. Harry Alm
Charles V. Ammons
Roy W. Anderson
Frank D. Atkinson
Stuart L. Baird
Herman J. Ballen
Osborne E. Banning
B. Robert Bass
William F. Baxter
Bullitt H. Bayless
Alvah W. Beckett
Frank H. Bentley
S. Bernard Berk
John W. Bishop
Walter L. Black
Thomas J. Bland, Jr.
Otto Boman
Fay T. Bowen
Windsor D. Bowen
Jacob Bower
Harry L. Bretz
Charley M. Brewer
Harry D. Brickley
John O. Brown
Ira C. Burns
David M. Butler
Judson R. Butler
Arthur J. Campbell
Milton B. Campbell
Vern E. Cannon
Howard P. Capron
Bernard L. Carmody
Lawrence B. Carnahan
Frederick B. Castator
Victor H. Chalker
Richard D. Chapman
John C. Cheuvront, Jr.
Morris C. Clifton
Harold Cobin
Clarence Cohen
George E. Cole
Oscar C. Cone
Timothy P. Conway
Alexander L. Dade, Jr.
Arthur Dauphin
John M. Davies
Thomas F. Davies
Daniel E. Dawe
Carl Day
Ralph F. Deems
Murray A. Dekin
Arthur D. DeMott
Arthur H. Denison
Arthur Deutsch
Marcus S. DeWolf
Bernard C. Diekman
D. Alan Dillenberg
Arthur T. Donnelly
Carl A. Dragstedt
Nathan Driller
George A. Duke
Ralph E. Dusinberre

Wallace C. Dyer
Charles J. Ellias
Edward C. Engelhardt
Winfrey W. English
George M. Estabrook
Stephen G. Evans
Robert A. Ferguson, Jr.
William E. Ferrell
George J. Ferris
Frank L. Field
Stanley L. Fildew
B. Frank Fletcher
Harvey W. Fritz
Roswell W. Frost
Melvin H. Fuller
John F. Gallagher
Charles W. Gates
Samuel L. Geiselman
Samuel Geller
Frank Gentles
Henry W. Gissel
William Glatzer
Mark D. Godfrey
Israel Goldman
Max L. Goldman
Harold I. Green
Charles H. Greenwald
Charles J. Gregory
Henry W. Grinyer
Edgar B. Gritman
John M. Hager
Isaac C. Hall
George Hamer
Arthur Hammer
Fred C. Hansen
Foss M. Hardendorf
Glenn Harr
Joseph S. Hassner
Warren H. Hawkins
George C. Hayman
Carl S. Haynie
Monroe K. Heacock
Carl J. Heinrichs
Edward W. Hepper
Harold M. Hermann
William H. Hermann
James P. Herndon
John R. Herrick
Horace Herring
Christopher H. Hill
John R. Hill
Alexander M. Hinds
William F. Hohorst
Stuart F. Honaker
Harry H. Hopkins
Jack H. Horowitz
George C. Hubbard
Herbert H. Humphreys
Donald M. Hutson
Harold D. Ilgenfritz
Samuel M. Irwin
Megerdich Jamgochian
James M. Jennings
Mortimer D. Jones
Ulysses G. Jones
Joseph B. Jowitt
Frank Kavanaugh
John J. Kelly
Frank M. Kerr
Edward W. Kiesewetter
George E. Korten
Matthew F. Kreisle
Carl L. Krout
Louis G. Krug
Herman B. Kuglin
Thomas J. Lake
Percy W. Lancaster
Louis A. Landy
Edwin K. Langdon
Hans Larsen
Harry D. Law
Addis G. Ledbetter
Hugh Lee
John H. Lee
John Lelko
Thomas T. Little
Fred S. Lozier, Jr.
William J. Lund
John H. McCabe
Charles L. McKee
John R. McKee
William L. McKie
Timothy E. Maloney
Ralph P. Marquette
David E. Marshall
Ross D. Matthews
Jacob M. Mayer
Phillips Melville

Jesse F. Merritt
J. Grier Miller
Roy G. Miller
Arthur N. Molloy
John Moore
Bryan Morrow
Wilson M. Mullen
Harbey A. Mullikin
Robert R. Murgatroyd
George Murphy
James M. Murphy
Charles A. Myers
Nelson A. Myll
Henry A. Nelson
Edward T. New
Joseph Nohowec
Harry M. Norris
Cicero T. Oliver
George M. Osborn
Isidor B. Ostro
John H. Painter, Jr.
Francis W. Palmer, Jr.
Theophilus Parsons
Henning H. Peterson
Burton M. Pingree
Otis S. Powell
Joseph Prorok
William G. Ramlow
Clarence W. Rappe
Roland D. Redmond
John F. Riedy
Chester B. Rifenbary
Pryce Roberts
Ray B. Rollinson
Russell W. Root
Ben W. Rudman
Evan T. Sage
Harold C. Sanborn
Fred H. Savell
George J. Schreiber, Jr.
George F. Schryer
Sydney Schwartz
Victor J. Schwartz
Albert F. Schwicker
James B. Sebastian
Frank Sheck, Jr.
Walter P. Sherrill
Wilbur F. Shirkey, Jr.
Abraham Shulman
Raymond J. Siegfried
Charles D. Smeltzer
Charles H. Smith
Earle Smith
Stanley P. Smith
Howard T. Snedicor
Edgar C. Soule
George Soule
Ernest L. Spencer
Elmer B. Staley
Hannibal Stallard
Hanford E. Standish
Edward Stevens
Israel Sudakov
Frederick A. Suter
Thomas G. Sweet
Millard F. Thompson
William R. Thompson
Donald J. Thorp
Charles G. Tingle
James A. Tong
Gray B. Towler
August Traat
Harry M. Trimmer
Paul Trnavsky, Jr.
Loren H. F. Trotter
Dorsey W. Trump
John P. Tucker
William A. C. Twitty
Clair F. Vale
Earle R. VanCott
Aldrich VanDohlen, Jr.
John H. Varing
Vernon L. Venman
Ralph M. Walter
John K. Waterman
Karl H. Ways
Stephen J. Webber
Paul J. Wertz
John B. Wickensimer
August F. Wieters
Claude G. Williams
Lewis W. Williams
Roy C. Williams
William Wilson
Reginald C. Woolley
Sylvester Wright
Sprague B. Wyman

Members of Morton Lodge in World War II

DIED IN SERVICE

★William J. Higbee
★Charles Hohman
★John C. Hillman
★Louis J. Pfuerstinger

Arthur A. F. Alm
Raymond F. Baldwin
Richard I. Baylis
Paul M. Beegel, Jr.
Nathan L. H. Bennett
Robert N. Bennington
Hugh S. Brown
Benjamin A. Clockedile
Harold Cobin
Henry W. Cowlishaw
Herbert Dickson
Fred W. Earl, Jr.
John A. Eckert, Jr.
Lewis F. Ellmore
Thomas D. Farrish
Maurice I. Fass
G. Robert Franklin
Harry Fredman
Franklin W. Fry
George E. Gibson
Joseph B. Greswick
John L. Hall
William H. Harrison
John F. Heckmeyer
Albert L. Hillman
Abram V. Honan
Christopher A. Hopmann
Addison Howell
Perry E. Hudson, Jr.
Sam L. Huey
Clarence R. Ives
James Jack
Ulysses G. Jones
Elmer C. Jost
Edwin G. Kehrt
John R. Kielholz
Ralph D. Kinne
Yervant Y. Kouyoumjian
Raymond J. Kraft
John M. Launders
Fred W. Liebscher
Berthold Lindenthal
Herman J. Ludemann
William F. Mabry
George W. Mancini
Edward W. Marek
David E. Marshall
Ernest D. Marshall
Nicholas N. Marshall
James V. Martin
John A. Matson
Howell F. McElfresh
Edwin T. Metcalf
William J. Metcalf
Frank D. Miller, Jr.
Donald K. Morrison
Paul E. Mumma
Andrew Nargizian
Oliver K. Niess
Alfred L. Nilsson
A. Holly Patterson
Wilfred W. Patterson, Jr.
Russell E. Paulin
Ernest D. Perkins

Theodore B. Powell
Medary A. Prentiss
Frank V. Raduka
Calvin E. Rafuse
J. Robert Richardson
Walter M. Roberts
William O. Roberts
Charles G. Schaefer
William C. Scheidig
Frederick H. Schneider
John L. Schwarz
John S. Schwarz
Arthur E. Simonin
Walter S. Sloan
Clarence J. Speas
Archer C. Springsted
Wilbur H. Steinway
Walter Stoser
Samuel B. Sturcey
Walter D. Swigart
Preston L. Talley, 2nd
LeRoy L. Tintle, Jr.
Joseph J. Truzzolino
Peter N. Verikios
Arthur K. Westbrook
Francis P. Whittaker
Abram C. Williams, Jr.
Harold A. Williams
William M. Willis
Carl E. Wirth

Biographic List of Past Masters

[Editor's Note: During the period of this history, 75 individual brothers served as Master, including W.˙.Bro. White in 1947. They are listed in the order of their election as Master. During the first 100 years most of them served two or more terms. To avoid repetition and, yet, to give the fullest possible account of the earlier Masters, the reader is referred to the General Index. In other cases a concise biographic abstract is given. Only in very few instances no individual record is available. The following titles are thus abbreviated: R for Raised; M for Master; DDGM for District Deputy Grand Master; GS for Grand Steward; GDC for Grand Director of Ceremonies; GCh for Grand Chaplain; SW for Senior Warden; JW for Junior Warden; Treas. for Treasurer; Sec. for Secretary; and WW I for World War I.]

1 *David Richard Floyd Jones:* Charter Member, M 1797–1801, 1804, 1806–1816, 1818–1820. Scion of early settlers Richard Floyd and Thomas Jones. Wealthy landed proprietor of the immense estate known as Fort Neck, purchased by his forebears in the early 1600's from the Massapequa Indians. See *Index.*

2 *Isaac Hagner:* R 1797, M 1802, Sec. 1799, JW 1800, SW 1801. No other record available.

3 *John M. Smith:* R 1799, M 1803, Sec. 1800, JW 1801. No other record available.

4 *Samuel Williams:* R 1799, M 1805, 1817, JW 1803, SW 1804, 1816, Treas. 1818–1837. See *Index.*

5 *Samuel Mott:* R 1819, M 1821–1822, 1831–1832, SW 1820, Sec. 1827–1830, 1833–1837. Farmer and civic leader. See *Index.*

6 *Patrick Mott:* R 1817, M 1823–1825, SW 1821–1822. Civic leader. See *Index.*

7 *Nathaniel Seaman:* R 1822, M 1826, Sec. 1823, JW 1825. Lawyer, educator, civic leader. See *Index.*

8 *Albert Hentz:* R 1823, M 1827–1830, Sec. 1825, SW 1826. See *Index.*

9 *Daniel Bedell:* R 1797, M 1833–1834, JW 1809, 1835, SW 1810–1813, 1817–1819, 1829–1830. Civic leader and distinguished soldier. See *Index.*

10 *George G. Mitchell:* R 1832, M 1835–1836, SW 1833–1834. See *Index.*

11 *William H. Barrell:* R 1837, M 1837–1842. Lawyer and educator. See *Index.*

12 *Daniel Raynor:* R 1819, M 1859, SW 1823–1824, 1827–1828, JW 1829–1830, SW 1831–1832, 1835, 1837–1842. Farmer and civic leader. See *Index.*

13 *John Charlick:* R 1817, M 1860, JW 1859. See *Index.*

14 *Carman Smith:* R 1859, M 1861, SW 1859. See *Index.*

15 *Daniel A. M. Smith:* R 1859, M 1862, 1865–1866, SW 1860, Sec. 1864. Doctor of Dental Surgery. See *Index.*

16 *Augustus R. Griffin:* R 1859, M 1863, SW 1861–1862. Distinguished lawyer. See *Index.*

17 *John W. DeMott:* R 1860, M 1864, JW 1862, SW 1863. He was son of *Samuel DeMott,* who was born September 4, 1774, and died February 14, 1835, and who was raised in Morton 1806, and served as its Sec. 1809–1812, and as JW 1814–1815. John W. DeMott was born in Rockville Centre October 17, 1803, served many terms as Justice of the Peace, Under Sheriff and Supervisor of the old Town of Hempstead, and as Excise Commissioner, and became known as "Squire" DeMott. He died February 25, 1886, and was buried with Masonic honors, W∴Bro. Phipps of our lodge presiding. Distantly related to our 22nd Master.

18 *Samuel C. Seaman:* He, one of our most picturesque Past Masters, was raised 1852 in Keystone Lodge No. 235, dimitted to Amity Lodge No. 323 and served as its Master 1865. The following year he dimitted to Morton Lodge, and on Christmas Eve, December 24, 1866, *became a member,* was *nominated, elected,* and *installed* as its Master. Seaman served as M 1867–1871, 1876–1877, and as DDGM in 1874 and 1882. He died July 23, 1895. But see *Index.*

19 *Benjamin A. Haff:* R 1864, M 1872–1873, 1880–1881, and 1884, SW 1867–1871. He was born about 1830. On his membership application he stated his occupation as "Naval Stores" in Union service during the Civil War. No other record available. See *Index.*

20 *B. Valentine Clowes:* R 1865, M 1874–1875, 1878–1879, JW 1867–1869, SW 1873, 1877, Treas. 1890–1904. He was born about 1831, prospered in manhood as a miller, and later served many terms as Justice of the Peace. See *Index.*

21 *Robert A. Davison:* R 1878, M 1882–1883, 1897, SW 1881, DDGM 1884. Parents: Tredwell and Phoebe De Mott Davison. Born October 10, 1843, in Rockville Centre. Married Emeline Sealy of

Lynbrook. Died November 19, 1899, in Brooklyn. At the present writing he is survived by two sons, George W. Davison (R 1898, life member) who served as District Attorney of Queens County, and Alfred T. Davison (member and Past Master of Massapequa Lodge No. 822, DDGM 1911). Our Brother Davison was a graduate of New York University and of Columbia Law School. After admission to the Bar in 1864 he practiced law in New York City to 1872, and since that year had his offices in Brooklyn to the time of his decease. He was an active member of the Methodist Church of Rockville Centre and of the Union League Club of Brooklyn. See *Index.*

22 *John W. DeMott:* R 1880, M 1885, JW 1883, SW 1884. Parents: Alfred and Lydia DeMott. Born about 1858 in Rockville Centre. Died July 5, 1924. Real estate, insurance and banking. Organizer, director and one term President, Bank of Rockville Centre. Several years Justice of the Peace. Dimitted to Massapequa Lodge No. 822 February 14, 1898.

23 *Charles L. Phipps:* R 1883, M 1886–1887, SW 1885, DDGM 1891. Active civic leader. See *Index.*

24 *Joseph E. Firth:* R 1882, M 1888–1889, SW 1886–1887. He was a farmer and served as Superintendent of The Poor of the old Town of Hempstead.

25 *Robert Seabury:* R 1886, M 1890–1891, SW 1888–1889, 1897, GS 1906. Lawyer, Judge, and active civic leader. See *Index.*

26 *Augustus Denton:* R 1886, M 1892–1893, JW 1888–1889, 1897, SW 1890–1891. Prosperous farmer of New Hyde Park, active churchman and civic leader. Parents: Charles Denton and Louisa Leonard. He was born August 22, 1843, died June 25, 1900. See *Index.*

27 *Lott Van de Water, Jr.:* R 1887, M 1894–1895, JW 1890–1891, SW 1892–1893, Treas. 1905–1917. Publisher of the *Hempstead Sentinel.* Parents: Lott Van de Water, Sr. and Caroline Augusta Bedell. He was born March 4, 1858 and died May 8, 1927. See *Index.*

28 *Oliver E. Stanton:* R 1889, M 1896 and 1898, JW 1892–1893, SW 1894–1895. Parents: John and Josephine Waller Stanton. Born 1859, Brooklyn. Secretary and Treasurer of the Brooklyn Eagle Publishing Co. Special Auditor and Accountant under Comptrollers Grout and Metz of The City of New York. Veteran of Spanish-American War, 23rd Reg., N.G.N.Y.

29 *Thomas W. Albertson:* R 1890, M 1899, JW 1894–1895, SW 1896, 1898. Scion of the family of farmers after whom was named the

community *Albertson.* He prospered as farmer and businessman, and served as cashier of the Nassau County Trust Company.

30 *William McCarthy:* R 1887, M 1900, JW 1896, 1898, SW 1899. Born in 1865. For some 30 years served as telegrapher and station agent for the Long Island Railroad Company at Mineola. Thereafter engaged in real estate business, and became a leader in Mineola politics. He died on February 11, 1944.

31 *Walter N. DeNyse:* R 1892, M 1901, JW 1899, SW 1900. Born in Flatbush, Brooklyn, May 27, 1844. Educated in Hempstead Seminary. Associated Domestic Sewing Machine Company of Hempstead. Active churchman. Died June 5, 1924. See *Index.*

32 *Israel William Williams:* R 1887, M 1902, JW 1900, SW 1901. Parents: Abram Eights Williams and Mary Spencer Gould. Born October 5, 1853, in Albany County. Died July 21, 1928 in Hempstead. Father of our 53rd Master, and grandfather of Abram C. Williams, Jr., Secretary of our Sesquicentennial Committee.

33 *Carman R. Lush:* R 1891, M 1903, JW 1901, SW 1902. Druggist. Mayor of Hempstead 1901–1904. No other record available.

34 *William H. Campbell:* R 1900, M 1904 and 1907, JW 1902, SW 1903, Sec. 1914–1917. No other record available.

35 *Harry M. Warner:* R 1899, M 1905, SW 1904, GS 1929. Doctor of Medicine, eminent physician of Nassau County, and leader in establishment of the Professional Building in Hempstead Village. See *Index.*

36 *Elias J. Pray:* R 1903, M 1906, SW 1905, Treas. 1918 to the time of his death March 13, 1934. Brother of the 37th Master. No other record available.

37 *Charles P. Pray:* R 1901, M 1908, JW 1906, SW 1907, Sec. 1911–1913. Brother of the 36th Master. See *Index.*

38 *Francis P. Hamlet:* R 1904, M 1909, JW 1907, SW 1908. In 1946 Dean of Past Masters. A man of versatile talents. Doctor of Dental Surgery, eminent leader of his profession; composer and musician; noted leader in business and in civic activities; devoted churchman. See *Index.*

39 *Walter R. Jones:* R 1905, M 1910–1911, JW 1908, SW 1909, Sec. 1918–1921, DDGM 1913. Born October 12, 1869. Lawyer, for many years served as Justice of the Peace of the Town of Hempstead and as Police Justice of the Village of Hempstead. See *Index.*

40 *Frank B. Hawkins:* R 1905, M 1912, SW 1910–1911, Sec. 1922–1946, GDC 1918. Business: insurance and real estate. See *Index.*

41 *Clinton M. Flint:* R 1907, M 1913, JW 1910–1911, SW 1912, GDC 1938. Parents: Clinton Medbury and Orthello M. Flint. Born September 7, 1874, New Berlin, N.Y. Lawyer, served as Police Justice of Freeport 1913–1920, and as Mayor of Freeport 1927–1931, 1943–1945.

42 *Jesse Richards:* R 1908, M 1914, JW 1912, SW 1913. His father was Col. Thomas Richards of Omaha, Neb. Bro. Jesse was born there June 19, 1872. Came to Long Island in early manhood, served as Assistant Secretary of Queenboro Gas and Electric Company, and later as Manager of the Jamaica Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank. Active in the Y.M.C.A. and in Christ's First Presbyterian Church. Died June 3, 1934.

43 *Frank Melville Kerr:* R 1908, M 1915, JW 1913, SW 1914, GCh 1942, and many years Chaplain of our lodge. Parents: Samuel Murray and Mary DeArment Kerr. Born August 6, 1866, Adamsville, Pa. Doctor of Divinity, Minister of Christ's First Presbyterian Church since 1904 and present incumbent. WW I: Chaplain 807th Pioneer Regiment in the Argonne, and served after Armistice at Camp Williams and Is-Sur-Tille, France, until September 2, 1919. Chaplain of Hempstead Post 390, American Legion. See *Index.*

44 *John Ritchie Hill:* R 1907, M 1916, JW 1914, SW 1915. Parents: Adam and Catherine Ritchie Hill. Born September 21, 1872, at Bayshore, L.I. Builder and real estate promoter. President, Carle Place School for 9 years. WW I: Captain Q.M.C. Construction Division 1918. Organizer and Vice President of Bank of Westbury; organizer and President of Westbury Theatre Corporation; Warden of Church of the Advent (Westbury) since 1909; First Master Meadowbrook Lodge No. 1005 in 1922

45 *Theodore Alden Skidmore:* R 1910, M 1917, JW 1915, SW 1916, GS 1947, many years Organist of our lodge, and present Secretary. Direct descendant of Thomas Skidmore, early settler of 1635. Parents: Theodore Smith Skidmore and Eudora I. Marsh. Born February 14, 1882, Hempstead. Served as organist in many churches and theaters in New York City, Denver, Col., and on Long Island, now completing 18th year as organist of St. Thomas' P.E. Church at Bellerose. Brother of our 49th Master. See *Index.*

46 *Arthur H. Phillips:* R 1910, M 1918, JW 1916, SW 1917. Parents: Frank H. Phillips and Emma Jane Raynor. Born March 3, 1872. Manager of American Sales Book Co. Inc. of New York City. Died November 11, 1932. Not related to our 47th Master. See *Index.*

47 *Arthur Coleman Phillips:* R 1907 in Acanthus Lodge No. 719, affiliated with our lodge 1911, M 1919, JW 1917, SW 1918. Parents: Daniel Y. and Martha Elizabeth Phillips. Born March 3, 1877,

Southampton, N.Y. Early business: banking, customs brokerage, dealer of automobiles and electrical appliances. Served 10 years as President of the Hempstead Board of Education. Present business: General Manager of Franklin Shops, Inc.; Chairman Board of Directors of Franklin Square National Bank; one of the Incorporators (1937) of Hofstra College, he continues as Treasurer of its Board of Trustees. See *Index.*

48 *Albin N. Johnson:* R 1905, M 1920, JW 1919. Born 1874 in Sweden, died June 19, 1933. Lawyer, Police Justice of Freeport. No other record available.

49 *Henry S. Skidmore:* R 1912, M 1921, SW 1920. Brother of our 45th Master–same genealogy. Doctor of Dental Surgery.

50 *William Herbert Eaton:* R 1911, M 1922, JW 1920, SW 1921, DDGM 1923. Parents: William Eaton and Sarah White. Born October 22, 1881, Epping, Canada. For many years active on Grand Lodge Committees. Devoted churchman. Has for many years published the nation-wide monthly periodical *American Home.* See *Index.*

51 *C. Henry C. Harms:* R 1915, M 1923, JW 1921, SW 1922. Parents: Henry and Katherine Harms. Born November 29, 1891, Brooklyn. Business: Liberty Aircraft, Farmingdale.

52 *Thomas King Patterson:* R 1919, M 1924, JW 1922, SW 1923. Parents: Thomas and Ella Phelan Patterson. Born September 27, 1890, Brooklyn. Lawyer. WW I: attended Artillery Officers Training School, Fortress Monroe, Va.

53 *Abram Clowes Williams:* R 1919, M 1925, JW 1923, SW 1924. Parents: Our 32nd Master Israel William Williams and Margaret Clowes. Born June 9, 1885, Hempstead. Served with Doubleday-Doran Company, and later with Nassau County Welfare Department. Father of Bro. Abram C. Williams, Jr., Secretary of our Sesquicentennial Committee.

54 *Claude G. Williams:* R 1919, M 1926, JW 1924, SW 1925. Parents: William J. and Elizabeth R. Williams. Born May 22, 1895, Rockaway Beach. A Vice President, Vail-Ballou Press, book manufacturers, and associated with this firm during and since his Mastership. WW I: Ensign U.S. Navy. Charter Member and Past Commander Hempstead Post 390, American Legion. Devoted churchman, active in Boy Scouts of America and in the Nassau County Grand Jurors Association. See *Index.*

55 *Jules L. Richon:* R 1922, M 1927, JW 1925, SW 1926. Parents: Jules and Prudence Richon. Born June 6, 1889. Industrial Engineer. Secretary and Treasurer of Tiffin Shop, Inc. of Garden City. Me-

chanical Engineer, Stevens Institute of Technology. WW I: Executive Officer, U.S. Shipping Board. Devoted churchman. See *Index.*

56 *Clarence William Ford:* R 1920, M 1928, JW 1926, SW 1927, DDGM 1930. Parents: Carleton Alden and Eda May Seeger Ford. Born August 24, 1898, Oneonta, N.Y. Long service with the Western Union Telegraph Company. WW I: Students' Army Training Corps. See *Index*

57 *Benjamin White Seaman:* R 1924, M 1929, JW 1927, SW 1928. Parents: Nelson Lott and Hattie White Seaman. Born November 24, 1884, Rockville Centre. Direct descendant of original settler Captain John Seaman, Massachusetts 1630, Hempstead 1647. Doctor of Medicine, eminent surgeon; long active in Medical Societies of Queens and Nassau Counties; designer of Meadowbrook Hospital. WW I: Captain, Camp Dix Base Hospital. See *Index.*

58 *Herbert Ross Gesell:* R 1921, M 1930, JW 1928, SW 1929. Parents: Charles L. and Mamie E. Gesell. Born April 23, 1891, Jersey City. Doctor of Dental Surgery. Died July 9, 1946.

59 *Arthur Daniel DeMott:* R 1918, M 1931, JW 1929, SW 1930. Parents: Daniel V. and Emma L. DeMott. Born April 1, 1897, Rockville Centre. Sales Management, The Electric Storage Battery Company. Served as Trustee of Rockville Centre, 1945–1947. WW I: Active in U.S. Naval Reserve.

60 *Walter B. Rhodes:* R 1923, M 1932, JW 1930, SW 1931, Treas. 1934–1945. Parents: Richard W. and Catherine A. Rhodes. Born January 28, 1891, Hempstead. WW I: 107th Infantry Regiment 27th Division. Thereafter active in newspaper business. At present successful dairy farmer at Skaneateles, Onondaga County, N.Y.

61 *Herbert P. Buerger:* R 1923, M 1933, JW 1931, SW 1932. Parents: Paul G.J. and Wilhelmina Freitag Buerger. Born November 30, 1891, Buffalo, N.Y. Photoengraver. Active in Boy Scouts of America. See *Index.*

62 *Frank Carlton Colcord:* R 1921 in Frontier Lodge No. 74, Franklin, Vt., affiliated with our lodge 1925. M 1934, JW 1932, SW 1933. Parents: Herbert Bowman and Alice Sylvia Green Colcord. Born July 16, 1892, Franklin, Vt. Comptroller's Department, National City Bank of New York.

63 *William J. Franklin:* R 1914 in Hebron Lodge No. 813, Bronx, affiliated with our lodge 1922. M 1935, JW 1933, SW 1934. Parents: Lewis George and Mithalda Kregal Franklin. Born September 27, 1893, New York City. Dealer in feed and grain. As youth was active lifeguard in service of U.S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps in Bronx; at 21 served as Commodore of all life saving stations in

that borough; and in 1914 was awarded silver medal by Mayor Mitchell for distinguished rescue work in East River. Served 4 years with 22nd Engineers, N.Y. National Guard just prior to WW I. Active in Boy Scouts of America. See *Index.*

64 *Herman H. Lee:* R 1917 in Minerva Lodge No. 792, Brooklyn, affiliated with our lodge 1926. M 1936, JW 1934, SW 1935. Parents: Henry H. and Maren Wold Lee. Born February 6, 1889, Brooklyn. President, Lee Transportation Corporation (steamship towing and docking in New York harbor). Retired 1943. Commissioner of the West Hempstead Fire District since 1941 election. Volunteer ambulance driver for Red Cross duration WW II.

65 *John Milton Young:* R 1918 in Minerva Lodge No. 792, Brooklyn, affiliated with our lodge 1923. M 1937, JW 1935, SW 1936. Parents: Charles L. and Lucy Cobb Young. Born January 13, 1892, Brooklyn. Importing and manufacturing.

66 *Bertram Melville Patterson:* R 1926, M 1938, JW 1936, SW 1937. Parents: Archibald G. and Caroline M. Patterson. Born May 4, 1904, Hempstead. Road builder and general contractor. Town Supervisor of Highways 1925–1939. WW I: Private, Inf. U.S. Army.

67 *Cyril V. Nichols:* R 1923, M 1939, JW 1937, SW 1938, Treas. 1945 to date, DDGM 1944. Parents: Guy and Perdita H. Nichols. Born September 5, 1893, Mill Neck, L.I. Sales representative, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company. President, Nassau County Grand Jurors Association 1942–1943. WW I: 1917–1919, Captain, 23rd Inf. 2nd Div., U.S. Army. See *Index.*

68 *Smith A. Combes:* R 1929, M 1940, JW 1938, SW 1939. Parents: Smith A. and Elizabeth A. Watts Combes. Born February 6, 1892, Valley Stream. Doctor of Medicine. Consulting Physician, Meadowbrook Hospital; Associate Physician, South Nassau Communities Hospital; Attending Physician, Nassau Hospital 1920–1928; St. Giles Hospital 1916 to date; Attending Physician, and Secretary of Medical Board, Mercy Hospital; Attending Physician, Nassau County Home. Health Officer, Village of Hempstead 1920–1938. WW I: Medical Corps. See *Index.*

69 *LeRoy E. Adams:* R 1920, in Anchor Lodge No. 149, Plainfield, N.J., affiliated with our lodge 1925. M 1941, JW 1939, SW 1940. Parents: Arthur G. and Emma C. Adams. Born June 28, 1897, Plainfield. Merchant. WW I: Officers' Training School, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.

70 *Arthur McKibbin:* R 1927, M 1942, JW 1940, SW 1941. Parents: Arthur and Catherine McFarland McKibbin. Born May 18, 1894, Brooklyn. 31 years' service at New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn. See *Index.*

71 *Harry Clark Arnott:* R 1926, M 1943, JW 1941, SW 1942. Parents: Harry Clark and Harriet Arnott. Born April 20, 1902, Brooklyn. Died July 17, 1947. Buyer wholesale groceries, Seeman Bros., Inc., New York City. See *Index*

72 *Walter Scott Kinkade:* R 1935, M 1944, JW 1942, SW 1943. Parents: Alexander M. and Elizabeth B. Kinkade. Born October 15, 1899, Brooklyn. Banker. WW I: 13th Reg. N.G.N.Y., veteran 9th Reg. N.G.N.Y. See *Index.*

73 *Lambert R. Furey, Jr.:* R 1935, M 1945, JW 1943, SW 1944. Parents: Lambert R. and Nellie May Bates Furey. Born December 6, 1904, Brooklyn. District Manager, Commercial Credit Corporation; now Secretary-Treasurer, Lalmant-Furey Motors, Inc. See *Index.*

74 *William E. Michelfelder:* R 1930 in Hillside Lodge No. 894, Queens, affiliated with our lodge 1933. M 1946, JW 1944, SW 1945, Asst. Grand Lecturer 1947. Parents: William and Carolyn Grosback Michelfelder. Born August 10, 1902, Brooklyn. Commercial Branch Manager, New York Telephone Company. Active in Far Rockaway Exchange Club and Chamber of Commerce, also in the Girl Scout movement. See *Index.*

75 *Raymond Benjamin White:* R 1937, M 1947, JW 1945, SW 1946. Parents: Edward A. and Eva M. Sammis White. Born July 23, 1905, Babylon. With New York Telephone Company. Active churchman. See *Index.*

Members of Morton Lodge in 1947

(Including candidates approved for advancement)

‡ Affiliated   *Life Members 103
d dual   862 Members

A

Abrams, Aubrey S.	Jan. 26, 1918
‡Abrams, Emil A.	Feb. 9, 1942
Abrams, Everett	June 10, 1940
‡Acker, Fred E.	Mar. 26, 1928
Ackley, William H., Jr.	Nov. 24, 1924
Adams, Frederick S.	Nov. 24, 1941
*Adams, LeRoy E.	June 8, 1925
Albright, Ilor R.	Oct. 22, 1928
*Alm, A. A. F.	Jan. 4, 1915
‡Alm, C. Harry	Sept. 9, 1918
Anderson, Harry A.	May 24, 1937
Anderson, Philip J.	Mar. 11, 1929
Anderson, William	June 10, 1940
dAngelbeck, Henry H.	Nov. 19, 1945
*Appleby, William E.	Feb. 13, 1922
Arnold, Richard F.	Nov. 24, 1924
*Arnott, Harry C.	Mar. 28, 1932
Ashdown, Ernest A.	Mar. 11, 1929
Ashdown, Harry B.	Feb. 9, 1925
Austin, George L.	Nov. 25, 1946
Avis, Reginald W. H.	Nov. 24, 1941

B

‡Bachenheimer, Henry	Dec. 23, 1934
Bade, Walter H.	May 12, 1947
Bahrens, Ernest O. W.	Dec. 9, 1935
Bain, Robert F.	May 19, 1947
*Baker, Cassius D.	April 13, 1908
dBaker, Thomas E.	June 27, 1946
Baldwin, Charles R.	Nov. 12, 1928
Baldwin, Fred D.	Nov. 26, 1923
Baldwin, Frederick S.	May 9, 1927
Baldwin, Herbert E.	April 26, 1920
Baldwin, Raymond F.	Dec. 9, 1946
Barbatsuly, Nick P.	Apr. 16, 1945
‡Bardes, Daniel	March 27, 1933
*Barrett, Gilbert C.	May 26, 1924
‡Bartle, Charles A.	Dec. 11, 1939
Bartle, Gordon W.	June 9, 1947
Bartle, John A.	May 8, 1945
Bartlett, Edmund J.	Nov. 26, 1945
Bartovics, Anthony J.	Sept. 25, 1922
Bartovics, Anthony J., Jr.	Nov. 28, 1927
Bass, B. Robert (Dr.)	May 29, 1919
Bauerle, Karl E.	Mar. 11, 1946
Baukney, Russell L.	June 27, 1927
Bayer, Ernest	Nov. 26, 1923
Baylis, Richard I.	Dec. 14, 1942
Baylis, William I.	June 10, 1940
Beattie, William	Nov. 28, 1921
Bechard, Frederick A.	April 27, 1936
Becker, Edward H.	June 10, 1946
Beddow, William D.	Nov. 24, 1924
Bedell, Bert	April 27, 1936
Beegel, Paul M., Jr. (Dr.)	June 14, 1943
‡Bejsovec, Emil J.	Jan. 8, 1940
Benjamin, Carlton E.	Nov. 19, 1945
*Bennett, Josiah K.	Oct. 9, 1911
Bennett, Nathan L. H.	Dec. 2, 1946
Bennington, Robert N.	June 10, 1946
*Berg, Albert H.	Sept. 20, 1909
*Berg, Edward T.	Sept. 20, 1909
Berk, S. Bernard	Oct. 13, 1947
Berlinghoff, Robt. A.	July 9, 1945
Berryman, David	Mar. 27, 1922
Bertram, Henry E.	May 19, 1947
Bett, Gilbert W.	Mar. 10, 1931
Bexson, Sidney G.	Mar. 14, 1927

Beyar, Charles E.	Dec. 8, 1947
Bickmeyer, Henry C.	June 27, 1927
Bieling, George B.	Nov. 13, 1939
Biggam, Bertrand N.	May 8, 1944
Billings, Henry C.	May 11, 1942
‡Birdsall, Lester D.	June 24, 1929
‡Bischoff, Harold E.	Feb. 27, 1933
Bischoff, Walter A. M.	Oct. 27, 1947
‡Bishop, Charles G. (Dr.)	Apr. 25, 1932
Bismarck, George J.	Oct. 22, 1928
Blair, Harold N.	Apr. 27, 1942
‡Blanchard, George H.	Mar. 26, 1928
Bland, Thos. J., Jr. (Dr.)	April 25, 1919
‡Blass, Walter	Dec. 22, 1941
Blue, William J.	June 9, 1947
Blumberg, Arthur A.	April 26, 1943
‡Blumberg, Louis E. (Dr.)	Feb. 27, 1922
‡Blumberg, Nathan	April 22, 1929
Boerckel, Eldert W.	May 19, 1947
Bogel, Alfred H.	Dec. 13, 1926
Bohnet, William J.	Dec. 14, 1931
‡Bolls, Bruno M.	May 14, 1934
Bollten, John G.	May 1, 1944
‡Booth, Charles Brandon	Feb. 27, 1933
‡Bortzner, Wayne W.	Feb. 12, 1940
Boshler, John A., Jr.	June 7, 1920
Boulas, Azeez	May 19, 1947
Bower, Jacob (Dr.)	Dec. 17, 1918
‡Bradshaw, Frank W.	April 25, 1932
‡Brand, Frank D.	Feb. 27, 1933
Brand, Leonard H.	Nov. 28, 1921
‡Bratcher, Everitt J.	June 14, 1937
Brehm, John E.	Apr. 30, 1945
Brenner, William	May 19, 1947
*Brett, Fred J.	Feb. 28, 1916
*Bretz, Harry L.	Nov. 11, 1912
Briggs, Leslie A.	Feb. 12, 1945
Brodt, Julius K.	Nov. 27, 1944
Brooks, Clarence D.	Dec. 2, 1946
Brooks, Gerald W.	Apr. 27, 1942
‡Brotheridge, Claude W.	Oct. 6, 1947
Brower, Benjamin	May 13, 1918
Brower, Howard S.	April 14, 1919
Brown, Elmer H.	Dec. 13, 1920
Brown, Hugh S.	Oct. 22, 1928
Brown, Irving G.	Oct. 11, 1926
Brown, Walter A.	Nov. 27, 1933
Brownell, Clarence R. E.	June 12, 1944
Bru, Harold E.	June 9, 1924
Bryan, Robert B.	Mar. 27, 1922
Buchner, William L.	Oct. 18, 1920
‡Buell, Warren E.	Dec. 11, 1933
Buerger, Herbert P.	Feb. 26, 1923
‡Buhler, Albert F.	Oct. 14, 1946
Burtis, Wm. T.	Dec. 9, 1946
‡Burwell, George W. G.	Mar. 24, 1947
‡Butz, George N.	Dec. 18, 1934
Byman, William J.	May 12, 1947

C

Camp, Charles B.	Feb. 28, 1944
Campbell, Clarence W.	June 25, 1923
Campbell, Donald P.	June 9, 1947
Campbell, George C.	May 19, 1947
Campbell, Henry J.	April 30, 1923
Campbell, Martin B.	March 17, 1919
Cann, Jesse W.	Dec. 5, 1921
Cann, Kenneth W.	Dec. 13, 1920
Carolan, John J.	Nov. 9, 1945
‡Carpenter, Harry L.	Dec. 11, 1933
Casagrande, Jere J.	May 12, 1947
Cassidy, Albert V.	Nov. 24, 1941
Castator, Fred B.	May 8, 1944
Chagnon, Marcel E.	June 8, 1931
Cheshire, Austin C.	April 30, 1923
Cheshire, Leslie G.	April 30, 1923
Christ, William E.	April 11, 1932
Christen, John A.	Sept. 23, 1918
Christensen, Borge	Mar. 11, 1946
‡Christensen, Fred'k C.	Sept. 8, 1924
Christy, J. DeWitt	Apr. 30, 1945
Church, Thornton A.	Nov. 25, 1946
*Clark, Fred P. J.	April 13, 1908
*Clark, Jacob E.	June 24, 1901
*Clay, George H.	Feb. 24, 1913
‡Clayton, Arthur E.	Feb. 26, 1923
Clements, Monford W.	Nov. 25, 1929
*Clevinger, Fred S.	June 12, 1911
‡Clockedile, Benjamin A.	Sept. 25, 1944
Clowes, Avery F.	May 14, 1923
Clowes, Coe S.	Nov. 13, 1939
Cobin, Harold	Feb. 3, 1919
Cogswell, Stuart W.	Feb. 13, 1922
Cohen, Clarence (Dr.)	July 27, 1918
‡Colcord, Frank C.	Jan. 12, 1925
Collins, Arthur P.	June 9, 1924
*Combes, Smith A. (Dr.)	Nov. 25, 1929
Combs, Ralph N.	April 10, 1933
Cone, Oscar C.	June 12, 1944
Conklin, Arnold A.	June 8, 1931
Conklin, William S.	Dec. 13, 1937
Conover, Orville G.	June 27, 1921
Conway, Timothy P.	Mar. 17, 1919
Cooper, Herbert E.	Feb. 28, 1921
*Cornelius, Seaman E.	May 27, 1912
Cornell, Clifford C.	Jan. 26, 1920
‡Corrie, George W.	May 13, 1929
‡Covert, Charles E.	May 25, 1942
Cowlishaw, Henry W.	May 11, 1942
Coyle, William E.	May 24, 1937

*Crampton, David T.	Dec. 14, 1914
Creasey, Edwin P.	Nov. 24, 1941
‡Cromie, David B.	Apr. 27, 1931
*Curth, Frank I.	May 14, 1945

D

Dahl, Edwin E.	May 12, 1947
Dahlman, Ernest C. (Dr.)	June 8, 1925
Damon, Ralph S.	Mar. 10, 1931
Dangerfield, Thomas M.	Dec. 8, 1930
Darnay, Stephen A.	Oct. 22, 1928
Dauch, Ralph	May 8, 1945
‡Dauch, Walter E.	June 24, 1946
*Davison, George W.	Oct. 24, 1898
Dawe, Daniel E.	June 20, 1919
*Dehn, Henry F.	Nov. 25, 1912
Demacos, Gus	Dec. 2, 1946
DeMott, Arthur D.	Aug. 28, 1918
DeMott, Melville K.	June 28, 1920
Denonn, Philip A.	Nov. 26, 1923
*Denton, Eugene W.	June 24, 1901
*DeNyse, Isaac R.	Feb. 27, 1899
Desimini, Wm. J.	Apr. 30, 1945
DeSousa, Stuart B.	May 26, 1941
DeWees, Samuel	May 17, 1920
Deyo, Paul T.	Mar. 11, 1946
Dickson, Herbert	May 26, 1941
Dieckman, George	June 28, 1920
Dieterich, Albert F.	June 8, 1931
‡Dinsmore, Elliott G.	Feb. 11, 1946
‡Dodd, Wilburn C.	May 22, 1939
*Dodge, Charles T.	May 13, 1907
Donnelly, Arthur T.	Nov. 30, 1918
‡Dorsch, Joseph L.	Dec. 28, 1936
Doty, William Russell	Sept. 23, 1929
Doyle, Peter J.	Nov. 27, 1939
Dresch, Ferdinand	Nov. 8, 1943
Driller, Nathan	Mar. 17, 1919
Drummond, Jos. E.	Apr. 16, 1945
Duke, George A.	Mar. 17, 1919
Dunlop, Harold	Nov. 24, 1919
Dunn, John A.	May 27, 1935
*Duryea, Harold M.	Apr. 27, 1925

E

Earl, Fred W., Jr.	Dec. 9, 1946
*Eaton, W. Herbert	Nov. 20, 1911
Eckert, John A., Jr.	Sept. 23, 1929
Efthimion, Chas. P.	Dec. 2, 1946
Eggers, John H.	June 7, 1920
‡Eggleston, Arthur R.	Mar. 12, 1945
‡Eichenauer, George S.	Jan. 22, 1940
Eichhorst, George O.	June 12, 1939
Ellias, Charles J.	Nov. 30, 1918
‡Ellis, Edgar P.	Oct. 25, 1937
Ellmore, Lewis F. (Dr.)	Nov. 26, 1934
*Erb, Harry E.	Mar. 11, 1907
Erhard, Herbert C.	Nov. 28, 1927
Esping, J. Algot	June 27, 1927
*Estabrook, George M.	April 24, 1911
Evans, Daniel D.	Dec. 8, 1947
‡Eversman, William H.	Jan. 10, 1944

F

Farrish, Thomas D.	June 12, 1944
Fass, Maurice I.	May 14, 1923
‡Faust, A. Franklin	April 10, 1939
Faust, Edmund H.	Oct. 27, 1947
Femminella, Joseph	Mar. 11, 1929
Field, Frank R.	Oct. 24, 1921
Field, Wallace S.	Nov. 25, 1946
Finkenstadt, Carl F.	April 27, 1936
Fitzgerald, George F.	April 10, 1933
Fitzgerald, Thomas F.	Nov. 26, 1934
Fletcher, James C.	Nov. 25, 1946
*Flint, Clinton M.	Oct. 28, 1907
‡Fluegel, Geo. J.	May 28, 1945
Flynn, Walter D.	June 14, 1943
Ford, Clarence W.	May 3, 1920
Forrester, William	June 25, 1923
Fowler, Charles S.	April 5, 1920
Franklin, Edward C.	June 11, 1928
Franklin, G. Robert	Dec. 9, 1946
‡Franklin, William J.	June 12, 1922
‡Franz, Otto E.	March 13, 1933
Fraser, Alex. A.	Mar. 11, 1946
Fredericks, Daniel	June 12, 1939
Fredman, Harry	March 25, 1940
Freeth, Richard T.	Dec. 2, 1946
Fremming, Charles W.	June 12, 1944
‡Friedman, Louis D.	Sept. 11, 1939
Frost, Jerrold A.	Mar. 8, 1937
Frost, Roswell W.	June 21, 1918
‡Fry, Ambrose J.	Feb. 9, 1925
Fry, Franklin W. (Dr.)	Dec. 9, 1940
*Furey, Lambert R., Jr.	May 27, 1935
‡Fuss, Henry E.	Dec. 11, 1933
Fust, George R.	Apr. 16, 1945

G

Gallmeyer, Edward	Nov. 27, 1944
Gardner, John M.	Oct. 10, 1927
Garver, Zacharias	Oct. 24, 1921
*Gehrig, James N.	Nov. 25, 1912
Gehrig, William	Nov. 13, 1922
*Geisler, Louis J.	Oct. 9, 1911
Gerace, Bonaventura S.	Nov. 19, 1945
Gibbs, Chas. A.	Oct. 11, 1926

Gibson, George E.	Dec. 2, 1946
Gilbert, Harry F.	Nov. 13, 1922
*Gildersleeve, Aziel S.	Sept. 20, 1909
*Gildersleeve, John S.	Apr. 8, 1912
Giordan, Anthony L.	May 26, 1930
‡Glaysher, John T.	April 12, 1937
Glen, Robert E.	Nov. 25, 1946
Gloisten, Theodore F.	May 9, 1927
Glover, Harry	Mar. 11, 1929
‡Gnos, Robert E.	Mar. 8, 1943
Godfrey, Mark D. (Dr.)	April 25, 1919
Goetz, Charles H.	May 12, 1947
*Golder, Delbert R.	Nov. 26, 1923
Golnick, Chas. F.	June 27, 1927
‡Goodell, Harvey K.	Nov. 22, 1937
‡Goodwin, Thomas E.	May 8, 1933
Goodwin, William W.	Feb. 14, 1921
‡Gore, William A.	Jan. 9, 1933
‡Graham, Carroll B.	June 27, 1927
Grahame, Arthur W. V.	May 1, 1944
Grandin, Edward	Nov. 12, 1928
Grandin, Hilding G.	June 24, 1918
Graner, Ernest W.	April 30, 1923
‡Green, William H.	Jan. 11, 1937
Greenman, Kenneth E.	Oct. 22, 1928
Gregory, Charles B.	June 12, 1939
Greswick, Joseph B.	Sept. 8, 1947
Grier, Edward T.	Nov. 27, 1939
Grier, Robert A.	Nov. 27, 1939
*Griffin, Benjamin A.	May 10, 1897
Griffin, Francis C.	Feb. 12, 1945
*‡Griffiths, H. Willard	Dec. 19, 1904
Griffiths, James L.	April 30, 1923
*‡Grimmer, R. D. (Dr.)	June 28, 1915
Grimmer, R. D., Jr. (Dr.)	Mar. 22, 1943
*Grinyer, Henry W.	March 8, 1915
Groepler, Carl T.	June 9, 1941
Groepler, Reinhold J.	June 9, 1941
Guando, Dominick	Oct. 10, 1927
Guarnieri, Alfred	March 27, 1939
‡Gulde, William O.	March 13, 1933
Gunther, Lionel W.	May 1, 1944
Gunzer, C. Richard	June 8, 1931
‡Gutberlet, Edwin S.	Jan. 13, 1936

H

Haenel, Edward B.	Dec. 9, 1940
‡Haight, John S. (Rev.)	Feb. 9, 1925
Hall, Edwin E.	July 2, 1945
‡Hall, John L.	Dec. 28, 1936
Hallock, Albert C.	Sept. 25, 1922
Hambrecht, Henry W.	Oct. 10, 1927
Hammel, Sylvain I.	May 26, 1930
*Hance, Nelson S.	March 9, 1914
Haney, John B.	June 9, 1947
Hanna, Jos.	July 9, 1945
dHansen, Tom	Dec. 2, 1946
dHarbolis, Soter S.	Feb. 19, 1945
*Harms, C. H. C.	June 28, 1915
Harpell, Clarence C.	Dec. 14, 1925
Harper, Edward, Jr.	Feb. 19, 1945
Harrat, Frank T. (Dr.)	May 8, 1944
Harrigan, Frederick	Feb. 26, 1923
Harris, Lewis B.	June 11, 1928
‡Harris, Wayne M.	Feb. 27, 1933
Harrison, William H.	June 28, 1943
Harvey, Sidney W.	Apr. 27, 1936
Hathorn, Charles E.	Feb. 26, 1923
Hauser, George H., Jr.	June 23, 1919
Heckmeyer, John F.	April 27, 1936
Heglund, Ellis O.	Feb. 19, 1945
Heimers, Henry	Dec. 8, 1924
‡Henry, James R.	April 24, 1944
Hensley, Charles J., Jr.	May 1, 1944
Herbeck, Charles	Oct. 18, 1920
Hermann, Frank T.	Sept. 25, 1922
‡Herzog, Charles F.	Nov. 13, 1922
Hess, Arthur M.	May 1, 1944
Hettesheimer, C. A. (Dr.)	May 9, 1927
Heurich, Paul H.	Nov. 13, 1922
Heurich, Robt. P.	July 9, 1945
Heyn, Fred	Mar. 22, 1943
Hicks, Stephen T.	June 26, 1920
Higbee, John C.	Dec. 9, 1940
Hill, Christopher H.	Sept. 28, 1918
‡Hill, Kyle (Dr.)	Nov. 14, 1938
Hiller, Raymond A.	Oct. 9, 1944
Hilliker, George W.	Nov. 13, 1922
Hillis, William B.	May 23, 1938
Hillman, Albert L.	May 23, 1938
Hinkel, Frederick W.	May 13, 1929
Hodgson, Joseph R.	Mar. 22, 1943
‡Hoefner, Walter	Mar. 9, 1942
Hoffmann, Oscar	Nov. 26, 1923
‡Hollender, Louis H.	Dec. 10, 1934
‡Hollingsworth, Harold L.	May 14, 1943
*Hollman, Merritt T.	Dec. 14, 1914
Holmes, Andrew L.	June 28, 1943
Holst, Henry J.	Mar. 22, 1943
Honan, Abram V.	May 26, 1941
Hopmann, Christopher A.	May 11, 1942
Howell, Addison	May 11, 1942
Howell, Charles L.	Nov. 24, 1941
Howell, Edwin T.	July 2, 1945
Hubbard, Ernest C.	June 8, 1925
Hubbard, George C.	May 10, 1943
‡Huber, Albert J.	Dec. 11, 1944
‡Hudson, Perry E., Sr.	April 25, 1938
Hudson, Perry E., Jr.	Nov. 28, 1938
Huettner, Arthur F.	Nov. 25, 1918

Huey, Sam Lee, Jr.	July 14, 1944
Humphrey, James D.	Mar. 26, 1928
*Hutcheson, William T.	April 11, 1910
*Hutcheson, Willis A.	Feb. 27, 1899
*Hutchinson, Eugene F.	Feb. 19, 1945
*Hyde, Charles E.	Feb. 11, 1901

I

‡Ingarra, Salvatore	Dec. 12, 1932
Ingwertsen, Bruno P.	Mar. 22, 1943
Innes, Robert J.	June 12, 1944
Irving, James K.	Feb. 24, 1941
‡Irwin, Walter C., Jr.	Nov. 28, 1938
Ives, Clarence R.	Dec. 8, 1947

J

‡Jack, James	Jan. 14, 1946
Jackson, Edward W.	Apr. 27, 1925
‡Jackson, James K.	June 11, 1945
Jackson, Robert H.	Mar. 26, 1928
Jaeckle, Theodore	June 12, 1922
Jamgochian, Megerdich	Mar. 17, 1919
Jansen, Peter N.	Oct. 27, 1919
‡Jansson, Philip	Sept. 23, 1940
‡Jasper, Harry A.	Jan. 28, 1929
‡Jenkins, Clifford N.	April 25, 1932
Jenkins, John J.	Dec. 7, 1908
Jennings, Harrison C.	May 26, 1919
Johns, Henry S.	Aug. 11, 1919
Johnson, William S.	Nov. 24, 1919
Johnston, Arthur I.	Apr. 30, 1945
Jones, Fred M.	Oct. 24, 1921
Jones, Mortimer D.	Nov. 20, 1918
Jones, Ulysses G.	June 28, 1920
*Jones, Walter R.	Feb. 28, 1905
‡Jonke, Joseph M.	Dec. 16, 1933
Jorgensen, Chris.	Mar. 11, 1946
Jost, Elmer Christian	Feb. 28, 1944
*Jowitt, Jos. B.	Apr. 27, 1914

K

Keating, Robert J.	Feb. 28, 1921
‡Kehm, Charles H.	Mar. 12, 1945
Keilholz, John R.	Sept. 21, 1943
Keithley, John L.	Feb. 28, 1921
‡Kenmore, J. Russell	March 28, 1932
*Kerr, Frank M. (Rev.)	May 25, 1908
Kessler, Herman C. K.	May 27, 1935
Kiessler, Charles K.	May 23, 1921
‡Kilian, Daniel C.	Mar. 23, 1942
‡Kimberly, F. G.	Mar. 11, 1946
King, Harold R.	Mar. 14, 1927
Kingsley, William P.	March 27, 1939
*Kinkade, Walter S.	May 27, 1935
Kinne, Ralph D.	June 12, 1939
Kitchell, William L.	June 23, 1919
Klapper, Theodore B.	Sept. 27, 1920
Klein, Clinton E.	Apr. 16, 1945
Kleinfelder, B. Lloyd	June 8, 1925
Klimpel, Adolph	Mar. 26, 1923
Kling, Melville M.	Nov. 27, 1944
Koch, Armin S.	July 9, 1945
‡Koch, Charles	Dec. 12, 1932
Kohnken, Charles H.	June 9, 1947
Konrath, Charles	May 19, 1947
‡Konther, Walter	Mar. 12, 1934
‡Koop, Charles H.	Dec. 23, 1940
Kraft, Raymond J.	May 19, 1947
Kouyoumjian, Yervant Y.	June 9, 1947
Kreisch, Henry A.	Dec. 13, 1926
Kreisle, M. F. (Dr.)	June 29, 1918
Krist, Wm. McK.	Dec. 2, 1946
‡Krumenacker, Lawrence	Mar. 13, 1933
Kuhn, William	Nov. 25, 1946
Kunz, Arthur H. R.	June 9, 1941
Kurz, Frederick C.	May 8, 1945
Kurz, William	Dec. 2, 1946
Kuschak, A. A. (Rev.)	Nov. 25, 1946

L

Lackmann, Wm. F.	July 2, 1945
Lagakis, Louis	June 23, 1919
‡Lalmant, Eugene J.	Dec. 16, 1934
Lamb, John T.	April 30, 1923
‡Landon, Paul E.	Feb. 27, 1933
Landy, Louis A. (Dr.)	June 7, 1918
Langdon, Edwin K.	April 25, 1919
Larkin, Robert E.	Sept. 25, 1922
Laumann, Herman E.	Feb. 10, 1919
Launders, John M.	June 26, 1944
‡Lawrence, Elmer G.	Nov. 27, 1944
‡Lawyer, William G.	May 13, 1929
Leckell, Frank C. M.	Mar. 24, 1930
Lederman, Joseph N.	May 8, 1944
‡Lee, Herman H.	Dec. 13, 1926
‡Lee, Howard B., Jr.	Jan. 9, 1933
*Leffler, John	April 24, 1911
Leitner, Emil	Nov. 26, 1923
Lelko, John	Mar. 17, 1919
‡Lemon, Andrew M.	Jan. 13, 1936
Lentini, Peter V.	Dec. 9, 1940
*Levy, Leo	Mar. 8, 1915
Lewis, Frank W.	May 23, 1921
‡Liebscher, Fred W.	June 10, 1940
Lindeberg, Frank A.	May 8, 1945
Little, M. V.	May 12, 1947
*Littlejohn, George A.	April 11, 1910
Loewy, Arthur C.	Mar. 22, 1926
*Losee, Herbert I.	Nov. 23, 1908

Ludemann, Herman J.	May 28, 1934
‡Lund, Christian J.	April 25, 1938
dLutz, Lawrence G.	July 28, 1947
*Lynch, Arthur F.	Nov. 28, 1921
*Lynch, Clarence S.	Dec. 27, 1943

M

MacDonald, William	Apr. 30, 1945
Mac Gilvray, Robert F.	June 12, 1944
*Mackey, Henry E.	Mar. 18, 1907
MacLaren, John A.	June 9, 1947
*MacQuinn, J. Edmonds	June 24, 1907
Maggs, Howard K.	Nov. 27, 1933
Maier, Louis A.	May 12, 1947
Mais, Ralph G.	June 26, 1944
Mancini, Anthony P.	Nov. 28, 1938
Mancini, George W.	Dec. 14, 1942
Mann, Peter G.	Nov. 26, 1923
‡Marek, Edward W.	April 28, 1947
Margiotta, Joseph	June 10, 1940
Marshall, Daniel M.	Nov. 8, 1943
Marshall, David E.	Oct. 12, 1942
Marshall, Ernest D.	May 24, 1937
Marshall, Nicholas N.	Mar. 11, 1946
Marshall, Robert B.	May 1, 1944
*Marsland, Horace A.	June 5, 1905
‡Martens, Wm. F.	Mar. 12, 1945
Martin, James V.	June 26, 1944
Martin, Robert F., Jr.	Nov. 28, 1927
Mass, Jacob G.	Mar. 26, 1928
Matson, John A.	Oct. 28, 1940
*Mauer, Philip	Oct. 28, 1913
Maure, Raymond	Mar. 26, 1923
‡McBurnie, William J.	April 10, 1933
‡McCance, Robert B.	Dec. 23, 1929
McCaw, Robert G.	June 25, 1945
‡McClymont, James C.	Feb. 9, 1942
‡McCreery, Robt. J.	April 24, 1944
‡McDowell, John G.	Feb. 14, 1944
McElfresh, Howell F.	Feb. 24, 1941
McIntosh, James G.	Dec. 14, 1925
McKay, G. Ronald	Feb. 24, 1941
McKay, Whitson	June 12, 1922
*McKibbin, Arthur	May 9, 1927
McLain, James A.	June 8, 1931
McLean, Walter G.	June 25, 1945
*McLean, William D.	Feb. 10, 1908
‡McLocklin, Harold H.	Jan. 24, 1944
McRae, James H.	Apr. 27, 1942
McSherry, Lawrence E.	Mar. 26, 1923
‡McWhorter, Charles F.	June 11, 1923
Mear, Alfred R.	Feb. 19, 1945
‡Melven, George A.	Mar. 23, 1936
dMersereau, Edwin E.	June 20, 1934
‡Metcalf, William J.	Oct. 27, 1947
Meyer, Fred W.	Sept. 25, 1922
Meyrer, Edward R.	June 8, 1931
*Michelfelder, William E.	Dec. 19, 1933
Midgette, John A.	May 11, 1942
‡Miles, Charles H.	April 11, 1932
*Miller, Chas. Gardner	Jan. 27, 1896
‡Miller, George B.	May 27, 1946
‡Miller, Milton E.	Sept. 27, 1943
*Miller, Wm. J.	Apr. 8, 1912
*Mills, Edward	Dec. 8, 1913
Mirschel, Herbert	Dec. 9, 1946
‡Moeller, Richard W.	Apr. 16, 1945
‡Mohr, Henry D.	Dec. 19, 1934
*Moller, Sidney R.	Sept. 20, 1909
Mollersten, Ruben	Feb. 12, 1945
‡Mollick, Jacob	Feb. 19, 1945
Mollineaux, Grover C.	Nov. 13, 1922
Mollineaux, LeRoy D.	Feb. 24, 1941
*Molyneaux, John H.	June 22, 1903
Mongitore, James	Mar. 22, 1943
Moorehead, Russell	June 25, 1923
Morrison, Donald K.	Dec. 8, 1947
Muller, Alvin W.	May 19, 1947
Mumma, Paul E.	July 9, 1945
Mundy, Alva E.	Nov. 13, 1939
‡Munisteri, Nicholas C.	June 14, 1937
Munson, Arthur M.	June 10, 1946
Murdock, Charles W.	Dec. 14, 1942
Myers, Charles A.	June 29, 1918

N

Nargizian, Andrew	March 27, 1939
dNargizian, Vahan H.	Mar. 24, 1941
dNekton, Toivo H.	May 26, 1941
dNelson, Stephen V.	May 14, 1945
dNeu, Charles A.	April 10, 1944
Neu, Clarence J.	June 26, 1944
Neuschaefer, Henry J.	Sept. 27, 1920
Neuschaefer, Herman	May 17, 1920
Newill, William B.	May 14, 1923
*Nichols, Cyril V.	Feb. 26, 1923
Nichols, Nick C.	Nov. 27, 1944
‡Nichols, T. Harvey	Dec. 20, 1934
Niess, Oliver K.	June 26, 1944
Nilsson, Alfred L.	Oct. 11, 1945
Nitt, Alexander	Nov. 26, 1945
Noon, Alfred D.	June 5, 1944
Noon, George R.	Dec. 5, 1921
‡Norton, George C.	Dec. 11, 1933
‡Nyholm, Arthur H.	Nov. 13, 1944

O

O'Connor, Lawrence E.	July 2, 1945
Oelerich, Edw. H.	Dec. 9, 1946

Ohrtman, Judson	Oct. 10, 1927
O'Keefe, George V.	Oct. 28, 1940
Oldehoff, Alfred W.	June 11, 1928
Olson, Carl O. A.	Dec. 9, 1946
Olson, Sigfrid A.	Nov. 25, 1918
Oman, Gustave E.	May 26, 1930
Oman, John E.	June 27, 1927
Orth, William C.	Mar. 22, 1943
dOstrander, Robert J.	Feb. 15, 1947
Ostro, Isidor B.	Nov. 2, 1918

P

Pabst, John H., Jr.	Mar. 10, 1931
Page, George A., Jr.	May 26, 1930
*Papadopoulos, John D.	June 25, 1945
Papenmeyer, Gustave H.	Nov. 22, 1920
*Pappaflikas, Thomas	Nov. 13, 1939
‡Parkinson, John W.	Jan. 14, 1929
*Parsons, Theophilus	June 5, 1905
Patterson, A. Holly	June 28, 1926
*Patterson, Bertram M.	June 28, 1926
*Patterson, Charles E.	Mar. 1, 1897
Patterson, John L.	Mar. 26, 1923
Patterson, Oliver F.	Sept. 25, 1922
Patterson, Thomas K.	Oct. 27, 1919
‡Patterson, Wilfred W., Jr.	May 14, 1945
Paulin, Russell E.	Oct. 27, 1947
Peace, Arthur W.	Feb. 13, 1922
Pearce, Francis J.	Feb. 9, 1925
Pechiro, Anthony	May 1, 1944
Pechiro, John	June 28, 1943
Pemberton, John	Nov. 26, 1934
Penny, Wilfred F. (Rev.)	June 9, 1947
Perez, Charles	Nov. 25, 1946
‡Perkins, Ernest D.	Mar. 25, 1935
‡Perry, Lester M.	May 13, 1946
‡Peters, Wm. C.	Jan. 25, 1926
Petersen, Alfred C.	Mar. 26, 1923
Petersen, Christian	April 19, 1920
Petersen, Walter O.	Feb. 12, 1945
Peterson, Frederick E.	June 27, 1927
*Pettit, Edwin C.	June 5, 1905
Pflug, Eugene D.	Sept. 23, 1929
*‡Phillips, Arthur C.	June 12, 1911
*‡Phipps, Charles B.	July 10, 1911
*Phipps, Howard M. (Dr.)	May 27, 1912
Pilger, Howard L.	May 26, 1930
Pilon, Rene T.	Dec. 9, 1935
*Pine, James T.	May 10, 1897
Plant, Tredwell C.	Oct. 27, 1947
‡Pollock, Charles S.	Mar. 26, 1934
Pollock, William G.	June 12, 1944
*Post, Jacob	April 10, 1905
*Powell, Frederick W.	Nov. 24, 1919
Powell, Theodore B.	Dec. 2, 1946
Pratt, George R.	June 25, 1945
Prentiss, Medary A.	Nov. 28, 1921
Price, Robert C.	July 2, 1945
Prince, Leon D.	Dec. 14, 1931
Puls, John W.	Apr. 27, 1942
‡Purser, Alfred H.	April 11, 1921

Q

Quellmelz, Edward	May 24, 1937
‡Quirk, Clinton H.	Jan. 13, 1936

R

Rafuse, Basil W.	June 9, 1947
Rafuse, Calvin E.	Oct. 27, 1947
Raine, Alan	Nov. 19, 1945
Randig, Richard W.	Nov. 26, 1945
‡Rausch, Charles J.	Nov. 13, 1944
*Rave, Albert C.	Nov. 9, 1903
‡Redefer, Andrew	Dec. 9, 1929
Reese, Charles A.	May 19, 1947
*Rehe, John H.	Dec. 8, 1913
‡Reid, James	Dec. 14, 1936
‡Reiss, Harry F.	April 10, 1933
*Rhame, Samuel S.	June 27, 1887
Rhodes, Alfred T.	Mar. 14, 1927
Rhodes, Walter B.	June 25, 1923
Rhodes, William D.	Oct. 22, 1945
Richards, Jesse	June 9, 1941
Richardson, J. Robert	June 9, 1941
Richmond, Wm. F., Jr.	May 26, 1919
Richon, Jules L.	Feb. 13, 1922
Richter, Charles H.	May 9, 1927
‡Riley, Harry J.	April 23, 1934
Roberts, Walter M.	Nov. 28, 1938
Roberts, William O.	May 12, 1947
dRobinson, Alan	May 14, 1945
Robinson, Elmer C.	Dec. 14, 1925
Robinson, Russell R.	Nov. 27, 1939
Rodin, Morris (Dr.)	Sept. 29, 1919
Roett, William A.	June 12, 1944
Rogers, Clifford J.	Nov. 25, 1918
*‡Rogers, David H.	Dec. 27, 1909
*Rogers, E. Wm.	Feb. 19, 1912
*Rogers, Ernest M.	Sept. 25, 1905
Rollinson, Ray B.	April 25, 1919
‡Romig, George L.	Dec. 23, 1940
Root, Charles R.	Apr. 16, 1945
Rosenberg, Julius M.	March 13, 1944
Rosenberg, Solomon	May 3, 1920
‡Rotberg, Sam	Oct. 10, 1938
Rowan, Harold L.	May 12, 1947
‡Rugheimer, Frederick W.	Oct. 27, 1930
Rullman, Michael L.	Dec. 5, 1921
*Rushmore, Leon A.	June 24, 1907

Ruwe, Edgar C.	Feb. 26, 1923
‡Ryder, Thomas F.	Dec. 10, 1923
‡Ryerson, Jesse S.	Nov. 13, 1922

S

Sachleben, John J.	June 8, 1925
Sacks, Louis	Dec. 6, 1920
‡Sandstedt, John W.	Jan. 13, 1936
Savell, Fred H.	May 29, 1919
Sayenga, Gilbert W.	Nov. 26, 1945
Schaefer, Charles G.	Mar. 24, 1930
Scharnke, G. Ernest	Mar. 24, 1930
Scheidig, Wm. C.	Nov. 25, 1946
Scheld, Herman C.	June 11, 1928
Schenck, Milton G.	Nov. 28, 1921
Schiebl, George T.	June 10, 1946
dSchierbaum, Louis C.	Jan. 23, 1933
‡Schilling, Karl E.	Oct. 17, 1946
*Schirck, Fred'k F. (Dr.)	June 24, 1907
Schlimm, Edward H.	May 12, 1947
Schmidt, Henry J.	July 9, 1945
Schmidt, Theodore K.	Oct. 24, 1921
Schnitzlein, George R.	June 9, 1924
Schon, Charles E.	Oct. 27, 1947
dSchonberg, A. Emil N.	Dec. 12, 1946
Schreiber, G. J., Jr. (Dr.)	July 12, 1919
Schreiber, Harry G.	July 9, 1945
Schroeder, Gustav A.	Nov. 26, 1945
‡Schumacher, Frank G.	June 25, 1934
Schwarz, John Leon	June 28, 1943
‡Schwarz, John S.	Oct. 24, 1938
Schwicker, Albert F.	July 28, 1947
*Schwicker, Louis F.	Nov. 23, 1908
Seaman, Benj. W. (Dr.)	Nov. 24, 1924
Seaman, Charles P.	Sept. 29, 1919
Sebastian, James B. (Dr.)	May 8, 1922
Sedelmeier, Finlay Royal	Nov. 8, 1943
See, Charles W. (Dr.)	Nov. 26, 1934
Seits, Edward O.	May 13, 1929
‡Seitz, Arthur E.	Dec. 14, 1936
Semke, Richard W.	May 14, 1923
dSerenbetz, George B.	March 28, 1932
‡Seymour, Harold C.	Feb. 24, 1930
Shoemaker, Richard, Jr.	Nov. 28, 1921
Showalter, H. Gregg	Aug. 11, 1919
dSiedenburg, Everett L.	Sept. 24, 1945
Silliman, George B.	June 28, 1943
Simonin, Arthur E.	May 23, 1921
‡Simpson, Abel F.	Dec. 11, 1922
*Skidmore, Henry S. (Dr.)	Nov. 25, 1912
*Skidmore, T. Alden	April 11, 1910
Sloan, Walter S.	Feb. 3, 1941
Smeltzer, Charles D.	April 25, 1919
Smith, Archie E.	Mar. 11, 1929
Smith, Charles H.	May 29, 1919
‡Smith, Franklin A.	Dec. 22, 1941
‡Smith, Geo. L.	June 28, 1926
Smith, Henry B. (Dr.)	Feb. 9, 1925
Smith, H. Edwin	Oct. 27, 1947
‡Smith, J. Earle	Aug. 28, 1918
Smith, Nathaniel	Dec. 8, 1930
‡Smith, Owen E.	April 25, 1932
Smith, Percy C.	May 8, 1944
‡Smith, Samuel P.	Dec. 28, 1936
*Snedeker, Daniel C.	Feb. 19, 1912
‡Sohn, George A.	June 12, 1944
‡Sontag, Geo. D.	Mar. 11, 1946
Soule, Edgar C.	Dec. 23, 1946
Soule, George	Sept. 28, 1918
‡Southwood, Arnold	Sept. 25, 1944
dSparks, Clifton	Sept. 8, 1941
Speas, Clarence J.	June 14, 1943
Springsted, Archer C.	March 27, 1939
Spuhler, Fred C.	May 13, 1929
‡Staberg, Claude H.	Jan. 22, 1934
Staehle, Max	Dec. 8, 1947
Standish, Hanford E.	Nov. 2, 1918
‡Steel, William, Jr.	Nov. 22, 1943
‡Steinlein, George H.	May 10, 1943
Steinway, Wilbur H.	Dec. 9, 1935
‡Stevens, Charles	May 14, 1945
‡Stidd, Emerson E.	April 14, 1936
Stiehler, Charles B.	May 26, 1930
*Stoffel, William H., Jr.	Oct. 25, 1909
Stone, Arthur Jay	Feb. 19, 1945
Story, Ernest D.	Feb. 11, 1918
Stoser, Walter	Mar. 22, 1926
Strandvold, Irving	Nov. 27, 1944
Stratigos, Georges	Nov. 28, 1932
Sturcey, Samuel B.	May 26, 1941
*Sturge, Harry H.	April 23, 1917
Sunden, G. Russell	May 28, 1934
*Swanson, Charles	Dec. 9, 1907
Swedberg, Sven	Dec. 2, 1946
*Sweet, Thomas G.	May 27, 1912
Swenson, Fred W.	Mar. 11, 1946
Swenson, Walter L.	Nov. 25, 1946
‡Swezey, Gordon	Sept. 8, 1946
Swigart, Walter D.	July 31, 1945

T

Talley, Preston Lea	Dec. 14, 1942
Tapley, Herbert W.	June 12, 1944
Tarpinian, Vincent V.	June 10, 1946
Tastrom, Frans V.	April 30, 1923
Teasdale, Otto E.	June 11, 1928
Tevas, John	Oct. 28, 1940
Thiede, Ferdinand C. W.	June 8, 1925
*Thomas, Bernard	Nov. 25, 1912
‡Thomas, Jos. A.	Oct. 8, 1945

‡Thomson, Henry M. S.	Apr. 23, 1945
Tintle, LeRoy L., Jr.	Mar. 11, 1946
Tomasek, William	Dec. 13, 1926
*Torrey, Charles F.	April 12, 1909
*Tredwell, Henry H.	Nov. 24, 1924
Tredwell, Henry H., Jr.	Nov. 27, 1933
‡Trenkle, Lawrence L.	Mar. 5, 1945
‡Trenkle, Louis C.	Feb. 26, 1945
Trimmer, Harry M.	Feb. 3, 1919
Truzzolino, Joseph J.	June 9, 1947
‡Turnbull, James H.	Dec. 15, 1933
Turner, Harold R.	Oct. 18, 1920

V

*Van Cott, Francis W.	June 12, 1911
*Vandenberg, Cornelius	June 25, 1917
Vander Minden, Wm. F.	Oct. 24, 1921
Vandervoort, Robert N.	Nov. 13, 1922
*Van de Water, K. B.	May 24, 1909
van Hensbroek, Adriaan W. B.	Dec. 9, 1935
*Van Wickler, Alfred E.	Sept. 25, 1922
Vatcher, Samuel P.	June 24, 1918
Ventur, Erich	Dec. 9, 1946
Verikios, Peter N.	Feb. 24, 1941
Vlases, John	May 8, 1945
Voigt, Alfred H.	Jan. 26, 1920
Von Elm, Henry C.	Oct. 27, 1947
Von Frank, Herman	June 25, 1945
Von Velsen, William	May 27, 1935

W

Wade, Sydney A.	May 8, 1944
Wagner, William A.	Dec. 14, 1925
Waite, George D.	Oct. 27, 1947
Wall, Clarence R.	March 27, 1939
*Walters, Howard S.	Nov. 26, 1917
‡Ward, John R.	April 25, 1932
Warinner, Algernon S. (Dr.)	Oct. 11, 1926
‡Warner, Frank L.	Feb. 8, 1926
Warren, George Stewart	Nov. 8, 1943
Watjen, George D.	June 12, 1944
‡Watson, William	Mar. 22, 1920
Ways, Karl H.	May 29, 1919
Webber, Stephen J.	Dec. 8, 1919
Weeks, Oliver D.	May 26, 1941
Wertz, Paul J.	June 29, 1918
Westbrook, Arthur K.	March 10, 1919
Wettstein, Frank J.	Dec. 20, 1920
Wettstein, Harry W.	Nov. 13, 1922
Weymouth, Frederick R.	May 26, 1930
White, Raymond B.	May 24, 1937
‡Whitney, Morgan M.	Dec. 28, 1942
Whittaker, Francis P.	Oct. 27, 1947
Whittemore, Harold L.	June 10, 1940
‡Wieland, Ernest A.	Dec. 27, 1937
‡Wildermuth, Rudolph E.	Apr. 10, 1939
Williams, Abram C., Jr.	Nov. 28, 1938
Williams, Claude G.	April 25, 1919
Williams, E. Crawford (Rev.)	Feb. 28, 1944
‡Williams, Edmond Claude	Dec. 22, 1941
Williams, Harold A.	Feb. 10, 1947
Williams, Herbert E.	Dec. 8, 1930
Williams, Herman T.	May 11, 1942
‡Williams, John E.	Nov. 22, 1920
Williams, Percival A. (Dr.)	Dec. 8, 1930
Williams, Robert	Dec. 13, 1937
Williams, Vernon A.	Dec. 15, 1919
Willis, Valentine	April 26, 1920
Willis, Wm. M.	May 10, 1926
Winter, Christian G., Jr.	June 27, 1921
Winters, Eugene H.	Nov. 19, 1945
Wirth, Carl E.	May 28, 1934
*Wirth, Edmund H.	Dec. 13, 1926
‡Witte, John C.	Mar. 12, 1945
Wolf, Bernard	June 12, 1939
Wolff, Howard W.	June 24, 1940
Wolff, I. Edwin	June 24, 1940
Wolff, Ralph C.	June 24, 1940
‡Wollenweber, Geo.	Apr. 25, 1932
Woolf, James I.	Feb. 25, 1924
Woolley, C. Chester	June 27, 1927
Wrieden, William	Feb. 28, 1944
Wright, Herbert C.	June 12, 1944
Wuensche, Harry W.	Feb. 13, 1922
‡Wylie, Thomas J.	June 14, 1920
*Wyman, Sprague B.	May 29, 1919

Y

‡Young, J. Milton	May 14, 1923
Young, Stanley W.	June 25, 1923

Z

‡Zaun, Peter E.	Sept. 25, 1944
dZimmerman, Fred A.	June 26, 1944
Zimmerman, Wilbert R.	May 8, 1944

CANDIDATES APPROVED FOR ADVANCEMENT 1947

Alexander, J. Harry
Berntson, Emil W.
Campbell, Joseph R.
Conklin, Edward L.
Conklin, Edward L., Jr.
Cowley, Harry
Currie, Harold B.
DeMott, Clifford B.
Fagan, Frederick W.
Freeth, Samuel R.
Haug, Emanuel A.
Haynes, LeRoy W.
Highland, Walter J.
Hosler, Norman W.
Kehrt, Edwin G.
Klemm, Paul W.
Koop, John H.
Lindenthal, Berthald
Miller, Frank D., Jr.
Mollick, Anthony
Pape, Henry W., Jr.
Raduka, Frank V.
Reis, John P.
Rudiger, Henry H.
Russell, Edgar F.
Schneider, Frederick H.
Schneider, Walter J.
Shewan, George B.
Southwood, Harry F.
Vincent, Harold O.
Walker, J. Robert
Werns, Fred J.
Williams, Howard E.
Wright, Curtis E.

Necrology

June 24, 1797—December 31, 1946

1797
Charter Members:

(1) David Richard Floyd Jones
(2) Jacob Seaman Jackson
(3) Thomas Carman
(4) Henry O. Seaman
(5) William Mott
(6) Richard Beadle
(7) Whitehead Cornwell
(8) Abraham Bedell

1797

Akerly, James
Bedell, Daniel
Hallett, Jonah
Hanna, James D.
Hicks, Lewis
Kirk, George
Wood, Stephen

1798

Burroughs, Joseph H.
Crooker, Benjamin
Field, Waters
Hagner, Henry Jr.
Hagner, Isaac
Lott, Harmones
Nichols, Wright
Schenck, Ruelof
Smith, Peter
Willson, William

1799

Brooks, Joshua
Coles, Thomas
Hoagland, Elbert
Mitchell, Singleton
Mott, William Jr.
Smith, John M.
Smith, Silvanus
Williams, Samuel

1800

Areson, William
Crooker, William
Downing, Richard
Harlan, Samuel
Wood, Daniel
Wood, Miles

1801

Hentz, Henry

1802

Cloughs, John

1803

Mott, Elijah

1804

Allen, George
Lewis, Elkanah
Mott, Willett
Munn, Isaac
Sexton, Jonas R.

1806

DeMott, Samuel
Wood, Stephen

1807

Allen, John H.
Smith, Thomas R.

1808

Morrell, John Jr.

1812

Allen, David M.

1814

Fowler, John

1816

Cogswell, James L.

1817

Beatty, James
Charlick, John Jr.
Dorlon, Oliver
Mott, Patrick
Rogers, Morris M.

1819

Mott, Samuel
Parker, Robert
Raynor, Daniel

1820

Hurd, John C.

1822

Beatty, Robert
Clement, Robert D.
Seaman, Nathaniel

1823

Anthony, James
Clowes, John G.
Golden, Valentine
Hentz, Albert

1825

Cornell, Richard
Hartt, Isaac
Henderson, John
Post, Michael
Starkins, Edward
Tappen, George
Van Cott, Garrett Jr.
Vernon, William
Wright, William P.

1826

Fanning, John C.
Lawrence, Benjamin
Weeks, Hiram

1827

Bedell, Daniel Jr.
Terry, Daniel

1832

Mitchell, George T.

1834

Lockwood, Benjamin C.

1836

Barrell, William H.
Hewlett, Israel
Raynor, Benjamin Riley
Sweezy, William S.

1859

Atkins, William F.
Benedict, Francis R.
Charlick, Willet
Curtis, John H.
Davidson, John E.
DeMott, Samuel
Ely, Wallace A.
Galer, G.S.
Gildersleeve, M.J.
Golder, William T.
Griffen, Sidney L.
Griffin, Augustus R.
Hewlett, William H.
Lyon, James D.
Moore, Alford H.S.
Moore, Matthias Jr.
Mott, Chauncey M.
Powell, Robert T.
Powell, Stephen
Prince, George
Rushmore, Benjamin F.
Rushmore, Edwin C.
Seaman, John H.
Skillen, Edwin
Smith, Carman
Smith, Daniel A.M.
Smith, George D.
Snedeker, Christopher
Snedeker, Seaman N.
Snedeker, Wilson B.
Terry, J. Spencer
Walters, Henry
Weekes, Van de Water
Weeks, Elvin A.
Whitaker, Hiram A.
Willets, John T.

1860

Clark, Daniel
Curtis, Joseph
DeMott, John W.
Harper, P.J.A.
Hentz, Henry
Hewlett, Israel

Hinds, Ephraim
Jacobs, Lewis
McKee, Thomas
Pearsall, Thomas
Sammis, Charles A.
Sharp, M.F.
Tasker, George
Weeks, Wilfred C.

1861

Auerbach, Julius
Carll, J. Platt
Ketcham, Stephen A.
Miller, Harry
Rhodes, John P.
Willis, Benjamin A.

1862

Bishop, George R.
Block, Alexander
Downing, O.J.
Rost, Edward
White, James A.
Willetts, Joseph H.

1863

Abrams, Calvin
Callister, Thomas
Charlick, John Jr.
Hutcheson, Robert W.
Monfort, Albert
Valentine, James E.
Walker, James P.

1864

Brown, Charles W.
Chapman, James A.
Clark, Lewis
DeWitt, John R.
Downing, Benjamin W.
Floyd-Jones, David Richard
Haff, Benjamin A.
Hamilton, William D.
Hegerman, John W.B.
Hendrickson, Samuel
Kellum, Ebenezer
Ogilvie, Walter
Roe, Charles A.
Willetts, Isaac S.

1865

Allen, John H.
Baldwin, Moses A.
Benedict, Joseph M.
Clowes, B. Valentine
Downing, Charles
Hegeman, Jonah T.
Hendrickson, H.B.
Hendrickson, Robert C.
Johnson, Henry F.
Mackey, William B.
Maybee, Nicholas J.
McKee, George C.
Moore, James
Newton, John W.
Smith, Carman M.
Van Pelt, John

1866

Carpenter, James S.
Frost, Charles S.
Hall, George W.
Seaman, Samuel C.
Tuttle, James A.
Westcott, Edward

1867

Acker, John D.
Bond, George W.
Carman, Theodore A.
Crampton, John
Dodge, George K.
Downing, Valentine
Ferris, Daniel O.
Henderson, Thomas S.
Moore, W.C.
Nix, John
Powell, Stephen
Prior, Charles H.
Thorn, John L.
Velsor, Cornelius

1868

Clensy, James G.
Dodge, William H.
Finch, James B.
Harper, James Jr.
Ray, James W.
Richardson, Henry C.
Riley, Thomas W.
Smith, Lorenzo R.
Terry, J. Morris
Thayer, George W.
Walters, Elbert H.
Warner, Calvin

1869

Basset, Joseph J.H.
Bird, James T.

Brueninghausen, E.H.
Cruikshank, A.W.
Davenport, Peter N.
Hendrickson, Charles S.
Pettit, Stephen
Smith, Lockwood
Smith, Nelson
Smith, Thomas D.
Terry, Nathaniel M.
Wanzer, Henry
Wilson, William D.

1870

Abrams, Lorenzo
Akley, William M.
Atkin, Frederick N.
Clark, George
Jevans, Benjamin F.
Lawrence, Henry A.
Norris, William
Player, William Jr.
Raynor, Willet
Smith, William H.
Southard, Miles
Weekes, Thomas C.
Wood, Jacob L.
Wood, Silas P.

1871

Carleton, Isaac
Doughty, Pliney D.
Frost, Carman
Hicks, James
Johnson, Andrew V.
Smith, George D.

1872

Aldrich, Frederick J.
Brush, Selah H.
Clapp, L. Russell
Dickerson, Peter
Howland, John E.
Walker, Samuel

1873

Cutler, Cecil S.
Lamb, Alfred J.
Smith, Alfred B.
Swezey, Christopher

1874

Cornelius, Jacob
Haberly, George A.
Mitchell, Samuel M.

1875

Clowes, Lewis H.
McPherson, John
Thomas, Peter

1876

Abrams, John H.
Bigelow, Burton D.
Dodge, John
Furman, William I.
Hutchinson, F.E.
Nichols, John S.
Place, Samuel S.
Warner, Jordon

1877

Loewell, Adolph

1878

Ackley, John H.
Bird, Timothy J.
Davison, Robert A.
Lasby, C.C.
Shields, Daniel
Sprague, John R.
Thompson, Josiah
Tompkins, Francis E.

1879

DeMott, John W. Jr.
Harris, James
Jackson, Homer B.
L'Hommedieu, Clarence A.
Wallace, George
Weeks, H. Luther

1880

Coombs, C.A.
Cruikshank, Edwin A.
DeMott, John W. II
Patterson, William R.
Smith, Charles D.M.

1881

Janowitz, Francis E.
Jonas, Bernard
Payan, James
Plant, James
Tracy, Marcus H.
Turner, Henry S.

1882

Abrams, Samuel D. Jr.
Firth, Joseph E.

Langdon, Joseph B.
Seaman, Furman R.
Weston, Joseph
Wilson, Andrew F.

1883

Campbell, Richard C.
Combs, Myron C.
Ellison, Charles A.
Gantroup, William
Haff, David
Hand, J. Howard
Hewlett, Van Wyck
Hull, Henry S.
Hults, Henry
Hutcheson, James A.
Jayne, Austin
Johnson, Thomas
Martin, Thomas W.
Phipps, Charles L.
Platt, James H.
Reinhart, William H.
Sammond, Thomas J.
Seaman, Thomas B.
Smith, Elbert P.

1884

Berg, Theodore P.
Davison, Charles
Hall, William S.
Hayden, Joel B.
McKee, Thomas J.
Onderdonk, William A.
Pearson, James E.
Place, Frank

1885

Bowdish, Arvine C.
Small, Thomas
Terry, George W.
Wright, Henry J.

1886

Denton, Augustus
Seabury, Robert S.

1887

Borland, Robert B.
Carman, Richard H.
Davis, George H.
Demarest, F.M.
Gibbons, James F.
Gibson, Richard L.
Griffiths, Lester I.
McCarthy, William
Pearsall, Alexander A.
Rhame, Alexander
Rhame, William
Safford, James W.
Van de Water, Lott Jr.
Williams, Israel W.

1888

Bente, Christopher H.
DeMott, Daniel
Hughes, John A.

1889

Ackerly, Ernest B.
Agnew, Henry
Cohen, Louis
Craft, Morris F.
Doxsey, Mulford F.
Finn, Charles G.J.
Miller, Morris
Nelius, Arnold
Pearsall, Carman
Stanton, Oliver E.

1890

Albertson, Thomas W.
Bacon, Thomas H.
Clement, Charles H.
Covert, Raymond E.
Dodge, George Thomas
Emory, George S.
Henderson, Thomas
Huntting, Joseph R.
Lawrence, John S.
McKeige, Ferdinand
Seabury, John H.
Van Nostrand, Charles A.
Willis, Eugene V.

1891

Dodge, Oscar L.
Kelsey, Edward L.
Lush, Carman R.
Seabury, E.D.

1892

Adams, George W.
Bogart, Joseph H.
Cocks, Jacob
DeNyse, Walter N.
Doty, William S.
Osterhout, William B.
Pearsall, Hollet
Ross, Lewis H.
Velsor, Stephen T.

1893

Hollister, Thompson
Lanehart, Louis N.
Miller, John J.
Pettit, Francis B.
Robinson, Charles A.
Willetts, Edwin C.

1894

Brooks, Frank E.
Carpenter, Tredwell D.
Earle, Willis
Findlay, John
Hero, George Hoyt
Hertzog, George N.
Rhame, Edward D.
Seabury, Albert H.
Spencer, Creighton

1895

Braithwaite, Thomas S.
DeLano, Frank T.
Dodds, Archibald A.
Fort, William M.
French, Edward B.
Krug, Joseph
Lewis, Charles F.
Post, Jotham
Robins, Robert W.
Sherwood, Charles W.
Sherwood, Morris R.
Simonson, Bergen M.
Smith, John A.
Wheeler, Daniel J.

1896

Ackerly, Albert S.
Andrews, William H.
Curtis, William
Harvey, Royal F.
Sherer, Edward
Williams, Orren W.

1897

Abrams, John H.
Allen, James S.
Bartels, Charles
Birdsall, Luther
Campbell, Henry
Carpenter, Richard E.
Frew, Walter E.
Griffin, Benjamin A.
Ludlum, Herbert A.
Oakley, Foster L.
Pine, James T.
Raynor, Thomas
Schmidt, George
Skinner, Erasmus D.
Titus, R. Franklin
Werner, Luther M.
Willis, Thomas H.

1898

Andrews, Henry W.
Gildersleeve, Thomas O.
Miller, William H.
Rees, Charles Elmer
Schneider, George J.
Titus, William

1899

Dodge, William A.
McKay, James
Norton, Corodon
Schenck, George W.
Skinner, Henry W.
Warner, Harry M.
Woodnutt, P. Clifford

1900

Brorstrom, Paul B.J.
Burgess, Ellsworth T.
Campbell, William H.
Firth, E. Harper

1901

Andrews, Joseph H.
Bracker, Jacob
Buhler, John F.
Carman, Charles W.
Fenn, Henry J.
Holbrook, Frederick S.
Oakley, George I.
Pray, Charles P.
Rave, Adolph G.

1902

Collins, William P.
Day, Alfred M.
Hamblin, Henry W.
Rosenthal, Adolph D.
Smith, Eugene P.
Warren, James H.

1903

Baukney, George H.
Baukney, J. Frank
Bedell, Daniel H.
Clement, Stephen P.

Fisher, William Henry
Gildersleeve, Frederick E.
Hults, William E.
Hyde, William M.
James, Charles S.
Lowden, William B.
Molyneaux, John H.
Powell, William A.
Pray, Elias J.
Robinson, Charles C.
Sealey, Daniel E.
Titus, B. Burt
Titus, DeWitt C.
Wright, George H.

1904

Bedell, Sylvester W.
Berg, Peter H.
Frostick, William C.
Garrison, John T.
Geisler, William L.
Grodzki, Charles A.
Hamlet, Francis P.
Irvine, Robert
Landers, Claude W.
Linkletter, George O.
Mellen, Chase
Schneider, Edward
Schuchardt, Ernest W.
Shaw, Frank A.
Smith, Kenneth J.
Smull, Lorenzo B.
Thatcher, Ansley B.
Tod, David B.
Witte, William

1905

Allum, Alfred
Brawley, Charles R.
Cooke, Jere K.
Hawkins, Frank B.
Hubbell, George L.
Hunold, Frank A.
Johnson, Albin N.
Johnson, Samuel E.
Lockwood, Charles W.
Lustgarten, Henry
McLean, Charles G.
Nevil, Peter
Palamountain, Alfred
Rushmore, Thomas H.
Snyder, Horace M.
Taylor, Francis B.
Tew, Benjamin T.
Von Oehsen, Henry
Whitehouse, Charles E.
Wylie, James F.

1906

Ashdown, Edward A.
Brooke, Charles W.
Brorstrom, Malte B.
Ellis, George
Ellis, John V.
Flinn, George E.
Gleichmann, August W.
Helms, Lockwood V.
Johrens, Ernest T.
Langdon, George S.
Lawrence, Josiah B.
Lind, Charles A.
Molloy, William E.
Scheiber, Edward A.
Thomas, Andrew J.
Wilson, William R.

1907

Bond, Eugene
Brierley, Arthur W.
Chappell, George
Cleghorn, Guy F.
Dusenberre, Ralph E.
Hill, John R.
Kiefer, Henry Jr.
Lee, Harry T.
Maxson, Henry L.
Moore, Ralph D.
Rushmore, Halsted
Seaman, Warren C.
Smith, Lewis J.
Sowers, Frank
Van Sicklen, George V.

1908

Benedetti, Pierre P.
Chapman, Hannibal H.
Geddis, Alfred F.
Geer, Henry H.
Gower, Eugene
Hicks, John B.
Hurrell, George H.
Jacobsen, Ditlef C.
Jespersen, Herman M.
Klett, Conrad, Jr.
LaPointe, George H.
Lloyd, Edward J.
McCombs, George M.
Oswald, Joseph M.
Richards, Jesse
Stoffel, William

1909

Barker, Herbert H.
Birdsall, Ernest E.
Callanan, Ernest S.
Fenner, Eugene B.
Fore, Fred L.
Green, Samuel W.
Griffin, Stephen H.
Hess, George W.
Ingraham, Richard Jr.
Lawton, Harry W.
Losee, Alanson S.
Van Wagner, Frank W.
Walker, Charles W.

1910

Boorom, Hartley E.
Brockmeyer, Henry J.
Esslinger, Reinhold A.
Gentles, Frank
Hicks, Frederick C.
Jorgensen, Hilmar P.G.
Phillips, Arthur H.
Piccolo, Joseph
Wakerley, Reuben

1911

Archibald, John F.
Bauer, Charles
Bennett, George M.
Bode, George M.
Brorstrom, P. Thure
Buck, Henry N.
Clark, Rudolph W.
Day, Paul W.
Fletcher, George H.
Garrison, Henry J.
Hermann, Nicholas
Hutchinson, John W.
Johnson, James E. W.
Jones, Howard S.
Marshall, Cyril E.
Mott, Leon A.
Powell, George F.
Ross, John G.
Smith, Frank Stanley
Topley, James R.
Udall, Julian A.
Weed, LeRoy J.

1912

Abrams, John D
Davies, Thomas F.
Edwards, Robert
Johnson, Hilbert R.
Karlson, Carl John
Manzolillo, Anthony
McKee, Charles L.
McNamara, George
Morrison, Allan
Raynor, William C.
Rogers, Charles McLeod
Walters, Edgar B.

1913

Anderson, Axel O.
Buerger, Martin J.G.
Clark, William J.
Crampton, John Brooks
Gast, Ira M.
Hollond, George
Kienzle, Alfred J.
Leonard, George E.
Parker, Joseph
Redmond, Alfred M.
Stoddard, John M.
Suter, Frederick A.
Thummel, Warren F.
Woodcock, James B.
Ziermann, Robert

1914

Agnew, John G.
Baldwin, George W.
Bockmeyer, John
Bullen, Robert H.
Catchings, Benjamin S.
Clendenny, Warren
Eckert, H.S.
Friedman, Morris
Godfrey, Edward
Lee, Hugh
McCullough, Samuel R.
McKee, Walter V.
Pearce, Frederick H.
Pickering, A.M.A.
Reed, Arthur
Smith, Fred
Tricker, Fred J.

1915

Griffing, Henry L.
Herrick, John R.
Jennings, Albert H.
Johnson, Edgar G.
Larsen, Hans P.
Lux, Adolph H.
Nicholson, Harry
Rishel, Warren K.

1916

Annand, William
Baukney, Harry L.
Behringer, Herman
Benkert, George Jr.
Frisbie, James A.
Greene, William H.
Hahn, Edward
Johnston, Frank S.
Keller, Frederick H.
Konig, William G.
Kostenbauder, Kersey C.
Murphy, George
Nelson, William
Nicoll, James F.
Peterson, Peter A.

1917

Baker, William E.
Boesser, Oscar G.
Guldemond, Dirk
Hobbs, James W.
Kort, Jacob
Nohowec, Joseph
Perssons, Eric
Pine, Clarence E.
Robinson, Jeremiah W.
See, LeRoy A.
Stevens, Edwin A.

1918

Akers, R. Homer
Albers, Henry C.R.
Allen, Charles M.
Anderson, Roy W.
Ballen, Herman J.
Banning, Osborne E.
Bauer, Henry J.
Bayless, Bullett H.
Bentley, Frank H.
Berkey, Leo E.
Bowen, Fay T.
Bowen, Windsor D.
Brickley, Harry D.
Brothers, Rollin LeRoy
Brown, John O.
Butler, David M.
Butler, Judson R.
Campbell, Arthur J.
Cannon, Vern E.
Carnahan, Lawrence B.
Chamberlin, William T.
Clark, Alva E.
Cole, George E.
Dauphin, Arthur
Deems, Ralph F.
Dekin, Marray A.
Denison, Arthur H.
Deutsch, Arthur
Diekman, Bernard C.
Evans, Stephen G.
Fildew, Stanley L.
Fletcher, B. Frank
Gallagher, John F.
Glatzer, William
Green, Harold I.
Greene, George A.
Greenwald, Charles H.
Gregory, Charles J.
Gritman, Edgar B.
Hager, John M.
Hamer, George
Hassner, Joseph S.
Hawkins, Warren H.
Haynie, Carl S.
Heacock, Monroe K.
Heinrichs, Carl F.
Hewlett, Townsend
Hinkle, Edwin C.
Hohorst, William F.
Hopkins, Harry H.
Hoyt, Richard F.
Humphreys, Herbert S.
Hutson, Donald M.
Ilgenfritz, Harold D.
Irwin, Samuel M.
Jenkins, Robert
Kelly, John J.
Kimball, Frederic A.
Kleckler, Henry
Korten, George E.
Littlejohn, John
Losee, Eugene E.
McKee, John R.
Meade, Joseph F.
Miller, John G.
Morawetz, Edward R.
Neu, Edward T.
Oliver, Cicero T.
Osborn, George M.
Painter, John H. Jr.
Palmer, Francis W. Jr.
Powell, Otis S.
Ramlow, William G.
Rappe, Clarence W.
Ridge, Norman H.
Rifenberry, Chester B.
Shirkey, William F. Jr.
Shulman, Abraham

Smith, Horace A.
Smith, Stanley P.
Spencer, Ernest L.
Stallard, Hannibal
Thompson, Millard F.
Thorp, Donald J.
Tingle, Charles G.
Tong, James A.
Towler, Gray B.
Trump, Dorsey W.
Tucker, John P.
Vale, Clair F.
Van Cott, Earle R.
Varing, John H.
Venman, Vernon L.
Warner, Charles H.
Wickensimer, John B.
Wieters, August F.
Williams, Roy C.

1919

Adams, Francis S.
Ammons, Charles V.
Archibald, Arthur G. Jr.
Armstrong, Edgar J.
Atkinson, Frank D.
Baker, Charles G.
Baxter, William E.
Beckett, Alvah W.
Bishop, John W.
Black, Walter L.
Boman, Otto
Brewer, Charley M.
Burns, Ira C.
Capron, Howard P.
Carmody, Bernard L.
Case, Charles D.
Chapman, Richard D.
Cheuvront, John C. Jr.
Clifton, Morris C.
Cornell, Fred E.
Dade, Alexander L. Jr.
Davies, John M.
Day, Carl
de Guiscard, Edward H.
Deppisch, August P.
DeWolf, Marcus S.
Dillenberg, D. Alan
Dixon, John J.
Dragstedt, Carl A.
Dyer, Wallace C.
Engelhardt, Edward C.
English, Winfrey W.
Ferguson, Robert A. Jr.
Ferrell, William E.
Ferris, George J.
Fordham, John H.
Fritz, Harvey W.
Fuller, Melvin H.
Gates, Charles W.
Geller, Samuel
Gerken, Fred
Gissel, Henry W.
Goldman, Israel
Goldman, Max L.
Grove, Edward
Hall, Isaac C.
Hall, Stacy
Hammer, Arthur
Hanson, Fred C.
Harr, Glenn
Hayman, George C.
Hermann, Harold M.
Hermann, William H.
Herndon, James P.
Hepper, Edward W.
Herring, Horace
Hinds, Alexander M.
Hofstra, William S.
Hollett, Norman
Holman, Talbot B.
Honaker, Stuart F.
Horwitz, Jack H.
Hutchinson, Percy C.
Jennings, Ephraim J.
Kavanaugh, Frank
Kelleher, Melvin B.
Kiesewetter, Edward W.
Krout, Carl L.
Krug, Louis G.
Kuglin, Herman E.
Lancaster, Percy W.
Latham, Alexander D.
Latham, Ralph W.
Law, Harry D.
Ledbetter, A. Gordon
Lee, John H.
Little, Thomas T.
Lozier, Fred S. Jr.
Lund, William J.
MacGregor, John
Marquette, Ralph P.
Mayer, Jacob M.
McCabe, John H.
McCarthy, Earle U.
McKie, William L.
Melville, Phillips
Merritt, Jesse F.
Miller, Roy G.
Molloy, Arthur N.

Morrow, Bryan
Mullen, Wilson M.
Mullikin, Harvey A.
Murgatroyd, Robert R.
Murphy, James M.
Nelson, Henry A.
Nichols, Arthur L.
Norris, Harry M.
Peterson, Henning H.
Pingree, Burton M.
Prorok, Joseph
Rave, Edward C.
Redmond, Roland D.
Remling, Henry C.
Riedy, John F.
Roberts, Pryce
Rudman, Benjamin W.
Sage, Evan T.
Sanborn, Harold C.
Schmidt, Edward
Schryer, George F.
Schwartz, Sydney
Schwartz, Victor J.
Sebastian, James B.
Sevin, Robert E.
Sheck, Frank Jr.
Sherrill, Walter P.
Siegfried, Raymond J.
Smith, Charles E.
Snedicor, Howard T.
Staley, Elmer B.
Sudakov, Israel
Sweeney, Charles H.
Tappen, Walter H.
Thompson, William R.
Traat, August
Trnavsky, Paul Jr.
Trotter, Loren H.F.
Tuers, John J.C.
Twitty, William A.C.
Van Dohlen, Aldrich, Jr.
Vaughn, Stanley I.
Wagner, James J.
Walter, Ralph M.
Waterman, John K.
Webber, Angus H.
Westover, Henry J.
Williams, Abram C.
Williams, William H.
Wilson, William
Woolley, Reginald C.

1920

Allart, Jacob I.
Allen, Truman W.
Baird, Stuart L.
Bennem, William H. Jr.
Carliss, Albert A.
Chalker, Victor H.
Chapman, Arthur F.
Corwith, Lester F.
Cochrane, Harrie G.
den Ouden, Gerrit J.
Dixon, John J. Jr.
Douglass, Harold J.
Downs, Walter F.
Effinger, Henry F.
Eisemann, Henry G.
Field, Frank L.
Fowler, George
Geiselman, Samuel L.
Griffin, Alfred N.
Griffiths, John E.
Hardendorf, Foss M.
Harms, John D.
Hellweg, Edgar D.
Hill, Robert S.
James, Howard A.
Jennings, James M.
Kipp, David R.
Kloving, Carl A.H.
Lake, Thomas J.
Maloney, Timothy E.
Matthews, Ross D.
McBeath, John
McCrossen, James
McLeod, George H.
McLeod, John
Miller, Frank P.
Monroe, Ralph B.
Moore, John
Morrison, J. William
Murray, Douglas P.
Myll, Nelson A.
Oatis, Arthur F.
O'Donnell, Victor J.
Plum, Edward C.
Price, Paul L.
Remsen, Percy A.
Renison, Robert S.
Riehl, Joseph L.
Root, Russell W.
Sevin, Frederic W.
Sherwood, George C.
Ulm, William E.
Van Sickle, Fred G.
Varnum, Russell F.
Veltman, William L.
Wallsten, John R.
Warner, Benton E.

White, John A.
Wigle, John A.
Williams, Lewis W.
Wright, Sylvester

1921

Bill, Clarence A.
Clanton, Thomas M.
Cole, Raymond E.
Curtis, Charles E.
Decker, Philip G.
Edward, George W.
Gesell, Herbert R.
Gill, William W.
Gordon, Warren
Grimm, Charles
Harris, Arthur
Janke, Henry R.
Kent, James D.
Lane, Walter
McClimon, Archibald F.
Oldaker, Clifford H.
Peabody, Clifford R.
Prentiss, George M.
Price, Harry
Rasch, Frederick H.
Rullman, Charles P.
Schwartz, William
Smith, Percy D.
Thiel, John A.
Witney, Percy D.
Wolcott, George E.

1922

Ackley, William H.
Bacon, Robert Low
Browne, Miles E.
Busch, George P.
Cowperthwaite, Fred
Eisemann, Philip J.
Goldschmidt, William P.
Graham, George W.
Herrschaft, Alfred J.
Horn, Fred J.
Jones, Harry W.
Kielmann, William A.
Lorimer, Andrew G.
Mollineaux, William R. Jr.
Patterson, Edward C.
Robinson, Clinton F.
Roever, Charles S.
Seabury, Adam
Shepherd, Clifford G.
Teale, Edward L.
Teasdale, William G.
Wale, Harry V.
Willard, H. Richard
Williams, William E.

1923

Atwater, Bert L.
Bannerman, Parry E.
Bauman, Louis D.
Bogert, Samuel V.
D'Atri, Joseph
Davison, Robert P.
Dixon, Charles
Giliberti, Pasquale F.
Hardy, Charles L.
Haskell, Clarence N.
Knapp, Herman
Koch, Charles A. Jr.
Kruhm, Adolph
Lewis, Reginald J.
Lynch, Arthur C.
Marshall, John W. Jr.
Matheron, Marius
Meisser, William L. Jr.
Menz, Felix
Parry, William H.
Piller, Stephen J.
Rohdenburg, Henry G.
Rohdenburg, John D.
Ryan, Austin S.
Ryerson, John
Senn, Otto
Timson, John A.
Vandewater, Edward
Wadsworth, Gerald B.
Watts, Rae F.
Whitfield, George R.
Wickes, Warren F.
Winter, John A.
Woodhull, John B.

1924

Adamson, Arthur V.
Archer, Theodore F. Jr.
Bertrandias, Victor E.
Blanchfield, John R.
DeBoth, Edward T.
DeRoza, Joseph G.
Haggett, Albion
Heise, Oliver D.
Hohman, Charles
Kieser, Carl E.
Macauley, Herbert J.
Moore, John N.
Olena, Alfred D.
Pfalzer, John A.

Reichers, Philip S.
Salthouse, Carl E.
Stembler, Wallace V.
Van Bloem, P. Schuyler
Von Elm, John C.
Woolsey, Floyd E.
Works, William F.
Wrede, Frederick H.

1925

Ayers, Milton J.
Black, William T.
Bouton, Arthur A.
Brewer, John W.
Brown, Arthur A.
Burkhardt, William H.
Carter, James W.
Dabe, Ralph L.
DeJong, Jacques R.
Fisher, Harrison H.
Frankel, Allen R.
Gould, Norman
Grandeman, William F.
Hammer, Henry
Hampton, Jack
James, Edwin F.
Jones, Robert B.
Keen, Owen A.
Kennedy, John C.
Latham, George R.
Penoyar, Charles G.
Reinhart, Charles G.
Rice, Truman H.
Scott, James H.
Taylor, Frank W.
Valentine, J. Alfred
Van Vranken, John K.
Williams, Howard W.

1926

Allen, Leon
Becker, Harrison C.
Bell, Charles W.
Berggren, Joseph D.N.
Briggs, Albert M.
Bryan, James T.
Bryson, David P.
Clark, Abia B.
Cross, Horace G.
Day, Martin Hall
Dorn, John
Enequist, William L.
Ferguson, James G.
Hammond, Clarence S.
Hildebrand, John F.
Jaffe, D. Irving
Krogstad, Henry O.
Lotz, Henry
O'Brien, Ralph M.
Pettit, Richard H.
St. John, Edward A.
Spence, Herbert

1927

Bardes, William H. Jr.
Boyd, Paul M.
Bueler, Frederick
Clayton, William B.
D'Atri, Barney
Dose, George H.
Haman, John A.
Hilmar, Jorgensen
Lent, Harry
Mugford, Richard
Payne, Herbert G.
Roch, Percy
Ryder, Walter W.
Shattuck, Henry B.
Varney, John M.
Weidner, Frederick C.

1928

Anding, Elbert B.
Baldwin, Talbot W.
Christianson, Carl W.
Craig, Charles R.
Grandin, Albert W.
Hilton, George
Hulst, William W.
Jones, Osborne V.
Kennedy, Eugene W.
Pepper, Frank H. Sr.
Renton, James H.
Thompson, George R.

1929

Backus, Harold A.
Bullwinkel, Martin E.
Bushor, Frank E.
Carleton, Ralph D.
Christ, Edgar J.
Glenn, Francis J.
Graulich, George
Hubbell, Charles C.
Kenney, Everett H.
Levy, Alfred R.
Margeson, Herman S.
Nustad, Ludwig A. Jr.
Ortwein, Otto C.L.
Powers, William L.

Richter, William
Seaman, Bryant W.

1930

Ainsworth, Thomas H.
Clark, Homer H.
Finke, Ludwig H.
Giliberti, James V.
Hamilton, Robert F.
Hayer, John V.
Larsen, Paul A.
Matthias, Henry J.
Meddis, Raymond W.
Miller, Nathan
Munson, Lawrence J.
Rakow, John W.
Rothermel, Alfred W.
Smithowski, John G.
Soper, Louis
Warren, George E.
Williams, John P.

1931

Jardin, Philip
Kat, William
Mehl, Charles S.
Pfuerstinger, Louis J.
Werner, Charles A.

1932

Carlton, Walter D.
Harder, Frank Kenneth
Kilgour, John A.
Lowden, Walter W.
Rogers, James C.
Walton, Edward W.
Zimmerman, George H.

1933

Brewster, Robert
Davison, Harold A.
Renz, Charles
Twiddy, Norman W.
Tydeman, Joel F.

1934

Hanson, Martin O.
Kautzmann, Henry V.
Knoop, William A.
McNaughton, Willard C.
Valentine, Alonzo E.

1935

Carman, Clarence H.

1936

Cave, James A.

1937

Clark, Charles K.
Northington, Page

1940

Hillman, Frederick J.
Hillman, John C.
Scoles, David L.

1942

Boadway, Harold A.

1943

Higbee, William J.
Mabry, William F.

1944

Farran, Walter Jr.
Hensley, Charles J

1945

Berntson, Richard W.

Index

Adams, LeRoy E., 69th Master, 207
Adventures for God, publication, 149, 152
Albertson, Thomas W., 29th Master, 112, 151, 202
Allen, Judge James S., 169–170
Amity Lodge No. 323, 92
Amityville Lodge No. 977, 133
Anti-Masonic Agitation, 49–56, 61; incendiary fires, 70
Arnott, Harry C., 71st Master, 138–139, 181, 208
Ashdown, Ernest A., 84, 146
Atwood, Henry C., Grand Master, 68–71

Babylon Lodge No. 793, 104, 133, 182
Bacon, Robert Low, biography, 121–122
Baldwin Lodge No. 1047, 133
Baldwin, Moses A., Moses A. Baldwin Post G.A.R., 89
Barrell, William H., 11th Master, 59–63, 201
Beadle, Richard, Charter Member, first secretary, 11–16
Bedell, Abraham, Charter Member, first treasurer, 11–16; genealogy, 27–28
Bedell, Daniel, 9th Master, 41, 58, 200
Bethpage Lodge No. 975, 133
Board of General Activities, 124
Boy Scouts of America, history in Nassau County, Mortonites active in, 173–175
Brower, Howard S., 84, 128–131
Brown, Gay H., Grand Master, at Sesquicentennial Celebration, 181–185
Buerger, Herbert P., 61st Master, 131–132, 175, 206

Campbell, William H., 34th Master, 112, 151, 203
Carman, John, pioneer, 11, 148
Carman, Thomas, 2–5, Charter Member, 11–16; genealogy, 26–27; 41
Cathedral of the Incarnation, The, Garden City, Mortonites active in, 160–161
Chamberlin, W. Taylor, 84
Charlick, John, 13th Master, 82–83, 201
Christ's First Presbyterian Church, origin, 147–150; Mortonites active in, 150–151
Churches of Town of Hempstead, early history, 147–150; *see* Christ's First Presbyterian Church, *also* St. George's Episcopal Church, *also* Methodist Church of Hempstead, *also* The Cathedral of the Incarnation, *also* First Baptist Church of Hempstead, *also* Lutheran Church of The Epiphany, *also* Temple Beth Israel, *also* First Church of Christ, Scientist, *also* Greek Orthodox Community of Nassau and Suffolk
Civic Achievement Awards, 172
Cleghorn, Dr. Guy F., 168
Clinton, DeWitt, Grand Master, 40, 44, 90
Clowes, B. Valentine, 20th Master, treasurer, 85; Mayor of Hempstead, 84; biography, 201
Cock, William, Grand Master, 7
Cohen, Dr. Clarence, 170, 172
Cohen, Louis, 103, 165
Colcord, Frank C., 62nd Master, 179, 206
Colonial Hempstead, publication, 167
Combes, Dr. Smith A., 68th Master, 168, 207
Committee on Hall and Asylum, 136–137
Committee on Military and Naval Service, 134
Cornucopia Lodge No. 563, 89
Cornwell, Whitehead, 2–5, Charter Member, 11–16; genealogy, 30
Covey, F. Howard, 174
Coxe, Daniel, Colonel, Provincial Grand Master, 2

Dahlman, Dr. Ernest C., 168
D'Atri, Joseph, 143–144
Davison, George W., 169, 201–202
Davison, Robert A., 21st Master, DDGM, partisan in Rockville Centre movement, 96–98; Centennial Celebration, 104–105; death, 108–109; 169; biography, 201–202
Delano, Dr. Frank T., 167
De Molay, Order of, Hempstead Chapter No. 864, origin, Mortonites active in, 178–179
De Mott, Arthur D., 59th Master, 127–128, 206
De Mott, John W., 17th Master, 83, 91, 201
De Mott, John W., 22nd Master, partisan in Rockville Centre movement, 96–98; 202
De Mott, Samuel, 169
Dempsey, John F., Grand Treasurer, 123, 135–137
Dental Surgery, Profession of, early history in Town of Hempstead, Mortonites active in societies, 170–172
Denton, Augustus, 26th Master, 104, 108–109; genealogy, 154–155; biography, 202
Denton, Eugene W., genealogy, 154–155; 170
Denton, Rev. Richard, pioneer, 147–148; 152; genealogy, 154–155
De Nyse, Walter N., 31st Master, 112, 203
Depew, Chauncey M., Senator, 101
Dittman, Leslie A., DDGM 1947, Sesquicentennial Celebration, 181–185
Downing, Benjamin W., 168–170
Duke's Laws Convention, 149–150
Dutton, John A., Grand Master, 136–137

Eastern Star, Order of, Morton Chapter No. 718, origin, Mortonites active in, 177
Eaton, W. Herbert, 50th Master, 122–123; DDGM and distinguished service in Grand Lodge, 123–124; 174, 205
England, Grand Lodge of, 1
Enos, Joseph, Grand Master, 44–50
Estabrook, George M., 84, 114; biography, 116–117, 130

Faust, A. Franklin, 131
Finland, Grand Lodge of, 125–126
Finn, Dr. C. G. J., 167
First Baptist Church of Hempstead, Mortonites active in, 161–162
First Church of Christ, Scientist, Mortonites active in, 165
Firth, Joseph E., 24th Master, 100, 202
Flint, Clinton M., 41st Master, 129; GDC, 144; 204
Floral Park Lodge No. 1016, 133
Floyd Jones, David Richard, homestead, 8; Charter Member and First Master, 11–16; genealogy, 19–23; death, 58; 200
Floyd-Jones, David Richard II, genealogy, 19–23; death, 99
Floyd-Jones, William, 23, 182
Ford, Clarence W., 56th Master, DDGM, 127–128, 206
Fordham, Robert, pioneer, 148
Franklin, William J., 63rd Master, 132, 175, 206
Froessel, Charles W., Grand Master, 143
Furey, Lambert R., Jr., 73rd Master, 142–143, 208

Garden City Lodge No. 1083, 133
Garden City, Village of, origin, 160–161
Gehrig, James N., 146, 170
Gesell, Herbert R., 58th Master, 206
Glen Cove Lodge No. 580, 89, 95–96
Greek Orthodox Community of Nassau and Suffolk, Mortonites active in, 166
Greenwood Lodge No. 569, 118, 125
Griffin, Augustus R., 16th Master, 83, 91–93, 168–169, 201
Grimmer, Dr. Roy D., 131, 168
Gore, Dr. William A., 146
Grand Lodges, clandestine, 78
Grand Lodge of New York, historians, xiv Introduction; provincial grand lodges, 1–2; Athol Charter, 2; troubles within, *see* Schisms; troubles from without, *see* Anti-Masonic Agitation, *also* Morgan Incident; issue of representation in, 72–76; Grand Settlement 1858, 79; Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, *see* Trustees of Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, *also* Committee on Hall and Asylum; publications, library, museum, *see* Board of General Activities; celebration of 150th anniversary, 127–128

Haff, Benjamin A., 19th Master, 100, 201
Hagner, Isaac, 2nd Master, 200

Haight, Rev. John Sylvanus, church historian, incumbent minister St. George's Episcopal Church, 149–153
Hamlet, Dr. Francis P., 38th Master, 84, 112, 129; death, biography, 140–142; 168; 170–171, 203
Haney, Dr. John Budd, 129, 131
Harms, C. Henry C., 51st Master, 205
Harper, Phillip J. A., publisher, 84–85, 103, 158–159
Hauser, George H., 131, 172
Hawkins, Frank B., 40th Master, GDC, 132–133; death, 144; 203
Hempstead Seminary, 59–60
Hempstead Sentinel, publication, 82
Hempstead, Town of, origin, 148
Hempstead, Town Spot of, location, early history, 148–149
Hempstead, Village of, Mortonites active in, 84
Hentz, Albert, 8th Master, 58, 82, 200
Hettesheimer, Dr. Carl A., 168
Hewlett, Van Wyck, 169
Hicks, Frederick Cocks, biography, 120–121
Hill, John R., 44th Master, 204
Hinds, Ephraim, 59–60
Historians, Masonic, xiv Introduction
Hofstra College, Mortonites in inception and development, 128–131
Hofstra, William S., 128–129
Holland Lodge No. 8, 23, 51, 58–59, 69–70, 80, 83, 132, 182
Holy Communion Consecration Breakfast, 143
Hudson, Perry E., Jr., 131
Huntington Lodge No. 26, 11
Huntting, Joseph R., 169

Jackson, Jacob Seaman, homestead, xvi Introduction; 2–5, 6–10; Charter Member, 11–16; genealogy, 23–26; 41
Jamaica Lodge No. 546, 89
Jephtah Lodge No. 494, 89
Johnson, Albin N., 48th Master, 205
Johnson, Charles H., Grand Master, 127
Johnson, William S., 173
Jones, Walter R., 39th Master, 112, DDGM, 118; 151, 203

Kat, William, artist, portrait of Jacob Morton, 131
Kellum, Ebenezer, 84
Kenworthy, Robert J., Grand Master, cornerstone and dedication Morton Temple, 112–115
Kerr, Frank M., 43rd Master, GCh, 115, 131, 144; church historian, incumbent minister Christ's First Presbyterian Church, 149–151; 204
Keystone Lodge No. 235, 92
Kinkade, Walter S., 72nd Master, 139–140, 151, 208
Klinck, Jacob C., Grand Master, 123
Knights Templar, Nassau Commandery No. 73, 122; origin and Mortonites active in, 176–177

Lanehart, Dr. Louis N., 167
Law, Profession of, early history in Town of Hempstead, Mortonites active in societies, 168–170
Lawrence, Elmer G., 146
Lee, Herman H., 64th Master, 151, 207
Leffler, John, 114
Lewis, John L., Jr., Grand Master, 79, 90
Lewis, Morgan, Grand Master, 3–4, 90
Linkletter, George O., 174–175
Livingston, Robert R., Grand Master, 4–5, 90
Lush, Carman R., 33rd Master, 84, 112, 203
Lutheran Church of The Epiphany, Mortonites active in, 162–164

Manetto Lodge No. 1025, 133
Marshall, Ernest D., 68, 116, 146
Masonic Family, publication, 124
Masonic Hall, Grand Lodge, 99
Masonic Home and School at Utica, 99–103; 50th anniversary, 137
Masonic Outlook, publication, 124
Masonic Service Association, 134
Massapequa Lodge No. 822, 96–98
Matinecock Lodge No. 806, 98, 104, 133, 174
Maure, Prof. Raymond, 130–131
Maxon, Henry L., 170
McCarthy, William, 30th Master, 94, 112, 203
McKibbin, Arthur, 70th Master, 137–138, 207
McKinley, William, assassinated, 110
Medicine and Surgery, Profession of, early history in Town of Hempstead, Mortonites active in societies, 167–168
Meridian Lodge No. 691, 93, 104, 133

Merritt, Jesse F., biography, 120–121

Methodist Church of Hempstead, Mortonites active in, 155–160

Michelfelder, William E., 74th Master, 143, 208

Mineola Lodge No. 985, 133

Mirschel, Herbert, 84, 163–164

Mitchell, George G., 10th Master, 59–60, 201

Mollenhauer, Christopher C., Grand Master, 131

Morgan Incident, 51–61

Morton, Jacob, 2; at George Washington inaugural, 3–4; constitutes Morton Lodge, 15–16; biography, 18–19; presents Bible to Morton Lodge, 39; Grand Master, 39–40, 90; portrait by Bro. Kat, 131

Morton Lodge in the Early Nineties, dramatic sketch, 137–138

Morton Lodge No. 63, origin and historic documents, 11–16; constitution, 15–16; early by-laws, 30–38; first treasurer's ledger, 9, 35–60; first Bible, 39; first jewels, 39; War of 1812, Mortonites in service, 41–43; other "Morton Lodges," 45; ours now only one of that name, 45; renumbering, 69; warrant surrendered, 69; incendiary fire, 70; lodge revived, 79; warrant restored, 80; Civil War, Mortonites in service, 85–89; early meeting places, 16, 43, 60, 80, 82, 89, 103; centennial celebration, 104–106; present Temple, cornerstone, dedication, first meeting, 112–115; World War I, total membership at end of, 120; Mortonites in service, 195–197; burning lodge mortgage, 123; incorporation and reincorporation, 126; World War II, 134 et seq.; Mortonites in service, 198–199; sesquicentennial celebration, 180–187; officers and committees 1947, 191–192; Masters of the lodge, 200–208; total membership 1947, 209

Mott, Samuel, 5th Master, genealogy, 29–30, 65–67; 44, 58, 62–65, 200

Mott, Patrick, 6th Master, genealogy, 29–30; 45, 58, 200

Mott, William, Charter Member, 11–16; genealogy, 29–30

Nassau County, Mortonites among organizers, 107–109; origin of name, flag and seal, 108, 111; cornerstone of first Court House laid, address of Theodore Roosevelt, 109–110

Nassau Daily Review-Star, publication, 172

Nekton, Toivo H., v Foreword, 118, 125–126

Nichols, Cyril V., 67th Master, 132; DDGM, 139–140, 142–143; 181, 207

Nicolls, Sir Richard, 1

Olympia Lodge No. 808, 104, 133

Onderdonk, Hendrick, paper mills, 9

Patterson, A. Holly, 146

Patterson, Bertram M., 66th Master, 207

Patterson, Thomas K., 52nd Master, 205

Paumanock Lodge No. 855, 133, 174

Penney, Thomas, Grand Master, 110

Phillips, Arthur C., 47th Master, 120, 130–131, 151, 204–205

Phillips, Arthur H., 46th Master, 119–120, 204

Phillips, Isaac, Grand Master, 76–79

Phipps, Dr. Howard M., 168

Phipps, Charles L., 23rd Master, DDGM, 100, 108, 202

Powell, Otis S., 173

Pratt, George R., 146

Pray, Charles P., 37th Master, 112, 173–174, 203

Pray, Elias J., 36th Master, 112, 203

Rainbow for Girls, Order of, West Hempstead Assembly No. 11, Mortonites active in, 179

Raynor, Benjamin Riley, 59–63, 82

Raynor, Daniel, 12th Master, 41–43, 59–63, 78–80; biography, 81–83; death, 94–95; 201

Raynor, Thomas, 82

Raynor, Willet, 82

Raynor, Willet W., 82

Raynor, William C., 82

Rhodes, Walter B., 60th Master, 131, 151, 206

Richards, Jesse, 42nd Master, 151, 204

Richardson, Harold J., Grand Master, 123–124

Richon, Jules L., 55th Master, 165, 205–206

Robinson, Robert H., Grand Master, 123–124

Rodin, Dr. Morris, 146, 170, 172

Rogers, Dr. Morris M., 167
Roosevelt, Theodore, 109–110, 174
Rosenthal, Dr. Adolph D., 164, 170–172
Round Lake Camp, *see* Masonic Home and School
Rowan, William A., Grand Master, 123
Royal Arch Masons, Signet Chapter No. 323, origin of Chapter and Mortonites active in, 177–178

St. George's Episcopal Church, origin, 147–150; Mortonites active in, 152–155; parish records, 153
St. John's Lodge No. 1, its famous Bible, 4–5; delegation and Bible at Morton Lodge, 126–127; 132
Sambleson, C. Arthur, 126–127, 174
Schisms: Moderns vs. Ancients (1802), id. country lodges vs. city lodges, 39–40; Enos Country Grand Lodge (1823–1826), 46–50; Atwood-Lewis schism (1837–1850), 68–71; Phillips-Willard schism (1848–1859), 73–78; Grand Settlement, 79
Schultz, Bernice, historian, 149–150
Scudder, Townsend, Dean of Grand Masters, biography, 111–112; in Finland, 125; reminiscent visit as DDGM, 137–138
Seabury, Robert, 25th Master, GS, 100, 108, 168–170, 202
Seaman, Dr. Benjamin W., 57th Master, genealogy, 28–29; 129, 151, 168, 172, 206
Seaman, Henry O., Charter Member, 11–16; genealogy, 28–29
Seaman, Nathaniel, 7th Master, genealogy, 28–29; 46, 58–63, 200
Seaman, Samuel C., 18th Master, picturesque Masonic leader, 91–100; twice DDGM, 93–94; policy toward new lodges, 95–96; policy toward Rockville Centre, 96–98; death, 99–100; 201
Serenbetz, George B., 155, 170
Sesquicentennial Celebration, first committee appointed, 140; revised, 142; reconsecration of lodge at St. George's Episcopal Church, 180; Grand Master Gay H. Brown present, 181–185; dinner dance, 185–187; officers and committees of lodge, 191–192; committees on celebration, 193–194
Seymour, Harold C., 146
Sibelius, Jean, Finnish composer, 125
Skidmore, Dr. Henry S., 49th Master, genealogy, 145, 205
Skidmore, T. Alden, 45th Master, 119; GDC, biography and genealogy, 144–145; 182; 204
Smith, Carman, 14th Master, 83, 201
Smith, Judge Lewis J., 170
Smith, Dr. Daniel A. M., 15th Master, 83, 91, 201
Smith, Dr. Henry B., 168
Smith, John M., 3rd Master, 200
South Side Lodge No. 493, 93–94
South Side Observer, publication, 97
Spartan Lodge No. 956, 82, 133
Stanton, Oliver E., 28th Master, 107, 112, 202
Stewart Manor Lodge No. 1106, 133
Sutherland, William A., Grand Master, at Centennial Celebration, 105

Takapousha Purchase, 148
Taylor, Francis B., 169
Taylor, Horace S., Grand Master, 93
Temple Beth Israel, origin, Mortonites active in, 164–165
Thomas, Henry W., 182
Thurlow Weed, publication, 61
Tompkins, Arthur S., Grand Master, 123–126; in Finland, 125–126
Tompkins, Daniel D., Grand Master, 44–46
Trowel, The, publication by Morton Lodge, 120
Trustees of The Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, 102–103; 129; 137; *see also* Committee on Hall and Asylum
Turner, Henry C., Grand Master, 134–135

Van de Water, Kenneth B., genealogy, 27–28; 82
Van de Water, Lott, Jr., 27th Master, genealogy, 27–28; 82, 99, 202
Van de Water, Lott, Sr., publisher, genealogy, 27–28; 82
Van Nostrand, Charles A. S., 169
Victory Chest, 135, 143

Wallace, George, lawyer, editor, legislator, 97; partisan in Rockville Centre movement, 96–98; "Father of Nassau County," 107–108; 169
Walworth, Reuben H., Grand Master, 78
War Chest, 135, 143

Warinner, Dr. Algernon S., 168
Warner, Dr. Harry M., 35th Master, 112; GS, 144; 151, 167–168, 203
Wars: 1812, Mortonites in service, 41–43; Civil War, Mortonites in service, 85–89; World War I, 118–122; influx of new members, 120; Mortonites in service, 195–197; World War II, 134–136; influx of new members, 135–136; Mortonites in service, 198–199
Washington, George, First President, 1–5; tour of Long Island, diary, 6–10; celebration of 200th birthday, 131
Weed, Thurlow, leader of anti-Masonic agitation, 49–56, 61
Wettstein, Frank A., 146
White, Raymond B., 75th Master, 136, 142, 151, 180–187, 208
Willard, John D., Grand Master, 73–76
Willets, Edwin C., 108
Williams, Abram Clowes, 53rd Master, 205
Williams, Claude G., 54th Master, 126, 155, 161, 174, 178, 205
Williams, Israel W., 32nd Master, 112, 203
Williams, Samuel, 4th Master, 59, 62, 64, 200
Willis, Col. Benjamin Albertson, biography, 85–88

Young, John Milton, 65th Master, 207